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Catholicon Anglicum,

an

English-Latin Wordbook,

DATED 1483.

EDITED,

FROM THE MS. No. 168 IN THE LIBRARY OF LORD MONSON,
COLLATED WITH THE ADDITIONAL MS. 15,562, BRITISH MUSEUM,

With Introduction and Notes,

BY

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE,

Editor of the 'Gesta Romanorum'; 'Sir Fcūmbras'; 'Tusser's Five Hundred Points,' etc.

WITH A PREFACE

BY

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ., F.S.A.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

MDCCCLXXXII.

I.

W. FORD

*Augustine, Joseph. D.D.
Learnings Rectory.*

OXFORD:

BY E. PICKARD HALL, M.A., AND J. H. STACY,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

199426

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PREFACE

BY

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, ESQ. F.S.A.

DE QUINCEY said of a certain book that it was 'the dearest thing in creation, even dearer than a door nail,' but one might very naturally expect a mediæval linguistic Dictionary to be a still more dead thing. The object for which it was compiled has long ago been fulfilled, and it has been superseded for centuries. But, curiously enough, although useless for its original purpose, it has become a priceless record of the language. Old Dictionaries have long been used by commentators to illustrate the language of our national classics. Thus Douce frequently quotes from Huloet's *Abcedarium Anglico-Latinum* in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, but the late Mr. Albert Way was the first scholar to recognize the utility of an old Dictionary as a whole, and to devote years of labour to the illustration of the words in the oldest English-Latin Dictionary extant. His varied learning peculiarly fitted him for the task he had undertaken, and the tools with which he worked—a fine collection of Dictionaries—he bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1843 the first part of his edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum* appeared, and twenty-two years afterwards the volume of 563 pages was completed. The *Promptorium* exists in several editions in MS. which date from about the year 1440. It was printed by Pynson in 1499, by Julian Notary in 1508, and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. There is a greater variety of Latin-English Dictionaries, but this was apparently the only available English-Latin Dictionary, and in consequence it was frequently reproduced. All honour, therefore, is due to Geoffrey, the Norfolk Grammarian, who shut himself in his cell in order to compile a much needed work for the use of his countrymen. The difficulty of the undertaking must have been very great in those days when the facilities for compilation were comparatively few.

Among the works used by Mr. Way was a MS. belonging to Lord Monson, and entitled *Catholicum Anglicum*. It may be interesting to the reader to know how this work has at last got into print. In the Report of the Early English Text Society for 1865 it was announced that a series of old English Dictionaries would be issued, to commence with two of the earliest and most important printed ones, namely, Huloet's *Abecedarium* and Baret's *Alvearie*. When the preface to the *Promptorium Parvulorum* was published in 1865, my attention was drawn to the *Catholicum Anglicum* therein described. I wrote to Mr. Way respecting the MS., but he knew nothing about it since it had been lent to him by the late Lord Monson, and he had used it in his notes. I then communicated with Lord Monson, but he could not at first find the book. Before, however, the issue of a second edition of the Report his Lordship's MS. had come to hand, and he most kindly lent it to me for the purpose of being copied¹. This was done by Mr. Brock, who afterwards added the additional entries from another MS. In 1866 the new edition of Levins's *Manipulus Vocabulorum* appeared, and the *Catholicum Anglicum* was placed on the list of works to be done by the Early English Text Society. It was soon found that Huloet's and Baret's fine old volumes contained so much matter that it would be inexpedient to print them on account of the great cost. Another MS. of the *Catholicum* was found in the British Museum Library, and this was collated with Lord Monson's MS. I had intended to edit the work, but various circumstances prevented me from putting it in hand. Another editor proposed to relieve me of the labour, but he also was forced to relinquish his intention. At length Mr. Hertridge came forward and undertook to edit the Dictionary, and again Lord Monson most kindly lent us his valuable MS. for the purpose of verifying the proofs as the work was being printed. Thus this interesting book, which remained for so many years on the list of work to be done, is at length placed on the more satisfactory list of work accomplished. In a comparatively short period, considering the large amount of research required

¹ Mr. Hertridge has alluded in his 'Introduction' to the obligation we are all under to Lord Monson, but I wish specially to express my personal thanks for the generous manner in which his Lordship handed the MS. over to me without stipulations of any kind.

for the preparation of the notes, Mr. Herbage has produced a volume worthy to stand by the side of Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, and higher praise than this could scarcely be given to the book. It is curious to compare the *Catholicon* with the *Promptorium*, and to see how thoroughly different the two Dictionaries are. The *Promptorium* is the fuller of the two, and contains, roughly, about 12,000 words, while the *Catholicon* has about 8000 words¹.

The *Catholicon* is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary. At the end of the book we read: 'Explicit Catholicon in lingua materna. Anno domini 1483;' but the fact that there is another MS. in the British Museum of a rather earlier date opens up a curious question as to the origin of these Dictionaries. Mr. Way suggests that Lord Monson's MS. may be the author's holograph, but this opinion is scarcely tenable, more particularly as he himself mentions the older MS. in the British Museum, to which Sir Frederic Madden had directed his attention. Although these are evidently the same Dictionary, certain differences, as indicated by Mr. Herbage in his Introduction, show that there must have been a still earlier original from which both were taken, whether directly, or indirectly through intermediate copies we cannot now tell. Another point which we are unable to settle is this: Were all these MSS. called *Catholicon Anglicum*, or was this a name given specially to Lord Monson's manuscript? Any way, the author is quite unknown. We can hardly doubt but that there were other English-Latin Dictionaries besides the *Promptorium* and the *Catholicon*, which have been lost, and this opinion is the more probable, as both these appear to have been compiled in the Eastern Counties, and it seems hardly probable that other districts were behind their neighbours in the production of these most necessary books.

It would be a curious inquiry if we were able to learn how these Dictionaries were compiled. In the case of Latin-English Dictionaries there is no difficulty, as there were many sources from which the words could be drawn, but it is different with regard to those in which the English is first, as we do not know of the existence of any earlier list of English words than that found in the *Promptorium*.

¹ The letter A in *Promptorium* contains 425 words, the *Catholicon* only 212; with the additions from the Addit. MS. there are, however, 314 words.

The names attached to the old Dictionaries are curious and worthy of a passing notice here. They give a distinctive character to the several works, which the works would not possess if they were called by the general title of Dictionary. 'Promptuarium' is a more correct form than 'Promptorium,' and means a storehouse or repository. Wynkyn de Worde uses this word in his edition, but Pynson and one of the manuscripts have Promptorius. Johannes de Janua, or Januensis, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, appears to have been the first to use the word *Catholicon* as the title for a Dictionary. His work was very highly esteemed, and it was a very natural proceeding for the unknown English lexicographer to appropriate so well known a title. A *Catholicon Parvum*, the first printed Latin and French Vocabulary, was published at Geneva in 1487, and a few years afterwards appeared a *Catholicon Abbreuiatum* at Paris, which was reprinted by Jean Lambert at the same place in 1506. The *Medulla Grammaticæ* or *Grammatices* is a Latin-English Dictionary existing in a large number of manuscripts. This is attributed to Geoffrey, the Dominican Friar who compiled the Promptorium; and if this really be so, this worthy must extort our admiration as the author both of the first Latin-English and the first English-Latin Dictionary. The first Latin-English Dictionary printed in England is the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, which is largely founded on the *Medulla*. Another interesting old Dictionary is the *Fulgoria* of William Horman. Mr. Herbage mentions this in his Introduction as a work that would well repay reprinting, and I may remark here that the late Mr. Toulmin Smith undertook to edit this book for the Early English Text Society, and in the Second Annual Report, 1866, it is announced with his name in the list of future publications. The death of this excellent worker in the midst of his labour on the volume of *English Gilds*, however, caused this Dictionary to be dropt out of the list in future years. Peter Levins adopted the title of *Manipulus Vocabulorum* for his interesting old rhyming Dictionary, and John Baret gives his reasons for calling his Dictionary *An Alvearie*. He set his scholars to work to extract passages from the classics, and to arrange them under heads: 'Thus within a yeare or two they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt simili-

tude between the good scholars and diligent bees in gathering their wax and honey into their hive) I called then their *Alvearie*, both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to encourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthy prayse for the same, unworthily drowned in oblivion.' To come down to rather later times, it may be mentioned, in conclusion, that Thomas Willis, a school-master of Isleworth, named his Dictionary, 1651, *Festilulum*. Mr. Way has given a most full and careful account of the early Dictionaries in the Preface to his edition of the *Promptorium*, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to draw the attention of those interested in Lexicographical history to my 'Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language'.

It is hardly necessary now to enlarge upon the value of these old Dictionaries, as that is very generally allowed, but I cannot resist giving an instance of how the *Promptorium* has settled satisfactorily the etymology of a difficult name. When Mr. Alderman Hanson, F.S.A., was investigating the history of various fruits, he was somewhat puzzled by the term 'Jordan almonds' applied to the best kind of sweet almonds, and he set to work to look up the authorities. He found a definite statement in Phillips's *New World of Words* (6th ed. by Kersey, 1706), to the effect that 'the tree grows chiefly in the Eastern countries, especially in the Holy Land near the river *Jordan*, whence the best of this fruit are called "Jordan almonds."' The same statement is made in Bailey's Dictionary in 1757 (the botanical portion of which was edited by no less a person than Philip Miller), and in many other books. In J. Smith's *Bible Plants* (1877) we read, 'the best so-called Jordan almonds come from Malaga, and none now come from the country of the Jordan.' The author might very well have added that they never did come from that place. The merchants of Malaga, who export the almonds, are equally at sea as to the derivation. One of them told Mr. Hanson that the general opinion was that a certain Frenchman, called Jourdain, early in this century, introduced an improved method of cultivation. This suggestion was easily negatived by reference to

¹ Philological Society Transactions, 1895, pp. 118-123.

the fact that Jordan almonds were mentioned in printed books at least as far back as 1607. At last Mr. Hanson found his clue in the *Promptorium*, where we read, 'Iardyne almaunde, *amigdalum jardinum*.' The difficulty was overcome, and the Jordan almond stood revealed as nothing more than a garden or cultivated kind of almond.

In contrasting Mr. Herrtage's edition of the *Catholicon* with Mr. Way's edition of the *Promptorium* a very interesting point must needs become apparent. Mr. Way annotated and explained the difficulties of his text with the most unwearied patience, but his authorities were to some extent limited. He himself helped to create the taste which has induced so many scholars to come forward and rescue the monuments of our language from destruction. Every one of Mr. Herrtage's pages bears evidence of the large amount of work which has been done since the Camden Society first issued the *Promptorium*. Publications of the Early English Text Society are quoted on every page, and Stratmann and Mätzner are put under frequent contribution. We thus see that the labours of late years have already brought forward a rich harvest of illustration, by means of which the difficulties of our beloved tongue are gradually being cleared up. Many words once in use are doubtless irrecoverably lost, but still much has been garnered up. Those who have not attempted to register words can hardly realise the difficulties in the way of the Dictionary maker. All honour, therefore, to those who have overcome the difficulties, and in this band of honest workers the anonymous compiler of the *Catholicon Anglicum* occupies a prominent place. The difficulties are truly great, but the lexicographer has his compensation, for there is a pleasure in the registration and illustration of words which he only knows who has set his mind to the work with earnestness and enthusiasm.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

LONDON, July, 1881.

INTRODUCTION.

Plan of the Work, § 1, p. xiii. — Description of the MSS: Lord Monson's, § 2, p. xiv; the Addit. MS, § 3, p. xvi. — Plan of Collation, § 4, p. xvi. — Quotations and Notes, § 5, p. xviii. — Words unexplained, § 6, p. xix. — Dialect of the MSS, § 7, p. xx. — The *Medulla Grammaticæ*, § 8, p. xxi. — Authorities quoted in the Notes, § 9, p. xxii. — Helpers in the Work, § 10, p. xxiv. — Conclusion, § 11, p. xxv.

So well known is the present work, now for the first time printed, from the extensive and admirable use made of it by the late Mr. Way in his edition of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' that it can require little or no introduction to the students of our language beyond that given by Mr. Wheatley in his Preface. I will, therefore, confine myself to an explanation of the plan and principles of this edition, with a very few remarks on the MSS. and their dialect and peculiarities.

§ 1. My intention throughout in preparing this volume was to make it a companion to the *Promptorium*, and this intention I have endeavoured to carry out by marking with an asterisk or a dagger respectively such words as were either annotated by Mr. Way, and did not therefore so much require any further annotation on my part, or such as were peculiar to the *Catholicon*. So far as it has been possible I have besides tried to give quotations and references, not to be found in Stratmann or any such standard work of reference. As a rule I have not given quotations from authors later than the sixteenth century, but this, of course, I have not been always able to manage. The *Wells & Incentories* published by the Surtees Society have been a perfect mine of wealth to me; unfortunately I had not the advantage of them at the beginning of my work, and I have therefore been obliged to give my quotations from them for the earlier letters in the additional notes. With regard to these latter, although I perfectly understand and appreciate the in-

convenience attending the existence of a double set of notes, and the risk which exists of additional notes being overlooked, I do not know that any apology for their presence is necessary¹. In any work of this class it is absolutely unavoidable that fresh, and in many cases better, illustrations of words will crop up after the sheets have been printed off. Extended reading has brought extended knowledge, and the value of these additions—and I believe that much of value will be found in them—will be, I think, the best apology for their existence.

I adopted Lord Monson's MS. as the basis of my text: first, because it was the fuller and more correct of the two, besides which it was ready copied out for me; and secondly, because it was perfect. The difference in date between the two MSS., if there is any difference, can be but a few years, and was not of itself of sufficient importance to counterbalance other considerations. The Addit. MS. has lost one leaf at the beginning and two at the end, besides three in the body of the work. It is, moreover, so full of palpable and gross errors both in the English and Latin, from which Lord Monson's MS. is free, that I had no hesitation in relegating it to a second place, to be used only for the purposes of collation and of filling up gaps. One most curious point about it is that while up to S it contains far fewer words than Lord Monson's MS., from that letter on it has more than double the entries. Why this is so it is, of course, impossible to say: the entries are here given in full.

§ 2. Lord Monson's MS. of the *Catholicon* is a thick paper volume measuring 8½ inches by 6. It is perfect, and in almost as good condition as when it left the scriptorium. It consists of

¹ I have, at all events, done my best to prevent their being overlooked or forgotten, by inserting them before the text. As an example of the liability of such additional notes to be overlooked when not placed in some conspicuous part of the book, I may mention that on February 14th, 1880, I printed in *Notes and Queries* a short list of errors in Mr. Way's *Promptorium*, which I had come across while using the work for this edition of the *Catholicon*. To my great surprise I was informed by a note from a correspondent in that paper, that most of the slips pointed out by me had been discovered by Mr. Way, and were mentioned and corrected in a list printed at p. 560 of the *Promptorium*. And there I found them, but I am confident that not one in a hundred of those who use the volume is aware of the existence of the list.

16 quires or 192 leaves¹, 182 of which contain the text, followed by 6 blank. Then on leaf 189 comes the list of terms of relationship reprinted at the end of our text. This list is in a different hand from that in which the main body of the book has been written, and appears, to me at least, to be the same with that in which the corrections and additions have been made in the original scribe's work. These corrections are few in number, the copying having been on the whole very carefully done. Mr. Way was of opinion that it was probable that this MS. was the author's holograph², but this is very doubtful, and is contradicted by the fact that the corrections are in a different hand. In addition to this, in the next paragraph Mr. Way speaking of the Addit. MS. 15,562, assigns to it the date of 1450. But the handwritings are essentially different. Either, therefore, the date assigned to the Addit. MS. must be wrong, or Lord Monson's MS. can not be the author's holograph. But I do not believe that 1450 is the correct date of the Addit. MS. More probably it was compiled about 1475, the date assigned to it in the Museum Catalogue. The numberless, and frequently most extraordinary, mistakes in the Addit. MS. show clearly that it was a copy from an earlier MS., and probably written from dictation.

On the back of the last leaf of Lord Monson's MS. is the following: 'Liber Thome Flowre Succentor ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincoln. Anno domini M.ccccc.xx;' on which Mr. Way notes³ that he could not find the name of Thomas Flower, sub-chanter, in the Fasti of Lincoln, but that a John Flower occurs among the prebendaries of that church in 1571. He adds that the owner of Lord Monson's MS. may have been of Lincoln College, Oxford, since a Thomas Flower was one of the proctors of the University in 1519⁴. Immediately above this, in faded ink, is the following entry, unmentioned by Mr. Way: 'Anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxx^{mo} ix^o, Anno regni regis Henrici 7ⁱ, post conquestum quintodecimo,' which is interesting

¹ The quires are marked at the foot of the first page of each: *primus quaternus*, &c.

² *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxxv.

³ *Prompt. Parv.* Introd. p. lxxv. note a.

⁴ Le Neve, ed. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 686.

as an instance of the application of the term 'conquestus' to the accession of Henry VII.

The principal authorities cited in the work are, as Mr. Way says, Virgil, Ysidore, Papias, Brito, Hugutio, the Catholicon, the Doctrinale, and the Gloss on the Liber Equivocorum of John de Garlandia, but only Hugutio and the Liber Equivocorum occur at all frequently. A large number of hexameter verses occur, probably, as Mr. Way suggests, from some work of John de Garlandia. The meaning of some of them is not at all clear.

The compiler frequently distinguishes with great acumen between the various shades of meaning of the several Latin equivalents of some one English word.

§ 3. The Addit. MS. 15,562, is a small quarto volume on paper containing originally probably 145 leaves, of which one has been lost at the beginning, as already stated. It is also defective at the end, the last word in it being *Wrathe*, so that probably two leaves have been lost at the end. It is written in a small and, at times, rather cramped hand. Spaces are frequently left vacant in the letters for additions of words. It was purchased by the Museum at Newman's sale in 1845. Though not so correct as Lord Monson's MS. it has at times helped to an elucidation of some difficulties, and the correction of some errors in the latter. A considerable difference of opinion appears to have existed as to the date of the MS. as stated in § 2. Mr. Way assigned it to 1450, while Halliwell, who in the second volume of his *Archaic Dictionary*, frequently quotes from the Addit. MS., refers to it sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, dated 1540¹,' sometimes as 'MS. Dictionary, 1540²,' at other times as 'MS. Dict. c. 1500³,' and again as 'Cathol. Angl. MS.⁴.'

§ 4. A few words will explain the method adopted in printing the collations of A. I have not thought it necessary to give every variation of spelling; the omissions, however, are very few in number, and only occur where the difference in spelling is very trifling. The order in which the words are arranged is not the same in the two MSS., nor are the Latin equivalents

¹ See, for instance, under *Rare*, p. 668; *Shack-fork*, p. 725; *Ruwet*, p. 700.

² See *Scrap*, p. 714.

³ See *Tallow*, *lufe*, p. 849; *Temples*, p. 857; *Taxage*, p. 854, &c.

⁴ See *Timmer*, p. 875.

given in the same succession. In the case of all words which are found *only* in A. and not in Lord Monson's MS. I have printed an A in brackets (A.) at the end of the word; as *Armyd*; *armatus* (A.). And when I have inserted various readings from A. in the text I have enclosed them in brackets and appended the letter (A.); thus the entry 'a *Cropure* (*Cruppure* A.); *postela* (*postellum* A.)' is intended to show that the reading of Lord Monson's MS. is 'a *Cropure*; *postela*;' and that of the Addit. MS. 'a *Cruppure*; *postellum*.'

After the first few pages I have, in order to economise space, omitted the inflexional endings of the genitive cases of nouns, and the feminine and neuter genders of adjectives. But no alteration has been made in the text without due notice in the notes¹. I have expanded the contractions, showing the expansions as usual by the use of italics: *þ* and *id* I have treated as representing *he* and *ne* respectively; but *n̄* I have printed as it stands, it being doubtful what is the exact value of the mark of contraction. The author has throughout used *vbi* for 'see' or 'refer to,' and *participium* for our 'adjective.'

The method adopted in the compiling and arranging the numerous notes required for the work was as follows: I first went carefully through the whole of the MS., comparing each word with its representative in the Promptorium, and in cases where no such representative could be found marking the word with a dagger (†). Where I found that Mr. Way had already annotated the word I marked it with an asterisk (*). I am afraid instances will be found of words, to which I have attached a dagger, really occurring in the Promptorium, under a slightly different form, sufficiently different to escape my notice.

The reading of books for the purpose of getting together illustrative quotations was a long and heavy, but far from

¹ I have not even, except in very few cases, corrected the blunders in the scribe's Latin. To do so throughout the work would completely alter its character, and would, in a great measure, destroy the interest which attaches even to this base Latin. Like Mr. Way (see his *Introd.* p. vii), I could have made many more alterations in this particular, as also in rearranging the words in a perfect alphabetical order, but the objections to so doing, as explained by Mr. Way, appeared to me so strong that I have preferred to print the MS. exactly as it is. In the case of A. I have, of course, had to break the scribe's order of words, so as to bring the corresponding words of the two MSS. together.

disagreeable task. Most of the books written previously to the middle of the 15th century had, of course, been already read by Stratmann, Mätzner, and others, but all of a later date I had to read through myself, as well as all belonging to the earlier period which had been printed by the various Societies since the publication of those dictionaries.

§ 5. I have in every case been careful not to repeat any of Mr. Way's quotations or remarks on any word, except for some special reason. This will to a great extent account for the fact that after the letter P my notes become much more frequent and full. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Way was unable to annotate the third part of the Promptorium (from R to the end) as fully as he had the preceding letters. There are many, very many, words in this third part of the greatest interest and importance to the student and philologist, and well deserving of the same careful and learned treatment as was bestowed by the editor on the letters A—R. And not a few words, too, are difficult to understand, and perhaps almost unintelligible to the ordinary reader without a note.

It will be readily seen that the annotation of the two works has been carried out on very different lines. Mr. Way, from his apparently inexhaustible store of archæological lore, has enriched the Promptorium with notes and quotations bearing rather on the history of that which is represented by the word, than upon the history of the word itself as shown by its use in various authors, while my notes are almost entirely devoted to the latter object.

I have endeavoured to be especially careful about the correctness of the quotations and references, feeling that on this depends a great deal of their value. But in a work of this kind, in which so many hundreds of quotations are brought together, mistakes can not be entirely avoided, and I can only trust that their number is comparatively infinitesimal.

The experience which I have gained as Assistant-Editor of the Philological Society's new English Dictionary of the trouble, the vexation caused by, nay, even the almost absolute worthlessness of quotations the references to which are either imperfectly or incorrectly given, has taught me the extreme importance of correctness and fulness in this particular. Unfortunately my

experience came too late for me to carry into practice in every instance the fulness of reference which I should now wish to see. I have tried, therefore, to make up for this, as far as lay in my power, by giving as full and complete as possible a list of the authorities quoted from, with particulars as to the editions used, and the dates of the original works. The dates, although, of course, in many cases only approximate, will, as I know from experience, be found of great service, and should, in fact, be always given in works of this kind. The time which it will save to students, none but those who have had the trouble of hunting up authorities as to the date of a MS. can appreciate.

I much regret now that I did not from the beginning arrange the quotations according to their chronological order of composition. The point did not occur to me until I began to use Mätzner's *Wörterbuch*, when I at once recognised the mistake into which we had both fallen, and the great inconveniences arising from it, although these inconveniences, owing to the relatively small number of quotations given by me, will not, I think, be so much felt as in the case of the fuller work.

It was also suggested to me that I should re-arrange the words in their strict alphabetical order, but I do not see that the advantageousness of such an arrangement is so apparent as to call for the amount of time and labour involved in its preparation. As a rule, the words are in a very close approximation to the strict alphabetical order, and I have therefore contented myself with altering the position of such few words as were by some accident inserted in the MS. a long way from their proper position.

I have followed Mr. Way's lead in endeavouring rather to illustrate by contemporary or earlier quotations the words given in the *Catholicon*, than to enter on the difficult and dangerous ground of etymologies.

§ 6. There are a few words of which, notwithstanding all my exertions, I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation. Such are 'to Bacon; *displodere*;' 'Bebyeke;' 'a Bychdoghter; *epialtes*;' 'Blossom, *colloquintida*;' 'to Blunder; *balandine*¹;' 'to Calle a hawke; *stupare*;' 'Common slaughter;

¹ Can this be the same as *Blondere* in the *Agribite*, p. 611

dalitaria ; 'Fawthistelle ; *labrum Veneris* ; 'Fox fire ; *glos* ; 'a Martinett ; *irristiticus* ; 'to Ouergett ; *equiparare* ; 'to Pok ; *sinciare* ; 'Severouse ; 'a Skaunce ; 'a Smytt ; *oblectamentum* ; 'Splete ; *ignum* ; 'to Springe ; *enervare* ; 'Talghe lafe ; *congiarum* ; 'a Welpe ; and a few others. As to any of these I shall be glad to receive suggestions.

§ 7. It is a difficult matter in the case of a work of this class, in which we have only isolated words on which to base an opinion, to decide exactly as to the birth-place or dialect of the author: and this difficulty is increased by the fact that of the copies which have come down to us neither in all probability is the autograph of the compiler, but the work of a scribe. We can, however, in the present instance assert with considerable confidence that the compiler was a native of one of the northern counties. Mr. Way was of opinion that the dialectical peculiarities of the MS. indicated that it was compiled in the north-eastern parts of England, and in this he was most probably correct. He pointed out that the names of Norwich, Lincoln, York, Richmond, Ripon, Durham and Carlisle occur in it, but we can hardly attribute much importance to this fact, inasmuch as we also find London, Salisbury, Bath, Oxford, Winchester, and Cambridge—and these are all names of places which would be likely to be familiar to a monk, and such I believe the compiler to have been, grounding my opinion on his intimate knowledge of ecclesiastical terms, as evidenced throughout the work, as well as on such slight, but, to my mind, significant entries as *didimus* for vn-Trowabylle. The mention of *Hekbells* or *Heckboats* is more to the purpose, as these appear to have been peculiar to the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So also with *Scurffe*, which appears to obtain principally on the Tees¹. So again, we have the curious expression *Gabrielle rache*, which still exists in Yorkshire. Further, the author speaks of the Wolds, which he renders by *Alpes*. On the whole it is probable that the work was compiled in the north portion of the East Riding of Yorkshire: more exactly than this it is now impossible to fix the locality. The reader will notice the large number of words occurring in our work, which are

¹ See notes, pp. 181, 326.

illustrated by quotations from the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society, and from Henry Best's Farming and Account Book. Many of these, such as *Rickande*, *Spene*, *Bery*, *Sengffe*, *ley*, *Staithe*, *Moxorop*, and others, are peculiar to Yorkshire, or at least to the most northern counties.

The Addit. MS. appears to have been originally written in a purer northern dialect than Lord Monson's MS., but it has constantly been altered by the scribe. This is shown by the order in which we find the words. Thus *Spoya* was no doubt originally written *Spune*, as is clear from its position. Again we have 'Scho' or 'Ho' in A., where Lord Monson's MS. reads 'Sche.'

The thorn letter þ is found not unfrequently throughout the work, but does not occur as the initial letter of a set of words: instead of it words beginning with *th* are given in the regular alphabetical order under T.

As in the Promptorium, the Scribe has not been consistent in his use of the thorn letter: frequently we find instead of it the y which not long after entirely superseded it. Occasionally we even meet with the two forms in the same line.

Sch is used for *sh*, and *sch* for *st*, but not invariably.

§ 8. The MS. of the *Medulla Grammaticæ*, of which, by the kindness of the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, I have been enabled to make such free use, is that referred to by Mr. Way at p. lii of his Introduction. It is a 4to MS. belonging to St. John's College, Press Mark C. 22, on paper quires, with vellum covers to each quire. Thus the first two leaves are vellum, then come five leaves of paper, followed by two leaves of vellum, five of paper, and so on. At the end is the date, in the same handwriting as the body of the MS., 16th December, 1468. It is a Latin Dictionary, the explanation of the words being mainly in Latin¹. It was presented to the College by Thomas, Earl of Southampton, and is stated to have been purchased from William Crashawe, a brother of the poet, who was admitted fellow of St. John's in 1593. I have also at times consulted other MSS. of the *Medulla*, such as MSS. Harl. 1000, 1738, 2257, and 2270, but all the illustrations from the *Medulla*, which will be found in my notes, have

¹ Not altogether as stated in Mr. Way's Introd. p. lii.

been, unless it is expressly otherwise stated, taken from the St. John's MS.¹

I would especially draw attention to the very great similarity which we find in many words between the Catholicon and the Medulla, pointing clearly to the fact of a common origin.

§ 9. The authorities to which I have had recourse, and from which my notes and illustrations have been drawn are set out in the list at the end of this volume, but it may not be amiss here to refer more fully to such of them as I have found more especially useful. Amongst Dictionaries of the older English, Stratmann and Mätzner have been of the greatest value: of the latter, unfortunately, I had no opportunity of consulting a copy until after C had passed the press. Of the former I have made free use, although, at the same time, endeavouring to gather together illustrations and quotations not to be found there.

In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, although it is far from satisfactorily free from faults and mistakes, I have found an almost endless source of illustrations of many words and of all dates.²

For later English my chief helps have been Haldet's *Dictionary*, Herman's *Lexicon* (two most curious and interesting works, which would well repay reprinting), Barlet's *Lexicon*, the *Græco-Latinum*,³ Levin's *Medicinal Latinum*, Stanbridge's *Lexicon*, Palgrave, Coegrove, and, in a lesser degree, Coekram, Withals, Gouldman, and Jamieson.

For the names of plants and instances of botanical terms I have principally had recourse to Cockayne's *Lexicon*, Lyte's translation of Plukius, Turner's and Gerard's *Herbals*, and the several lists of plants in Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, already mentioned, besides numerous lists of plants in MSS.⁴ The Dictionary of English Plant-Names, compiled by Messrs. Britton &

¹ See Mr. Way's account of them and other MSS. of the Medulla, *ibid.* pp. 2-3v.

² A new edition, with large additions and corrections, and others by Prof. Wülker, is now in the press.

³ See Mr. Way's *ibid.* p. 2v. I have used the edition of 1816.

⁴ Mr. Way gives a list of several MSS. in which and many other might be mentioned. We should not lose sight of the numerous MSS. of names, as found, of the numerous glossaries still remaining in MS. The lists which they would help to throw on our language can not be over-estimated.

Holland, would have been of the greatest service to me had it appeared earlier.

The publications of the English Dialect Society have furnished me with abundant instances of dialectal forms and words occurring in the *Catholicon*, and still in use in our Northern Counties. More especially have I been indebted to the Glossaries of Mr. E. Peacock (Lincolnshire), Mr. C. C. Robinson (Mid-Yorkshire), Mr. Nodal (Lancashire), and Prof. Skeat's editions of Ray, &c.

Many of my illustrations, as well as hints and helps for many others are due to the publications of the late Mr. Riley for the Rolls Series. His editions of the *Liber Albus* and the *Liber Custumarum* are crammed with bits of archaeological lore, which have added vastly to the value of my notes, to which I have freely transferred them¹.

I have, of course, placed all the publications of the Early English Text Society under contribution, many of them, especially those most recently issued, I had to read through myself for the purpose, as they are not included in Stratmann. Of the publications of the Camden Society the most useful to me have been the *Thornton Romances*, the *Ancren Riwle*, and the *Bury Wills & Inventories*, the last containing a large number of valuable and interesting words and forms.

But the most valuable works to me have been the *Wills & Inventories*, the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, and other publications of the Surtees Society. It is impossible to speak too highly of the importance of these works to all students of our language and its history. Extending as they do over a period of more than 500 years, from 1085 to 1600, they afford an almost inexhaustible mine of material to the student, and the complete glossary and index which we are promised to them and the other issues of the Society will be one of the most valuable works in existence. Next in importance to the *Wills & Inventories* comes the *Farming & Account Books* of Henry Best, a Yorkshire farmer, who died in

¹ I deeply regret that by an oversight I have in two instances omitted accidentally to acknowledge the sources of my notes. A great part of those under *Baynstikille* and *Pauldrect* are from notes of Mr. Riley, in his Glossaries to the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarum*. These are, I believe, the only instances in which I have omitted to give my authorities and the credit which is due to the original writer.

1645. A very slight glance will show to what a great extent this work has helped to throw light on many of the dialectal terms and forms in the *Catholicon*. For purposes of quotation, indeed, it has been a more satisfactory book than the *Wills & Inventories*, as the extracts in most cases help to explain themselves, instead of being a mere list of names. Several other publications of the same Society have also furnished a valuable and welcome quota of illustrations, more especially the *Townley Mysteries* and the *Early English Psalter*. Nor should I omit to mention the excellent reprints of Prof. Arber, as remarkable for their correctness as their cheapness.

Such have been my main resources for the earlier and dialectal illustrations of the words in the *Catholicon*: for more modern uses, Prof. Skeat's and Mr. Wedgwood's *Etymological Dictionaries* have been of the greatest service, while for Scotch words and forms I have used Jamieson's *Dictionary*.

§ 10. And now my task is done, with the exception of one pleasant duty, that of returning thanks to those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted me during the progress of the work. The chief thanks both of the Societies and of myself are of course due to Lord Monson for his great kindness in lending this valuable MS. freely and willingly, without any restriction as to time, for so many years.

Next our thanks are due to Prof. Mayor and the authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the willingly-granted loan of their MS. of the *Medulla*, and to Mr. H. B. Wheatley for his very interesting Preface.

My own thanks are especially due to Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, first, for kindly lending me his set of the publications of the Surtees Society, of which I have made so large a use in my notes; and secondly, for assistance in the explanation of several words, which had long puzzled others as well as myself. To Mr. Farnivall and Mr. J. H. Hessel's I am similarly indebted, for help in my hunt after the origin and meaning of a large number of words; while from Prof. Skeat I have, as ever, always received a ready aid. In especial I am deeply indebted to Mr. Wedgwood, who has kindly found time to read over a large proportion of the work in proof, and by his suggestions and help has contributed not a little to its value.

§ 11. In the preceding pages I have endeavoured to explain clearly the plan on which I have carried out this work, and the sources on which I have drawn for the notes. That the work will be found in every way satisfactory is far beyond my expectations. That deficiencies and short-comings will most disagreeably make themselves evident in some places, and excess in others is, I fear, unavoidable in a work of this kind; and I can only lay it before the Societies with a confident hope that, despite its failings, it will be found of value for the number and variety of the illustrations collected together in it. The work was originally intended for the members of the Early English Text Society only, the Council of the Camden Society having some years ago determined not to follow up the joint publication of Levins' *Manipulus Vocabulorum*. When, however, about half of the *Catholicon* had passed the press, the proposal to join in its production was made to the Camden Society, and it is a source of very great gratification to me that the Council of the Society which printed the *Promptorium* has recognized the present volume as a worthy companion to Mr. Way's admirable work. It has occupied my leisure now for more than three years, and in parting with it I seem to part with an old friend, whose welfare and progress have so largely occupied my thoughts during that time. It would have been better for the Societies had Mr. Wheatley been able to find time in his busy life to write a longer introduction to this work, but as it is, I can only commend the book to the impartial judgment of the members of the two Societies, in the words of the original compiler himself: 'Si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenerint, aut corrigant, aut oculis clausis pertranseant, aut saltem humane ignorancie imputent.'

SIDNEY J. H. HERBTAGE.

MILL HILL, N.W.,

August, 1881.



NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR.

A Member of the Society having sent a list of *corrigenda*, they were submitted by me to Mr. Herriage. A few, as he informs me, are justified by the MS. The remaining suggestions are as follows:—

P. 3, col. 1, l. 6, the comma placed after "nullus" should be after "petat."

P. 5, col. 1, l. 5, for "tum" read "tamen."

P. 7, col. 2, l. 9, for the lines 9-12 read—

"Totus comprehendit massam, sed dividit omnis;

Et quandoque tamen complectitur omnia cunctus."

P. 7, col. 2, l. 15, the MS. A. has "id est" before "omnia."

P. 38, col. 1, l. 21, "fultrum." The MS. has this here, but "fulcrum" should be read.

P. 40, col. 1, l. 7, for "filiceus" read "flicensis."

P. 41, col. 2, l. 8, for "fura" read "sura."

P. 57, col. 2, l. 11, for "fultrum" read fulcrum.

P. 74, col. 2, l. 11, MS. A. has "qui," not "quis."

P. 76, col. 1, l. 13, the reading given spoils the metre. The MS. A. really has,

"Est seges atque seres sunt ac etiam sata messes."

Line 17, "quum" is never found in MSS. of this date; it should be "quando," which will make the line scan.

P. 76, col. 2, l. 1, MS. A. has

"Deque creando seres fertur quia res creat omnes."

P. 90, col. 1, lines 2 and 3, the line should be,

"Est zizannia, sunt zizannia, plura neque.

P. 99, col. 2, l. 29. For this line read,

"Scrobs scrobis est fovea, sed scobs scobis, unde fit illa."

A. adds "scilicet fovea."

P. 135, col. 1, l. 11, something is wanting in this line.

- P. 138, col. 2, l. 6, for "fultrum," read "fulcrum."
- P. 153, col. 2, l. 3, dele [? virum], which does not scan.
- P. 189, col. 1, l. 9, "manus." I think this must be "mannus" (both for sense and metre's sake).
- P. 189, col. 1, l. 11, "rede" seems to me quite right. "A carriage's drawers we call veredi."
- P. 190, col. 2, l. 5. This must be the stock line,
 "Tolle me-mu-mi-mis in variando domus" (not "mus").
- P. 190, col. 2, l. 14. This line will not scan. Clearly, instead of foisting in "que," read "ac" for "at."
- P. 194, col. 2, l. 8, "morum." I suppose this is "mor'," i.e. "more."
- P. 265, col. 2, l. ult. for "fueri," read "fuere."
- P. 275, col. 1, l. 9, A has quod construxerit.
- P. 281, col. 2, l. 14. This line ought to be,
 "Mingere fit proprie quoniam sic convenit esse."
- P. 299, col. 1, l. 16, for "est," read "sit," which gives metre and grammar.
- P. 306, col. 1, line 18, for "perpendiculumque," read "perpendiculum quod."
- P. 307, col. 1, line 12, read "utroque" for "uterque."
- P. 323, col. 1, line 3. This line is wrong.
- P. 328, col. 1, l. 10. This line will neither scan nor construe. The first word is probably "post."
- P. 335, col. 2. The last line does not seem sense.
- P. 340, col. 2, l. 18, for "homines," read "homines" or "hominem."
- P. 340, col. 2, l. 25, for "sic quum," read "si quando"
- P. 359, col. 1, l. 9, for
 "Fercula nos faciant prelatos, fercula portant,"
 read,
 "Fercula nos satiant, prelatos fercula portant."

Mr. Herrtage adds that in the Additional Notes, p. xxxi., line 12, the words "In the note for Blodevren read Blodeyren" should be omitted, and he also sends the following corrections:—

Mr. J. H. Hessels, who is editing a new and revised edition of *Du Cange* for Mr. John Murray, has pointed out a mistake in the reading of the *Addit. MS.* under *Defouille*, p. 94, col. 1, l. 15, viz.: *carpora*. It

stands in the MS. 'cor A,' which should, of course, have been printed as *correpta A*, as in other cases throughout the volume. In some cases these notes of the compiler will be found to have been omitted when only occurring in the Addit. MS. This is due in a great measure to the fact that the Addit. MS. was used mainly for purposes of collation and filling up gaps. In some cases, too, Latin words occurring in the Addit. MS. have been passed over. This was done sometimes intentionally, on the ground that the difference in spelling was very slight. Occasionally, however, both Mr. Brock and myself have no doubt missed some words which occur only in the Addit. MS., and this is accounted for by the fact that the Latin equivalents in the two MSS. are not given in the same order, so that when many equivalents were given it was an easy matter to miss one or more, in spite of all our care. My business lay mainly with the English words, the Latin equivalents being of secondary importance, though they prove to be of great value to Mr. Hessels for his work. It is to be hoped that some Mediæval Latin Text Society or some German Editor will supplement my work by printing the Addit. MS. in full.

Introduction, pp. xv, xvi : my note as to *conquestus* is all wrong. The inscription simply means "in the fifteenth year of the seventh Henry after the Conquest." I was misled by the fact that there had been no Henrys *before* the Conquest.

List of Authorities. The date of Lazamon is misprinted 1805, instead of 1205.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Page 17. *Badildore*. This undoubtedly here means the instrument used by washers to beat coarse clothes. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269, we have '*Hoc feratorium, Hoc pecten, a batylledore,*' and Palgrave has, '*Batyllore, battorer a lessive.*' In the Invent. of Raffe Gower, of Richmond, taken in 1567, are included '*iiij batle doweres, a maille and a maille pyllone.*' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 197.

Bafynstylkylle. 'Sir, (said the Foxe) it is Lentren yee see,
And I can neither fish with huke nor net,
To take ane *Banstickle*, though we both should die.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, 1571, p. 65.

This is, no doubt, the same word as *beynstyllys*, which occurs in a burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, and seems to have puzzled Mr. Halliwell:

'Then ther com masfatus in mortros alle soow,
Borhammys [flounders] and *beynstellys*, for thei myst not goo.'

18. **Bakke.** '*Hec resperitilio, a bake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220. 'More lounge dokenes than lyght, lyke vnto a beest called a *backe*.' Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 87. See also Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. xiii. Prol. p. 449.

Baldestrot. '*Hic leno, -nis, baustrott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

19. **Balyngar.** 'Ther wer lost ij carykkes and two *balyngers* with marchaundyses and other goodes, and alle the peple that were within.' *Caxton, Chronicle of England*, 1482, ch. ccxiv. p. 304. In the State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. ii. p. 76, is a complaint that 'oon Rycharde Pypyr, of Caleys, hath of late robbed and dyspoyled twoo Brytton shippis upon the see, and hath brought with hym oon of their *ballyngers*.'

'In Bote, in *Balingar* and *Bargis* The twa Armyis on otherris chargis.'

Lyndessay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3101.

See the Ancient Scottish Prophecy, printed by Prof. Lumby in his edition of *Bernardus De Cura Rei Fam.* p. 21, l. 116—

'Fra farnelands to the fyrth salbe a fayr sygh
O barges and *ballungerys*, and mony brod sayle.'

Balke. 'It is and ought to bee the care of shepheards . . . that, when their sheepe have had their will on the stubbles three weekes or a moneth, then to have an eye to the heades, *balke*s and divisions that lye betwixt two faughes, for that is usually a battle, sweete, moiste and (as wee say) a naturall grasse.' Best, *Farming, &c.*, Book, p. 28. 'He that wylle stalke, Be brook or *balke*.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 343. 'My body on *balke* per bod in sweuen.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 62. The verb occurs in Gower, i. 296—

'So well halt no man the plough That he ne *balketh* other while.'

Banocour. 'For the array of the hall four *bankers*.' *English Gilda*, p. 233.

Bande of a dure. In the *Cursor Mundt*, 19306, we are told that when the angel delivered the Apostles from prison he

'pe prisun dors left ale be fand, Noiper he brak ne barr ne band.'

In the Invent. of Sir J. Birnand, 1565, we find '*iiij bucket grithes, iiij iron bandes for a doore, j stancyon of iron and a barre.*' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 178: and in the Invent. of John Colan, of York, 1490, is an item. '*De ij veteribus lex dore bandes, ferri vjd.*' *Testaments Ebor.* iv. 59. See the curious burlesque poem printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, where the writer speaks of '*Dore-bundys* stalkyng one stylttus, in ther hondus gret olms.'

20. **Bannock.** Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 33, says of Lentil that 'it hath litle coddas somthyng flatt, wherein are conteyned in euery one about iiij or iiij granes in figure flat lyke a halfpenny, but somthyng rysyng in bignes toward the middes, as a litle cake or *bannock* is which is hastily baked vpon y^e harth.'

Banworte. '*Swige, ban-wyrt.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 68. '*Osmund, osmunda, bon-wurt.*' *Ibid.* p. 141.

20. *Bane schawe.* Langham in his *Garden of Health*, 1633, p. 93, recommends 'For the *banishur* and gout, scethe the flowers [of *Thromum*] with wine and oyle o'line, apply it.' In a long list of diseases printed in Jamieson from 'M. nigeantrie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13,' &c. (*Chockarementum* and *Thock-blood* and *Banshaw*, Spewen sprung in the Spall.) Grassie, in his Glossary, gives '*Banshaw*, bony or horny excrescences or tumours growing out of horses' feet; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone sprain: also, the scratches. Exmore.'

21. *Barsepay.* In the translation of Vegetius on the Art of War, in Royal MS. 8 A xii, ff. 103, is an account of a *barfry*, which may be compared with the description of that in *Sir Ferumbras* given in my note: 'A somer castel or a relyng tour is a gyn of werre muske and large end of grette cast hit is made squar as a tour of stoon, of grette homes and plancheres nayled and pynned and framed togidre; and for it schole not be lytliche I wold ne fered wip enemyes, hit is loked wip oute with rawe hyde and wete hayres and feltes. ¶ Pise towres after bere heythes þei hauen here brede, some ben xxxⁱⁱ, some xlⁱⁱ, some fifty fote squar of brede . . . he hath many stages, in many manere wise he harney and assaileþ, he hath in þe neither flore l-heled his mynours to digge and myne þe wold. he hath þere also þe gyn þat is cloped þe Ram wip strokes to stonye þe wold. ¶ In þe myddle stage (he) hath a feldyng brige to let falle soleyenliche vpon þe top of þe walle, And so to ronne into þe citee wip men of armes, and take þe citee at his wille. In þe ouer stage he hath scheltres, castres, slyngeres, and alle manere diffence, þe whiche for þei ben ouer þe heules of hem þat ben on þe walles wip alle manere egge toole, namelyliche wip grette stones, þei slepþer bet þaway fro þe walles alle þat stondeþ vnder hem.' Compare P. Somer Castell. In the *Abbt. Piccol*, B. 1187, we are told that when Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem there was 'at veh brugge a *barfry* on bastides wyse;' and so when besieging Thebes Alexander

'and his folk alle,

Myd *barfryes*, with alle gyn'

Faste as a lal leere wallis

Alexander, 2177.

See also R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, p. 36, l. 1031.

22. *Barnakylle.* In the 14th cent. glossary in Wright's Vol. of Voesh. p. 180, '*fromm cum cham*' is glossed by 'tryllylle' and 'barnakulle,' and again, on the following page, we have '*canus*, barnaculle.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 353, says of the Irish 'Þey dryueþ his hors wip a chandire ponde in þe ouer ende instede of *barnacles* and of bridelis of rest *cami riel*.' See also Wyclif, Proverbs xxvi. 3, Psalms xxxi. 9, &c. 'Barnacles or Barnacles to putte on a horses nose to make hym to stande. *Pastorius*.' Hulot. '*Reages*. Barnacles for a horses nose.' Cotgrave.

23. *Barras.* 'The Cristen men chasde þam to þe *barres*,

And eloughe righte thre fele folke and flesche.' *Seyge off Melagyn*, 1159.

See also l. 1279: 'Þe owte *barres* how þay down.'

Buslarido. In the Invent. of John de Seardelburgh, taken in 1395, we find mentioned: '*unum brachid ornatum, cum manubrio de merro*, pret. vj^s. viij^d. vend. pro xv^s.' *Test. Libor.* iii. 3.

24. *Bature.* See the recipe 'for Fretaro' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 30:

'With egges and flour in *bature* þou make, Put *barus* þar to, I undertake, &c.'

Beabowteward. I ought to have explained that this means to try, attempt, as shown by the latin equivalents. Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 1146, has:

'Now thou woldest falsly *ben aboute* To love my lady.'

Compare the *Amoren Riele*, p. 234, 'Lo!" ows ure Louerd, "Satan is þourne *abouten* north r'illen þe ut of mine corne'" and the *Sondane of Babylon*, l. 839: 'Ferutal nas *abouten* out *aboute* To fyghte with Olyvere'

'Syr Marrek, hye steward

To do his lady gyle.'

Was faste *abouteward*

Sir Trismour, 65.

Becalle. In *Genius & Exod* is, after the departure of his brothers with the cup hidden in Benjamin's sack,

Josef leues hem after sent,

And *becalles* of *barus* and *soades*.'

His fonde hem overtakened,

l. 2514.

'Memor, *be-called* of tressoun, And has me put her in prison.' *Parisee & tressoun*, l. 2133. In *Abbt. Piccol*, A. 913, the word is used in the simple meaning of call: 'Þe cally þam of tressoun' Robert of Brunne, p. 257.

25. **Beddred** '*Paratitense*, bedreda,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 89. John Barst by his Will, 1467, bequeathed 'as much forthyng white bread as comyth to iijij iijl, to be delyd . . . a part to *bedrefolke* and a part to the prisoners and to the hoorsys.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 28; and John Coute in 1502 left 'vp. viijl.' to be delte in *bedred* men or women. *Ibid.* p. 91. 'Seke I was and *bedred* Iy,' *Hampole, Priore of Coker*, 6198. See also *Early English Poems*, p. 134, l. 27; and Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 7 and 186.

Bedstocks. This is of frequent occurrence in 15th-17th century wills and inventories. Thus in 1567 Edward Parkinson had amongst his goods, 'one pære of cerved *bedstokes*, with bedding and hangynge, iijl. viijl. . . . two pære of *bedstokes*, with bedding, xxviijl.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 272; and in 1541, in the Invent. of Roger Pele, are mentioned 'iij pære of *bedstokes*, price xijl.' *Richmond, Wills*, &c. p. 22; see also *ibid.* pp. 91, 132, 201, &c.

Bedstrey. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. xix. st. 40, uses *bedstere* for clean straw:—
 'By theend of October, go gather vp doos,
 have thou in a renlines plentie of thoes,
 And keepe them in *bed traw*, or still on the bow,
 to stee both the flize of thyselfe and thy cow.'

26. **Behovefulle.** East, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 37 says, 'It is very *behoveful* to see that an haywaine bee well raked.'

'Good let us ha hem bise, / Aswile als hem *bishopful* bee,' *Thomas & Becket*, 4108. See *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, IV. iii. 8.

Beke handes. I have no doubt now that my note on this word is wrong, and that the true reading is 'to Beke wandes.' I was led astray by the Latin equivalent, and the *Ortus*. The meaning is to heat unseasoned wood by the fire for the purpose of straightening it. Thus Neekam in his treatise *De Utensilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111, says a farmer should have

'bastons . . . piz . . . en lutziz . . . idem
fastus et pabis sepius in igne pabatos vel expulatos,' and H. Best says, 'after that we have cutte our willes and saughes, and sorted them . . . wee sette our foreman and another to *beake* of them; and for this purpose they fetch a bottle of *poore-strawe*, or a bottle of *barly-strawe*, and then doe they take the stickes and sette them vp an ende shuttinge against the hudd, and keepe a good fire under them.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 122. The verb is still common in the North: in *Ycuine & Glean*, 1459, a knight is described as lying '*beaked* in his bed,' and Markham in his *Country Parue*, 1616, says: 'when you bring your grey hound home at night, you shall bring him to a faire fire, and there let him *beake* and stretch himselfe, and doe you tieke him at the least an houre or more before you put him into his kennell.' In *Le Bonc Florence*, 99, we have:

'He had more mystyr of a gode fyre / To *bryke* hys boones by.'

Of bryght brondys brennyng schyre,

By this we may explain the entries in the Promptorium: '*Beikyng* or *streykyng* (*strecking* f. N. f. *Protencia, estencia*); and '*Streykyng* or *spredynge* owute (or *beikyng*, *supra*, *streyking*, to *streykinge* onto P. f. *Extencia, protencia*.' The more common form (still surviving in the provinces) is *to beath*, which is used by Tusser, ch. xliii. st. 9.

'Yokes, forks, and such othir, let bailie spie out,

and gather the same as he walketh about.

And after at house let this be his bir,

to *beath* them and trim them at home by the fier.'

on which Tusser Believins (D. Hilmen) notes: '*Nothing* at the Fire, as it is commonly called, when the wood is yet unseasoned, sets it to what purpose you think fit.' See also Douglas, *Amatores*, bk. v. p. 121 and bk. vii. p. 201.

27. **Belle man** John Barst in his Will, 1463, directed that 'the ij *bellemen* haue ij gownes, and be ij of y^e fyve to holde torches, and ij l. and here mete and y^e Sexteyn of y^e church to haue brede and drynke and xijl. for his ryngyng and his mete.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 17; and again, p. 28, he directs 'that the *belle men* haue iijl. to go yearly abowte the town at my yerday for my soule and for my fa'mis and my modrys.' On the other hand John Coute, in 1502, declares he will have 'neither ryngan nor *belleman* gaynge,' but all 'to be don in secret matter.' *Ibid.* p. 91. The duty of these bellmen was to go round a town on the anniversary of the death of any person, calling on all who heard them to pray for the soul of the departed. In 1433 John Dene, Canon of Ripon, left in his Will to

In Latham, 15322, we read of 'enne bart' filled 'from breorde to grunde.' In the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1474, we have the form *bruide*; see also l. 383. '*Unwylful to þe botkes egge.*'
'Hym thought that the fruyt was goode, And gadderd *brut-ful* hya hoodle.'

Brut-ful also occurs in *Pierre the Ploughman's Crede*, 223, and in Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 33: '*brutful* a mule off noht;' and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 173, has 'Tantalus stamþ alway in a water up anon to þe oter *breide* of þe noper lippe.' See also *Destruct. of Troy*, ll. 1256 and 10254. *Bruid* is the English and *brut* the Scandinavian form.

43. a *Breuo*. '*Hic breuas*, a *breas*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. '*Hoc eventum*, A^o a *breuo*.' *Ibid.* p. 255. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. i. l. 654, the author recommends for peabens, 'Pluck away the feet and yowe hem *breues* [beustas];' and again, for sitting hens, 'bressed whete and *breues* longe.' l. 679. In the *Early English Psalter*, Ps. civ. 34 is rendered

'He said, and gressop sone come þere, And *breue* [breuas V] of whilk na tale na ware,' where Wyclif reads 'werte worm' and Purvey *brut*. 'The *breue* upon her, like a cow in June.' Shakspeare, *Ant. & Cleop.* III. x. 14.

a *Bretasyng*. '*Hoc signaculum*, a *bretys*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236. '*Hoc propinaculum*, A^o a *bretayge*.' *Ibid.* p. 263. '*Propinaculum*, *brytegyss*.' *Ibid.* p. 130.

'Twee tulkes in toures teneled wyth-inne.
In bigge *brutaye* of borde, hadde on þe walle.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1190.
Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, i. 191, has 'the bigest part of þis toure is *bryteyng* of charite.' See also Song of Solomon, viii. 9, and Buttres in Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.*

44. to *Bryme*. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 1051, we are told that in May 'botes gladly *brymeth*;' and again, l. 1068—

'Thous if me spande, or maynt for their receyve, Forth pigges mao.'

The sower wel they *bryme* ayne and brynge

to *Bryse*. 'Bowe shal be *bris* and breke wapenes ma.' *E. E. Psalter*, Ps. xlv. 10. See also Ps. xxxvi. 17.

a *Broche* for garn. In the quotation from Douglas for 'clath makyng' read 'clath *makyng*.'

a *Brokk*. Trevisa says of Beverlay that it 'hatte Beverlay, and keep Brook his lay, for many *brokkes* were somtyme i-woned to come þiðer out of þe hilles.' Higden, vi. 205.

Brokyllo. 'Of *brokete* kende his that he doithe,

For hy ne moze nauzt dury.' Shoreham, p. 3.

Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 64, says of Frenche Spikenard that it 'hath many rootes clemgng together, full, and not *brakle* or easy to breke.' Hales has 'Throw out rubbel, as mortar, stone, and such lyke *brockell* of olde buyldynges. *Landro*. Brickle or easy to be broken. *Dissipatie*.' 'I beseeche yon what vessell may be more *brakle* and frayle than is our body that dayly nedeth reparacyon.' Fisher, Works, p. 91. In the *Curior Mundi*, 24044, we have the form *brécl*, and in Chaucer, *Parric's Tale*, p. 626, l. 473 (6 Text ed.), *brécl*.

45. *Brostyn*. '*Herrin*, *burntesse*.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'The first quotation is from Cooper. For '*brake* *ballochyd*' in the quotation from Wright's Vol. of Vocab. read '*broke*-*ballochyd*,' and for 'p. 177' read 'p. 176.'

Browes. See R. *Conte de Lion*, 3077: '[he] soupyd off the *brunoyz* a soupe.

46. a *Brusket*. '*Hic petusculum*, a *bruskette*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 227.

a *Bucler* plaer. Cp p^s *Sworde* and *Buckler* playing. See the burlesque stories in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83, 'owt of thar belys come iij, and xx^o, ex n *playing* at the *gunnd* and *bolckor*.'

47. a *Bulas*. W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, has '*Le cerber que cheres* (bolaces) *pinto*.' '*Hic pepalus*, a *bulystro*.' *Ibid.* p. 228.

a *Bulhedo*. '*Hic capito*, a *bulhedo*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 222.

a *Bultyng* cloth. In the Invent. of R. Badop, taken about 1500, are mentioned, 'xxix yerdes of *bultyng* cloth xlv.' *Test. Bion*, iv. 147. '*Hoc politeridum*, A^o bolt cloth.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 221. 'ij *bultyng*-clothes, iij l.' are included in the Invent. of W. Duffield, 1452. *Test. Pler* iii. 147. See Rabers Book, p. 12.

47. a **Burde dermande**. In an Invent. printed in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291 is an item 'da xxiij^l. p^{er} ij *dermandes* *harder* cum tripote.' In the Invent. of Thomas Morton, 1448, is an item 'de ij mensis vocatis *dermandes*, cum ij longis formalis pro eisdem v^o.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 108.

48. a **Burdecloth**. 'De 14^l. de ij *burdeclothis*. De iiij^l. de j *burdecloth* et j *sanappe*.' Invent. of H. Grantham, 1410. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48. See *English Gilds*, p. 233, Babees Book, pp. 120, 146, &c. 'Hec *nappe*, A^r *borde-clathe*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

49. a **Bur tre**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 59 says: 'The wod [of Tamarisk] is very lowe . . . lyke unto *clader* or *boutree*,' and again, lf. 124, 'Sambucus is called . . . in English *lister* or *boutree*.' 'Hec *sambucus*, a *bur tree*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 228.

a **Buyste**. 'Hec *pis*, A^r *buyst*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. In the *Ancient Route* the author says of the devil 'he haue 80 monie *butes* (*boites* other MSS) ful of his leturaries.' See Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* (6-Text ed.), p. 671, l. 917.

a **Butewe**. In the Ordinances of the Gild of Cordwainers of Exeter, it is ordered that search be made for 'all wete lethere and drye *botez*, *botez*, *schosz*, *pyneonz*, *galegez*, &c.' *English Gilds*, p. 332. The author of the *Fardle of Facions* mentions amongst a bishop's dress, his *boutezes*, his Amice, an Albe, &c.' Pt. II. ch. xii. p. 269.

51. a **Cake**. In the note, for 'Dauplin' read 'Dauphiné.'

Cale. 'My master suppis no *cyle* but cold.' *Towneley Myt.*, p. 18. The author of the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. ii. l. 223 has 'cool also, Garlic, ulpike &c. some hem now [January] bothe two.' 'Hec *mygodere*, A^r *calstok*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100.

52. a **Calkyllo**. The author of the *Complaynt of Scotland* says: 'Who can *calkil* the degrees of kyn and blude of the barons of Scotland, thai vil conforme this *samyne*,' p. 167. Chaucer, *Atrolabe*, p. 3, speaks of 'subtil tables *calculated* for a *kawse*.'

a **Callo trappe**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii, lf. 157, speaks of 'an yron wyth four pykes calld . . . a *calitrap*, that is also named *tribulus*, of the lykenes that it hath wyth the fruyt of *tribulus*.' Neckam, in his *Treatise De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 111) mentions amongst the articles necessary to a farmer—

calketrap idem pedica
'*pedicam sive decagonum, qua lupi copiantur*.'

Dugdale, in his MS. Glossary, Harl. MS. 1129, lf. 15, has the following entry: 'Edwardus wiloughby tenet manerium de wollaton de Rege, et de honore Peverell per duas partes, i scilicet militare, et j messuagium, et vj bovatas, tres in Carleton vt de manerio de Shelford, per servicium vius *Catapulte* per annum pro omni servicio. Liber Schedul. de tenem^o. Michael. 14 Henry IV, Nott. fol. 210.'

a **Cambako**. 'Hec *pelam*, a *cambok*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. 'Hec *cambakum*, a *cambok*.' *Ibid.* p. 232. In this latter instance it probably means a crooked beam on which to hang carcases of animals. Stow mentions a game played with sticks with crooked ends called *cambok*: probably the same as our hockey. 'The joys of the *Cambrok* helpith ayenst blydyresse of the eyen, and heelyth wheikes and pynples of the lippes, and sleeth the chlypperynges of the tonge.' Gilanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. cxxviii. p. 695.

Candyl schers. 'Emunctoria, candeltwist.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376.

54. a **Carallo**. 'Our blisse is ywent into wop, our *harles* into *nerse*.' *Agynbite*, p. 71. 'A carl, *carthman*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Kryt pleyng and ch syngyng, *Caralyng* and torneleyng.'

Robert of Gloucester, p. 53.

See also *Romannt of the Rose*, 753, 759. Gower, ii. 232, &c.

a **Cardiakyllo**. In the *High Mysteries*, p. 106, l. 1363, the Virgin is spoken of as
'Fe myske *n-jens* pe hertes of *violens*.'

'Fe bentyll *Isophor* a *jens* pe *cardiakylles* wredh.'

'*Cardiacus* dicitur qd patitur laborem cordis, vel mumba cordis, heart-colla, vel eco, mumbocores, vel unndit.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376

Caray. See the Invent. of Richard Gurnell, in 1555, in which we find mentioned: '1 yards of white *caray*, 1st. Item, xiiij yards of *caray*, xviij. iiij^l. Item, iiij^l yards of white *caray* v^o &c.' *Richard. Wills*, &c. p. 86.

55. a **Carte sadille**. See the burlesque poem of the 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 81: 'her wer wesels and wampes offering *cartesaduls*;' see also p. 85. In 1403 we find in an Invent. of John de Searle, 'ij *carisadles*, viij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 24. '*Hoc dormilulum*, 'cart-sadylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202.

56. a **Cawdille**. 'Jeff sche not 3ow *cawdel* to potage,
Whan 3e had don, to comforte your brayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 139.
In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 23, where are directions for the preparation of '*Chekyns Cawdel*,' and again '*For a cawdel*,' p. 51. In the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 24 and 60 are also receipts for '*Chykens in Cawdel*,' and '*Cawdel of Muskels*.'

57. a **Chafte**. See Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. iii. p. 76: 'with your *chastis* to gnaw 3e be fane.'

Chaftmondo In the *Sege off Melayne*, l. 1307, a Saracen cut Turpin with his ord and 'A *chaftmondo* of his flesche he schare.' In Copeland's ed. of *Kyngs Arthur*, 57, Bk. vii. ch. 22, we have: 'He smote hym with a foyne through the thycke of y^e ygh, that the same wounde was a *shaftmonbrode*, & had cutte atwo many *waynes* and *newes*.' Cotgrave gives '*Palme*. A hand-breadth, foure fingers, or three inches in wyre; also a shaftment.'

58. a **Chape of a knyfe**. See *Songs and Poems on Costumes* (Percy Soc.), p. 50: 'ly hawelard bath a sylvor *schape*,' where the meaning is said to be the guard by which a hawelard was suspended to the girdle. So also in *Morte Arthure*, 2522:

'He baro *sennenando* in golde thre grayhondes of sable,
With *chapes* a cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.'

'aid to Herry Catley for makynge clene of a knyff of my Lordes, and for a *chape*, vj^d.' *ward Household Books*, p. 220. Here the meaning is probably a sheath. Compare Shakspere, *All's Well*, IV. iii. 163. '*Bouterville*. The chape of a sheath or scabbard.' Cotgrave.

59. **Chalango**. Wyntoun in his *Chronicle* IX, xi. 101 gives Henry IVth's words follows: 'I Hendry of Lancastell *chalangis* his Realm,

And 3e crown, wyth all 3e membris and apportenans.'
compare the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 105, l. 1318: 'He *chalyngyd* to be Kyng of Jewys.'

60. **Charlowayn**. 'Starre called charles wayne. Loke in seven starres. Seven cron, a signe celestiall, in Englyshe called charles wayne, *Hiads*, &c.' Hulst.

a **Charo**. This is probably the same word as in *Morte Arthure*, 1886:

'Sir Gador garte *chare* theym, and couere theme faire;'

In *St. Lawrence*, 860: '3e lordo hym *charred* to a chambre;' and again, l. 1143:

'Braches bayed perfore, & brome noyse maked,
& 3uy chastymel, & *charred*, on chasyng 3at went.

the note, for 'E. Eng. Homilies' read 'O. Eng. Homilies.'

61. a **Chawylle**. 'His *chaule* asfome that shal ete up the whete.' *Palladius On husbandrie*, p. 159, l. 34.

62. **Chuttr**. Fisher in his *Works*, p. 424 used the word of the teeth: 'the coldnesse the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe, and *chytter* in theyr heades.'

63. **Chupo**. Chaston, in his *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 135 (ed. 1520), says: 'we had grette *chepe* of wyne in Englands that tyme, thanked be God almyghty.'

Chousse bolle. In *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 184, l. 134, under September, we read, '*Chesholls* now both sowe in hoote and drie Allone or other seede with.' The word was evidently used also for an onion: thus in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191 we read '*Hec cepula*, A^o *chesbolla*.'

a **Chowfate**. In the Invent. of Gerrard Salveyn, taken in 1570, are included 'xxiij *chawfate* ing.' *Willa & Inventa*, l. 349. '*Hoc multum*, A^o *chesfat*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. iii. '*Fiscella*, a little basket of twiggos; a frayle; a *cheesefate*.' Cooper. '*Fiscella*, a yock [i. pylish], basket, or a chowefat: *et est dimin. de f-cina* (*quæ* = a *cheesefat* or a *chee tepo*). *Ortus*.

a **Choslep**. '*Hec lurtia*, -*cha*, A^o *cheeslyppe*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. In quotation from Wright given in the note for 'Cheslepe, cheese lip' read '*Hec lactis*, a *chelepe*.'

a Cheston. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 216, l. 223, we have the word used for the tree: 'Chasten wol uppe of planten that shal ope growe;' and at l. 283 are directions for sowing the seeds:

'Pastyne it [the ground] deep a foote and half, or plowe
It by and by, and wel with dounge it fede,
And therein do thi *chastens* berto growe.'

See also l. 300, where occurs the form *chasteynes*. In Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xv. ch. xx, p. 496, we are told that 'in Astuna in Spayne is source of wyne, of white, and of oyle: for this lande is colde: but there is passing plante of myle and *chastens*.' '*Hec castanea. A^o chaston tree.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 197. Maundevile tells us, p. 307, that in the land of Prester John 'ben grete Forestes of *Chasteynes*.'

63. to Childo. 'Also in time þat þe wyfman lyp a *chilbiddle* oþer nye uor to *childe*.' *Apentice*, p. 224. Maundevile tells us that when Mary 'had *chilled* undre a Palme Tree, sche had þæt schame, that sche hadde a childe: and sche grette, and seyde, that sche wolde that sche hadde ben ded.' p. 133. See also *R. Alsaunder*, ll. 604, 610.

a Chymney. A very good instance of this word, showing its original meaning, is in the *Autors of Arthur*, xxxv. 4, where we are told that in the tent was

'A *chymney* of charcole to chaufen þe kuyte.'

George Selwe, in 1568, in his Will bequeathed to his wife, 'Elizabethhe Selwe, my two yron *chimnies*, and my best almerye in my hall.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 292; and in 1567 we find in the Invent. of Edward Parkinson, 'one chist, one yron *chimney*, a litle presser with a chare, x^s. . . . ij handers chists, an yron *chymney*, a chare & a litle board, xx^s.' *ibid.* pp. 271-2. In the 'Kalendar of the Ordinances of Worcester,' 1557, rule 26 is, 'that no *chimneys* of tre, nor thatched houses, be suited wth the cyte, but that the owners make them of braye or stone.' *English Gilds*, p. 372.

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chimne* brynnand light.'

Hampole, Pricke of Cons. 4368.

The earliest instance of the modern use of the word is in the *Sordone of Babylone*, l. 2351, where Mapyns the thief is represented as gaining access to Floripas' chamber 'by a *cheimney*.' See note to *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 2232.

64. a Chiro. 'The flour of loly hath wythin as it were smalle threde that conteynyth the sele, in the mydyll stonmyth *chyres* of saffron.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. xci, p. 629.

a Chiterlyngo. 'A chyttering, *omusum*. A chitterling, *idem*.' Manip. Vocab.

Choller. Cf. Cleveland Gloss., Atkinson. 'Coul, to scrape or rake together; to pull towards one by the aid of a rake (coul-rake), curved stick, or other like instrument.'

65. Clappe of a mylno. In note, for 'Persones Tale, p. 406' read 'l. 406.'

þo Cley of a beste. '*Ungula*, hof, *et* clau.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 87. 'The launcon hurtyth more his pray wyth recyng therein with his breste than wyth his bylle other wyth his *cleas*.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. c. xxi. p. 427.

66. a Clennes. 'For a speciall prerogative, Because of your virginite & *clenatise*.' *Imphy Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 289. See also Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 276.

67. a Clewe. '*Glomer, globellum, clewen*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 59.

þo Clippys of y^e son and moyn. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. xi. p. 566, speaks of a stone 'callyd Eliotropia, that is tornyng awaye of the sonne. for by the stone sette bytwene vs and the sonne, this is derked as though he were in *clypse* and derked.' 'Ye wote the clerkes the *clippes* it calle.' *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 256.

68. a Cloke. '*Arnicauna, genus collobil, an^o a selacayn*.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trinity Coll. Camb.

to Cloyke. 'Sely Cuyll, cure han, both to and fro, she kakyla,

Rot begyn she to crik, To crayne or to *clak*,

Wo is hym is of cure cok.' *Towneley Myst.* p. 99.

'She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,

And *claketh* hem, but when she fynt a corne

She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.'

Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 25, l. 660.

'The capon feyth choker, that ben on his rone, and legh, thegh shewte and clodgyth as an henne, and callith cokeres togyler, clodgyth with an hene wyge.' *Glanvil, De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. xviii. p. 426.

to Clotte. See quotations under Melle, p. 137. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 107, says, 'When a floure is decayed, that there are holes where they usually leade as many coupe loads of reddie clay, or else of clottes from the fangh fell, as will serve, but they must leade their clottes from such places where the clay is not mixed with sande;' see also *ibid.* p. 138. Glanvil tells us that 'a clotte and pynde of galyng of powder is a clustre, for erthe bounde and clongyd togithers is a clotte, and ytt is broken and departed it is powdre.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. xlv. p. 568. Tassier in his 'Januaries abstract' bids the farmer 'in stubbed plot fill hole with clote,' ch. xxxiii. st. 24.

'Of spettes parties þay beren þe creste. Alþas cure corres in clottes dylage.'

Ant. Poema, A. 857.

'Of clai þai kent at him þe clote.' *Cursor Mundi*, 24226. 'Hat a a' cleve asundyr þe clodys of clay.' *Coventry Myd.* p. 402. 'Eke diligently clodde in pyke oute stones.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 62, l. 28.

69. a Clowte of yrne. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durham, in 1446, is included 'j careta cum rotis, iij hopis et viij carteboltes, pret. viiij.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95. 'Hoc episcopus, An' a cart-clowte.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 278.

Clumsyd. 'He es outher clomel, or wode.' *Pricke of Cons.* 1621. Dr. Morris in his *Glossary* quotes from the Gospel of Nich-demus, in MS Harl 4196, 'we er clomel gret and wale.' In the *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 123, we have 'to kepe hire from clomesyng,' and in the *Digby Myteries*, p. 157, l. 522, 'than farewele, clumme.'

70. a Cod. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 115, tells us that hired labourers were provided with 'a longe cold putte in a longe harden lagge, and a shorter coddle done after the same manner in stead of a pillowe.' 'One bolster and iij colds, iij freschine coddle' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wykeclrf, in 1562. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 161. Simon Merlet in his Will, in 1462, bequeaths to his sister 'xl yerds of harden cloth, vj. coddle, iij par shetes, j bolster, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261.

a Cogge. 'Hoc striballum, a cog of a welle.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 233. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii, recommends farmers when thinning their plantations to sell 'the small ashes to cowpers for garches [garthes], and the greates ashes to whele wryghtes, and the meane ashes to plough wryghtes, and the crabbe trees to myllers to make cogges and tonges.' 'Scuriabbalum, Kog.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 180.

71. a Colke. 'Y* coul; of an apple, cor.' *Manip. Vocab.*

72. a Colke. Cf. O. Swed. *kylla* = to clip hair. Prov. Swedish, *kull* = to clip hair or wool. In the Cleveland Glossary we have 'Coul, to clip or cut close.' I think that for Colke we should read Collo, *ll* and *lk* in MSS. are not easily distinguished. Compare the *Cursor Mundi*, 13.174:

'A sargant sent he to Jaiole, And iohan hefd comanded to cole.'

a Collemase. The reference to Lydgate should have been given. *Minor Poems*, 202. In the A.S. vocabulary, in MS. Cott. Cleopatra, A. iii. ff. 76^b, (printed in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 281), we have 'Parra, cum-mase. Parula, col-mase.' Boorde, in his *Dyetary*, ch. xv. p. 270, says that 'All maner of smale byrdes be good and lyght of dygestyon, excepte sparowes, whiche be harde of dygestyon. Tytnmose, colmose, and wrens, the whiche doth eate spyllers and poyson, be not commendable.' 'Bardioriolus, colmase.' Aelfric's Gloss, in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 30.

a Collokis. 'A carr, collecke, and two pare of trusse wips' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Rouson in 1568. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 226. 'j bas-syn, a kneadinge tub, iij collecke, a wynnocke, ij stands, a churne, a flesche collecke, &c.' Invent. of M. Dixon, 1563, *ibid.* p. 169. In 1437 Thomas Dautree bequeathed 'unam peciam coopertam vocatam le collok ecclesie mæ parochiali, ad inde faciendam unam coupam sive pixidem pro corpore Christi,' i. e. a corporas case. *Test. Ebor.* ii. 61; see also *ibid.* p. 101, where John Brompton by his Will, dated 1444, bequeathed 'j collok argenteum pond. viij unc. ix^{ss}.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 101.

73. **a Colrake.** '*Hec jocabulum, An? a colrake.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 276. '*Hec castrea, a col-rak.*' *Ibid.* p. 233. In the Invent. of Hugh Grantham, in 1410, is an item 'do j^d d^e j^e colake de ferro.' *Test. Thor.* iii. 49. '*Colakus* and *copstakus*, one gret whole-barrous.' *Ridig. Antiq.* i. 86. 'In the kitching one flaking croke, one iron pot, one pale, one iron *colake*, ij^s. viij^d.' Invent. of G. Salvoyn, 1572, *Wills & Invent.* i. 349.

74. **Como.** '*Gendite, nodus quo liber ligatur, Angl. a knotte or close of a boke.*' *Orbus.*

75. **a Conynge.** In note, in the quotation from *Sir Degrevant*, for '*conynge*' read '*conynge* 193.'

76. **a Copbande.** First in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 59 uses this word in a very different sense. He says, 'If wee chance to take over much compass for a stacke see that wee finde that wee are like to wante peace wherewith to rigge it up, then are we glad sometimes to cutte of one of the endes of the stacke with an hey spale, takeinge of as much as we thinke will serve our turne for toppinge up or rigginge of the same. That which is layd in the fillinge overnight to save the stacke from wettinge is called boll-roakinge of a stacke, and that which is cutte of the stacke ende is called (for the most parte) a *coppe-band*.'

77. **a Corparax.** In the Invent. of Thomas Merten, Canon of York, taken in 1448, is the following: '*De j corporali linea, et j corporali caso de panno auri, cum imaginibus intextis, iij^s. iij^d.*' *Test. Thor.* iii. 110; and in 1506 Dame Catherine Hastings bequeathed 'to Askton church a *corpar* case and a kerchew for y^e sacrament. To Norton church a *corpar* case, a kerchewe to be allowed for y^e *corpar*, and a kerchewe for y^e sacrament.' *Ibid.* iv. 257. Trevisa in his *Higlen*, v. 11, says that Pope Sixtus ordeyned j^{at} j^e *corpar* schabbe to jst le of silk nothe schabbe.' See additional note to Cellokis, above. In 1522 Agnes Herte of Bury bequeathed 'ij^{ij} fyne elle kerchers to be sayd for *corpar* clothes in the chyrele of Seynt James.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 117.

78. **a Coysseyr of hors.** 'Poles with hande to touche a *coiser* weyvyth.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 135, l. 846. '*Courser of horses, charlier de chevante.*' *Palsgrave.*

a Coste. Maunleville tells us that 'the Superfluities of the Earthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes; and the parties ben clept *elymtes*.' p. 186. See also Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, p. 59: 'Sett the point therof in j^{at} same *cost* that the moon makip *Rede*;' and p. 48: 'the longitude of a *elymt* ys a lyne ymagined fro east to west illike distant by-twene them alle.' See also *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 12, l. 295.

a Costrelle. In 1454 William Halifax of Nottingham bequeathed in his Will to Elizabeth Netcham 'a *cross* trestell, a *matras*, a *costerell* for ale, a *bordeclothe*, &c.' *Test. Thor.* ii. 173.

79. **a Cowche.** Chaucer in his *Astrolabe*, p. 49 has the noun, *cowching*, and Fisher comparing the crucifix to a book says, 'when the booke is opened & spread, the leaves be *cowchid* upon the boordes.' *Works*, p. 394. Maunleville tells us of the Redoun Arabs that 'thei have now Horses, but Tentis, that thei maken of Skynnes of Bestes, as of Camaylles and of othere Bestes . . . and there ben thei *cowchid* hem and dwellen.' p. 63.

80. **a Cowchote.** '*Hic palombus, a cowscott.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 221. '*Palombus, cucucute, wudu culfre.*' *Ibid.* p. 62. 'So boot is now dango of foule as of the dango, a *quyht* outake.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 28, l. 758.

81. **a Crakan.** See quotation from the E. E. Psalter, under *Rake*, p. 302.

Crappes. '*Hec cunilis, An? crappys.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. '*Hec crenilis, traps.*' *Ibid.* 233. L. Lat. *crappi*.

a Credilbande. '*Hec fascia, An? credyl bande.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203. *Glossol. De Prop. Rerum*, bk. vi. ch. ix. p. 195, says: 'the nourses bindeth the chyld to brydles with *credylbandes* to kepe and saue the chyld that he be not wyth mysch kyd lynen.''

a Credille sango. 'Nourses use lullynges and other *credyl songs* to pleyse the wyte of the chyld.' Glanvil, *De Prop. Rerum*, bk. vi. ch. ix. p. 191.

82. **a Cressett.** 'Ordeyn cehe man on his party.

Cressets, lanternys, and torchys lyth.' *Ch. Myst.* p. 270.

See also p. 273. 'One fryn panne, a *cress*, one flesh axe, a *braudreth*, &c.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francis Waudy-forde in 1539. *Richmond Wills, &c.* p. 134.

82. a **Crysmatory**. Glanvil says: 'with *Crysm* chylthern ben *cremyd* and enoynted of a symple preeste on the molde.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxxi. p. 367. '*Hec criema*, A^c. *creme*. *Hoc crismatorium*, A^c. *crismator*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. '*Vr criem* clath ful son we fille.' *Cursor Mundi*, 25725.

83. a **Crofte**. Sir R. Barton in his Will, dated 1455, bequeathed to 'Jonett Richard-son . . . terme of hire lyfe, tenement in Whenby w^t a garth and a *croft* next vicarage.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 216. See also *Bury Wills*, &c. pp. 47, 48, 49.

a **Croppe**. 'This warre beganne noo creature but she,
for she is *croppe* and rote and euery dele.' *Generydes*, l. 4941.
'*Croppe* and tail To save in setting hem is thyne advall.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 78, l. 496.

84. a **Crowde**. Lydgate in his *Pylgremage of the Sowle*, Bk. v. ch. viii. fol. 99 (ed. 1483) tells us that 'Dauyd ordeyned plente of lusty instrumentes, bothe organs and harpes, Symbls and sawtryes, *kroudes* and tympana, troumpettes and tabours and many other.'

a **Crudde**. 'Quycke syluer *cruddeth* not by itself kyndly wythout brymstone: but wyth brymstone, as wyth substance of lead, it is congeleyd and fastnyd togylers.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. vii. p. 555.

'Alle freshe the mylk is *croddeth* now to chese
With *crudde* of kidde, or lambe, othe of calf
Or floure of tasil wilde.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 154, l. 141-2.

87. a **Curroure**. 'Get the a *curroure* whare thou may.' *Sege off Melayne*, 1378.

89. **Daysardawe**. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 132, says: 'him allsoe wee imploy as a seedesman in hauer seede time, when wee come to sowe olde *ardure*,' where the meaning is fallow. Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 106, l. 68:

'Nowe cicera the blake is sowe in season, On *erthes* tweyne or oon sowe hem as peeson.'

90. to **Dayse**. The verb occurs with an active meaning in the *Allit. Poems*, B. 1538:—
'Such a *dasande* drede dusched to his hert.'

a **Daysyberd**. See Chester Plays, ii. 34.

to **Dawe**. See the *Song of Roland*, l. 389: 'or it *dawen* the day;' and *Allit. Poems*, B. 1755: '*dazet* neuer an-oþer day þat ilk derk after.

91. **Dawnger**. See P. Plowman, B. xvi. 263.

92. **Dede**. The quotation should read as follows:

'To *dele* I drawe als ye mai se.' *Metrical Homilies*, p. 30.

93. to **Desden**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1353 we have the adverb: 'to be scornyd most *dedenynglye*.'

to **Defye**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 156, l. 511: 'I it *desye*;' and R. de Brunne's *Meditations*, l. 743:

'Y haue be skurged, scorned, *dyffyed*,
Wounded, anyred, and crucyfied.
'O slepy night, I the *d-fer*.' Gower, ii. 97.

94. to **Defy**. Gower, iii. 25 has:

'That is of him self so tough My stomach may it nought *defe*.'
'Moche mete and *rendeefed* febllyth the pulse.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. iii. ch. xxiv. p. 74. See also Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 131.

a **Deye**. '*Androgia*, an^m. a *deye*. *Androchia*, an^m. a *deye*. *Androchia qui curam gerit de lacticiis*. MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xx. ch. lxxiv. p. 904, tells us that 'chese hyghte *caseus calendo*. fallynge. for it fallyth and passyth away soone, and slydeth oute betwene the syngres of the *Deye wyfe*.'

99. to **Dike**. Amongst the debts of Francis Wandysforde, at his death in 1559, is an item 'to Robert Walker for xij rude of *dyke dyked*, xvij^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 138.

100. a **Dirsynge knyfe**. In the Invent. of W. Coltman, of York, 1481, we find 'j stule, j trow et j *drissynge-knyfe*, ij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261.

a **Dische berer**. '*Discifer*, *disc-berer*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 93.

a **Dische benke**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, is an item, 'j *dyschbenke* xij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193.

101. to **Desseise**. See the *Lap-Folke Muscadock*, p. 25, l. 376: 'Pure, cxyld, *dyssend* if þai be,' where the word is wrongly explained in the glossary as desquited, vexed.

102. a **Dorsaur**. Wyclif, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 474, complains of the 'curiouse' of the clergy in 'lallis, bope in making of þe housis, in *duerie*, lancers, & cuspous.' '*Dorsorum*, aut' a dorere.' MS. O. 5. 4 Trin. Coll. Camb.

103. to **Dowe**. In the second quotation from Wyclif, p. 124, for 'þus' read 'þow.'

104. **Draf**. The Invent. of Katherine, Lady Heshworth, taken in 1568, includes 'one *drage* tubb ing!' *Wills & Invents*, i. 282. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 67, l. 162, we are told that as a compost for vines '*wydray* is gooder condat with dounge;' and again, p. 22, l. 580:

'yf thaire appetite
with *dray* of wyne be full, anon baryne thei bath.'

'By hote water the fatnesse of olives is departed the hotter fro the drauer: hulles and *dray* flete above the water and ben craftly departed at laste.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxv. p. 675.

105. **Dreggis**. '*Amara* .i. fer ob-i, der-ten.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 94.

Dressoure. In the Invent. of W. Duffield in 1452 are included 'cattelli pro le *dressour* sijp.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

106. **Drovy**. See the *Pestary* in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* l. 523:

'Ne mai it wunen der-inne, So *drovi* is to sees grund.'

and *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 22. The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 201, l. 400, tell us 'A trouble wyne anon a man may pure;' and Wyclif has *troubil* in Joshua xiii. 3. In the *Canterbury*, 24418, we are told that at the crucifixion

'Oour al þe world he was bot right, Al *drovill* and wex dime.'

In the quotation from the *Altit. Poems* for 'i. 1016' read 'B. 1016.'

a **Dublar**. 'Item, ij. pudler *dublers*, x. dyches, ij. sausers.' Invent. of John Baron De Mappleton in 1435, *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 12. Mathew Witham in 1545 bequeathed 'A culleren, a pan, vj. powder *dublers*.' *ibid.* p. 57.

107. **Eldfader**. John Heworth in 1571 bequeathed 'vnto Edward Stevenson my father in lawe my best horse, A whyte russett cott & a read russett cloke, & a wilde lether dublett and my best shert. Item I gyve vnto my *elderther* his wyffe my wyffes froke, and a read pettrite and a smoke.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 352. See the 13th cent. sermon in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 130: 'his nower non trew þe, for his the gist sike of þe husch-nde, ne nower of nower; non euer a nower, ne þe *alderader* of hi oðem.' MS. B. 14. 52, Trin. Coll. Camb. See also *Canterbury*, 5730. In the quotation from *Lozamon* the important word has most unaccountably been omitted; read: 'He was Marwale's fader, Mildburge *alderader*;' '*alder*, ealde fader.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51.

an **Ellyrtre**. The Invent. of R. Dodinge, in 1562, contains 'In ryvyn bords and *elcharks*, vj.' *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 106. 'The *Ellern* is a tree wyth longe bowes: þai soude and ead wythout: and ful holowe wythin and full of certayn nesses pyth . . . and the *Ellern* tree hath vertue Dorectiō: to tempre and to nesses: to dystribute and to drave and to poarge flowme.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cxlv. p. 700.

108. an **Elayn**. 'Item j. dussan and a halfe *elayn* hostes ij.' Invent. of R. Bishop, 1550, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 193. In the curious burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86, we read: 'Ther com trankettis and tournyng stonys, and *elou* bladye.' The word occurs in Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v: 'Dye think I was born to sit here bragging an *elchin* through bend leather!'

þe **Emygrane**. 'Who that hath the heed ache callyd *Emygrane* flyth in his heed as it were betyngs of hamers, and may not suffre nysse, nether ways, nether lyghte, nether *shynnyng*.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. li. p. 225.

109. **Eng**. In the Invent. of Dr. G. Nevill, taken in 1567, is included 'in the *yage* one stacke of hay, xvj.' *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 211.

Entyrlly. 'That his graciouse visage I may oue behold,

I pray yow *entyrlly*.' *High Myst.* p. 198, l. 818.

110. an **Erano**. Wyclif, in his version of Psalm xxxviii. 12, has: 'Thou madest to fowen aaci as an *erape* [*erape* P.] his soule;' and again, Isaiah lix. 5: 'The ciren of adders thei rebroken, and the webbis of an *attercop* [*erape* P.] thei wouen.' 'He soude

that wiche array was like the *attorcoppe* that makithe his nettes to take the flies or thei be were.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 63. '*Hec iranica*, *A^o crane*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. '*Aranea*, *a^o duresp*.' *Ibid.* p. 177. '*Hec arena*, *a nerane*.' *Ibid.* p. 223. In the *Saxon Leechdoms* i. 92 is a remedy 'wif *attorcoppan bite*,' accompanied by drawings of two *attorcopps*, like two horned locusts.

117. an **Erthe dyn**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 20985, we are told how St. Paul escaped from prison 'thoru a *nerth-din* þat þer was;' see also l. 20429.

118. an **Essoyn**. In *Sir Ferambus*, 2827, Guy when brought before the Sowdan instead of being terrified by his threats and questions 'answerede wif-oute *essoyns*.'

Eve. Compare Wyclif, Genesis ii. 33 (Purvey): 'And Adam seide, This is now a *beon* of my beonyas, and fleisch of my fleisch: this schal be clepid *virago*, for she is taken of man.'

120. **Fasyngis of lokis**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 3569, amongst the signs of the approach of old age to a man we are told that

'þe freli *fax* to fal of him And þe sight to wax well dim;
and again, l. 7244, when Delilah had cut off Samson's hair he was easily bound
'for thoru his *fax* his force was tint.'

121. a **Faldynge**. Compare P. Rowclothe, p. 437. '*Amphibulus*, *restis equi villosa*, *an^a* a schauayn or faldyng.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. In the Invent. of Henry Powet, Archbishop of York, 1423, we find an item, 'de xij^a. receptis pro xij virgis de panno vocatis *whyte faldyng*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 71. In a Will, dated 1526, pr. in *Lancashire Wills* (Chetham Socy., vol. i. p. 13, the testator bequeaths 'my best typett, my *faldyng* and my lok in the church.'

122. a **Fan**. Compare Weddyr coké, below.

a **Fayne of a schipe**. '*Cheruehus*, *an^a* a fanu.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb. Compare a **Stremour**, below.

A **Funtum**. Read A **Fantom**.

'This is no *fantum*, ne no *fabulle* 3= wote wele of the Rowun *tabulle*.'
Arowinge of K. Arthyr, ii.
'For-þi for *fantoum* & *fayryze* þe folk þere hit demed.' *Sir Garayne*, 140.

123. a **Farntikylle**. '*Cesia*, *an^a* a pokke or frakene.' MS. O. 5. 4, Trin. Coll. Camb.

Fastyngange. Huloet has a rather strange entry: '*Shraftyde* or *feastyng* *dayen*, called also *fastegong*. *Barch-inalia festa*, *carnisprintium*.'

126. a **Felischippe**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 202, l. 924, Mary Magdalene exclaims: '*Alewe!* *feliskipe* her is noon!' where the meaning is company. In the *Song of Roland*, 601, we are told that Roland

'not for his own sak he noghed often, but for his *fellichip* þat he most louden.'

a **Felle**. Amongst other articles in the Invent. of John Casse, in 1576, are enumerated, 'ix sychells, a pare of woll cards, ij barrells, a ratton *fell*, ij^a. viij^d.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 260; and in that of John Colan, goldsmith, of York, in 1490, occurs: 'j ratton discipula, Anglice a *fell*.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 59.

129. a **Fettyr**. '*Boias*, *catenas*, *sweorcopsas*, *ucl* *handcopsas*.' MS. Harl. 3376. '*Compa* *vel* *cippus*, *fol-cops*. *Bogia*, *loc*, *oððe* *swur-cops*. *Manice*, *hand-cops*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 86.

130. þe **Figes**. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, vi. 357, tells us that 'þe evel þat hatte *ficus* is a schrewel evel, for it semep þat his bom is oute þat hap þat evel.'

132. a **Fiste**. See the curious 'Demaundes Joyous' reprinted from the original copy by Wynkyn de Worde in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 73. '*Hec lirida*, a fyse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 209. '*Fienten*, or let a fiste. *Pelo*.' Huloet. 'To fyest, *pedere*.' Manip. Vocab.

133. a **Flawe of fyre**. See the *Cursor Mundi*, 17370, where an angel is described as having
'his cleythng als þe suan his suire,
And his cner lik was *slaght* [misprinted *slaght*] o fire.'

a **Fluket**. In the Invent. of R. Best, taken in 1581, amongst other, 'in ye mecke house, 1 honey potts, 2 kits, 2 *datets*, 4 *mecke bowles*, with other implements, &c.' *Farming, &c. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. 'Yf the wambes ben shaven they cownte as a *flukette*, other a *betell*.' Glanvill, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. lii. p. 266.

134. a **Flekkeid**. Compare Varmid, below. In Tressa's Higlen, i. 159, we are told that 'Camelien is a *fluked* best, in colour like to a leopard; and so is partus, and pantera also, and com deir of þe kynde; and Lydgate speaks of 'whyght *fluked* with the brown.' *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 199. Compare the *Towerley Myt*, p. 341: 'his stoke must be *fluked*.' Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 50, uses the verb *flucken* = to change colour: 'Dates . . . when they once begynne to shoute, they will straightway alter begynne to *flucken*, and bee ripe on a sudden.' *Fleck* = a spot on the face is still in use.

a **Fletcher**. Harrison, in his *Inscript. of Eng.* i. 342, mentions amongst the trees of England, 'the aspe, whereof our *fletchers* make their arrowes.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlviii, where the following line is quoted from Lydgate:

'Bowers eke, and fast by *fluyters*.'

In the *Chastel Plays*, i. 6 are mentioned: '*flutchers*, bowyers, cowpers, stringers and ironmongers.' Turner, in his *Hechal*, p. 67, says that '*fletchers* make yuslike shaftes of byrche, because it is heavier than aspe is.' 'Item the *fletcher* that dwellyd in Thorton strote wyth hym flor tymber, ix. vj.' *Mannerment Household Exp. of Eng.* 1465, p. 179.

a **Fleke**. See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. iii. l. 881:

'Do feire stree upon thaire *fleke* hem under;'

and l. 987:

'In *flekes* faire yf that men let hem sprede.'

135. a **Flesche cruke**. In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, dated 1400, we find: 'pro j myour, j watercanne, iij laddes, de arriedes, et j *fleschecruke*, j fryngpan, et iij trowes, simul vendit. iij.' x^d. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14. 'Pro j *fesch crok* de ferro.' Invent. of Archbishop Bowet 1423, *ibid.* p. 80.

a **Flyke of bacon**. We find this word frequently in the old wills and inventories. Thus in the Invent. of W. Clowd-she, in 1545, are included 'ij bus. of ryce, iij *baken flykes*, a payre of new shooes, xv.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 54; and in that of John Cadeby, in 1451, we have: 'Item ij *flykles de bacon*, iij.' iij^d. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 99. But the term was not confined, as with us, to a bacon slice, for we find in the Invent. of Gerard Salveyn, in 1570, an item of 'iij *lufe flykes* and ij *baken flykes*, xvj.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 348; and again, amongst the goods of John Casse, in 1576, are mentioned 'iij *bacon flykes*, vj *beg flykes*, xviij.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 260.

136. a **Fludegate**. In note, for 'en' read 'eu.'

137. b **Fodyr**. H. Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 72, gives directions 'for *fotheringe* of sheepe . . . yow are allse to have a care that yow begyne not to *fother* in wette weather, for they (sheep) will not fall 'reshly to thaire *fother* att the first, but treade it under fote and waste it.' See also *ibid.* p. 30.

a **Foylo**. '*Pallus*, ciceu, oððe lrid, oððe folu.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 77.

a **Forbott**. In the *Sop of Meloyne*, 406, Roland exclaims:

'Gode his *forbode* & þe holy Trynyte

And lese oure crysten Lawe!'

þat ever fraunce kethen were for meo

138. a **Forgetyll**. In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 19 is rendered:

'For *forgetelnes* in ende noht bes of power where he wende;'

the A. S. version reading 'forðon na lra in ende *ofer-gotaleis* his ðearfema. See also Gower, ii. 19. Robert of Brunne uses *forgetelship* in the sense of an oversight.

'Bot for a *forgetelship* Richard & his toþe he.' p. 176;

and Lydgate, *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 3, has:

'I were *forgetell*, reckless, To remember the infinite outrages.'

139. a **Forster**. We frequently find the form *foster*, as in *Sir Iherisant*, 430: '5ille y day in the pleyne, That my *fosters* bath sleyn; and in *Poet. Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 18, 'Mawte the wache of *foste* s and parkerry's.' See also *Sir Treamour*, 1063. '*His fosterer*, i. e. a foster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

140. a **Frake**. 'A multitude of regions could they take

And into risshy *frayels* rare hem gete.'

Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 204, l. 494.

143. a **Froske**. Dame Juliana Barnes, in her *Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle*, p. 19, gives as one way of taking the pike: 'Take a *froske* & put it on your hoke at the necke bytwene the skynne, & the body on y^e backe halfe, and put on a fote a yerde therfro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth and ye shall haue hym.' See the account of the plagues of Egypt in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told, l. 5928, there 'was *frosce* þat na tung mought tell,' where the other MSS. read *froskes*, and *frogges*. 'Hec rana, a *froscha*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

144. to **Frote**. 'Frote it wol with larde fatte and decocte.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 16, l. 433. See also p. 25, l. 683. In the first quotation, for 'beest' read 'brest.'

a **Frugon**. In the Invent. of John Cadeby, ab. 1450, we find, 'item, j colrake et j *furgon ferri*, liij^d.' Test. Ebor. iii. 100; and again, in that of T. Morton, in 1448, 'ij *furgons* sig. pond. j unc. di. quart. v^o. ij^d. ob.' *ibid.* p. 113.

Fruteurs. See W. de Worde's *Boke of Keruing*, p. 273.

145. **Full but**. 'He smote Darel with so goode will
In middes of the sheld *ful butt*,
That Darel fell down with that putt.'

Sir Generydes (Roxb. Club), 4587.

a **Fulemerd**. 'þe fox and þe *foumerte* in als sall be tane.' *Ancient Scot. Prophecy*, in Bernardus *De Cura Rei Famul.* p. 19, l. 33. 'þe fox and þe *foulmert* þai ar botht fals.' *ibid.* l. 74. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antig.* i. 85: 'A fox and a *folmert* had .xv. fette.' 'Hic *fetrunctus*, Hic *pecoides*, a fulmard' [misprinted *sulmard*]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 251.

146. a **Furre**. H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 44, tells us that 'amongst shearers [reapers] the one of the *furres* is called the *fore-furre*, and the other the *hinder-furre*; sometimes they make the one the *fore-furre*, and sometimes the other, but the *furre* on your left hande is the best for the *fore-furre* . . . you should allwayes putte the weaker and worst shearers into the *fore-furre*.'

149. a **Galte**. In the first quotation, for 'grylyche' read 'gryalyche.'

150. a **Garwyndelle**. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, are included 'j spynyn-weyll, j roke, and j reyll, j *garyn-wyndyll* foytt and the blaytters, viij^d.' Test. Ebor. iv. 193; and in that of Robert Doddings, in 1562, 'iiij wheilla, ij pare of *garne wyndilla*, xvij^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 156. 'Windles or blades to wind yarn on. *Alabrum, rhombus*.' Gouldman.

to **Garse**. In Copland's trans. of Guydon's *Questyonary of Cyrurgyens*, 1541, we have: 'yf it blede nat wel rub the place with the mouth of the ventose, or gyue it small fyllyps with your nayle, and *garse* it a-newe, that it may blede well.' 'It is good to *garse* the legges byneth that the humours, fumosyte and spyrytes that ben cause of the heed ache, may be drawe from the heed downwarde to the nether partyes.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 224.

151. to **Garsumme**. In the Will of 'John Bancks, Laboringe Man,' in 1542, the following occurs: 'my lanndes lord Richard Hodgesson and I is at a co'dic'on for the close called ov'kainer dikes, yt is to say that I or my assigne to haue the sayd close from saynt cutth'te day in lent next after the makynge herof vnto the end and terme of xvth yers next ensewinge the wrytinge herof and I or myne executor to paye eu'y yere duringe the said terme yerly xx^s. sterlinge to ferme and to paye at the entrie herof for a *gryssom* xiiij^s. iiij^d. and he to cause the Indentures therof to be maid, of the whiche *gryssom* I haue paid vnto the said Richard handes vj^s. viij^d. and the residue to be paid at the making of the said Indentures.' *Wills & Inrents*. i. 119. 'The said Prince should haue the Isle of Anglesey in Fee-farme of the King, to him, and to the lawfull issue of his body in general taile, for five thousand Markes ready money, for *gryssom*, or a fine in hand payd, & the yearly rent of a thousand Markes.' Speed, *Hist. Great Britain*, Bk. ix. ch. x.

a **Garthe**. See the quotation from the *Testamenta Ebor.* ii. 216, in the additional note to Crofte, above, p. xxiv.

'Thi *garth*, in springing tyme to be sowe, The footes depe may nowe pastyned be.'
Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 184, l. 141.

See also p. 29, ll. 783, 791.

to **Garthe wesselle**. See quotation from Fitzherbert, in the additional note to Cogge, *above*, p. xxi.

152. a **Gavelle**. Compare P. Cornel, and *Bury Wills*, &c., p. 22, where, in the Will of J. Barot, 1463, we find a direction, 'the owner of my place to have my *conuell* laas in the Cockrowe.'

a **Gaveloke**. I am inclined to think that the meaning here is a crow-bar. In the Invent. of Thomas Vicars, in 1451, we find, 'j lyng hax, cum j *gavelok* ferri vj'. *Test. Illoc* iii. 119; and in that of Christopher Thomam, in 1544, 'a *gavelok* xij^l. Item a frimge panne, liij^l'. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 53. So also in the Invent. of Richard Best, in 1581, are mentioned 'one rosen, one *gaveloke*, one fier shole, one pare of tanges'. *Furnivng, de. Book* of H. Best, p. 172. The connection in which the word occurs in these quotations is against the idea of its being a weapon of any sort. 'ij iron wedges, a *gaveloke*, one axe, a pair of cob irons, and a bill, vi. viij^d'. Invent. of R. Butcher, 1579, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 218.

153. **Gerarchy**. See Gower, *Conf. Amant*, iii. 145: 'Whi ch stant under his *gerarchie*.' Caxton, in his *Golden Legende*, fo. 24, speaks of the 'booke of *gerarchy* of holy angelis'; and Tolyan, *Chronicle*, pt. I. c. xxvii. p. 19, addresses the Virgin:

'Most virgynall flour, of al most excellēt,	Above y ^e nombre & glorious company
Percyng of Angelis y ^e hyst <i>Gerarchy</i> ,	Of his blessid softe, w ^t mooste hye dignite;
Jeye and be glād, for God Omnipotent	Next after hym most honoured to be.'
Hath the lyft vp, & set mooste worthy	

154. a **Gesarne**. 'The fyert^e mete of the fow'es is receynyd and kepte in the croppe to the secundo digestyon, that shall be made in the *giatyn* or mawe.' Glanvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, Bk. v. ch. xlii. p. 161.

155. to **Giffe stede**. Cf. the account in the *Carter Mandi*, l. 2499, of the battle between the four kings and the five, where we are told

'he five *gane back* to wine away.'

Compare also Caxton's *Charles the firste*, p. 193: 'they made so grite bruyt, that the moost hardyest of the paynyns *gaf* them waye.'

a **Gilefatte**. The reference to the quotation from the *Test. Illoc* is wrong; it should be, 'i. 2.' 'A muskefatt, a brandereth, and a woriston xi^l. Item a *gydfatt*, vj.' Invent. of Thomas Walker, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 30.

157. to **Giste**. H. Best, in his *Furnivng, de. Book*, p. 119, tells us that 'such beasts as are taken into any pasture to bee kept, are (her aboutes) called *giesters*, i. e. *gieters*, and there gites son many severall *gieters*.' 'Mrs. Salwyn her gates on the Greys are allways set at a rate, viz. 5^l. 4^d. a *cowr geant*. her northwards wage is 20^l. in money, the wike of a cowe, and a *cowr geant*.'

Gladyn. 'Gladidun, jat 's gl' d' d'. Earle's *Plant-Namcs*, p. 5. 'Gladidun, gl' d' d' d'. Aclit's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 60. 'Gladidun, gl' d' d' d'. Galt, MS. Ch. p. A. iii. B. 79.

Glayre. Glanvil says that 'the Greys is compawnyd of the helle of *glaris* and of oxilles. *Glaris* is the juys and fatte lummyn of the greys and with ben the *greys* greene that ben in the *greys*'. *De Propri. Rerum* Bk. xvi. c. clxxxi. p. 122. See also Palladius, Bk. iv. l. 427, and Chaucer, *Canter's Yoman's Tale*, Pr. a. 106.

158. a **Glede**. In *Richard & Iwan*, the Saracen mocking Nymus bids him stop at home 'to kepe parvete wales fro schame, jat no *glede* neghe jam net.' l. 285.

to **Glee**. 'Strabo, walg-egede' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 72. A curious proof that Halliwell's definition is wrong occurs in Harnisch's *Prime Treasures*, p. 29, where we are told that 'Lya was frute full, but also was *are eglede*.'

159. **Gluterus**. See the Epigram on the Degeneracy of the Times in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 58; we have 'Play is vilany, and hollyday is *g'ledey*.'

160. a **Goke**. 'I ga gowlende adawte, al so d' a *goke*.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 291.

a **Gome**. In 1566 Dame Prieres bequeathed, 'to my commother Crosby one fyne kyrchyffe.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 192.

163. a **Grape**. In the Invent. of the Priory of Durham, 1446, are mentioned 'ij rastra, ij yoke wymbils, j rest wynbyll, ij grapez, j shole, ligat. cum ferro.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 95; 'iiij grapez, ij sholez, vj harpincæ.' *ibid.* p. 96; 'one mvok hacke, a grape & iij forkes, viij^d.' Invent. of B. Anderson, 1570, *ibid.* p. 342.

to **Graue**. 'Loke þat his licame
Vndir erpe not be graue

But taken wilde bestes to haue.' *Cursor Mundi* (Trin. MS.), 17325.

'Here now is he gravid, & her lyes hee.' *Digby Myst.* p. 200, l. 853.

See also Palladius, Bk. vi. l. 45, and Chaucer, *Wife's Tale*, l. 209:

'I nolde for al the metal ne for the ore, That under erthe is grave, or lith above;'
and the *Cook's Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 69:

'Anon as he was deed and under gras i-grave.'

'At the leist graife me in sepulture.' G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. vi. p. 176.

164. a **Grece**. 'Steppe or grice. *Scamnum*.' Huloet. In his Will, dated 1463, John Baret desires that 'a deseuerance be maad of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the litil botrie vndir the gresys, to longe to the parlour wiche is redy maad.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 20. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 18, l. 463, *grece* is used as a plural: 'thre grece or iiiii is up therto to goo; and in the Paston Letters, iii. 286, we have *greesynges*.

a **Gresse**. In *Roland & Otuel*, 993, we have the plural form:

'to hym comes þat lady dere & greses broghte þat fre;'

where the meaning is herbs. See Paston Letters, iii. 7.

'þe dri cald erth þat lauerd kyng, and bad it gress and frut forth bring.'

Cursor Mundi, l. 384.

a **Gressope**. 'Locusta, gers-stapa.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78.

165. to **Grinde** corn or egelome. Best uses *loom* in the sense of tool: 'An out-ligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, and that is a rake.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 49. The translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie* uses it in the sense of vessel: 'bette is keppe in pitched loomes smale.' p. 204, l. 478.

a **Gripe**. The following description of this bird is given in the A.S. Glossary printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78: '*Griffus*. fíðer-fote fugel, leone gelic on wæstmæ, and earne gelic on heafde and on fíðerum: se is swa mycel þæt he gewyrt hors and men.'

167. a **Grunde**. See also *Cursor Mundi*, l. 126:

'For-þi þat na were may stand Wit-outer grundwall to be lastand.'

'*Fundamentum*, grund-wal.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92. '*Fundamentum*, grund-weal.' *ibid.* p. 81. See *Allit. Poems*, A. 395.

168. þe **Gulsoghte**. In note, the reference to Wright's Vol. of Vocab. should be 'p. 224.'

a **Gutter**. Cf. *Destruct. of Troy*, 1607:

'The water by wisshyng went vnder houses

Goesbet through Godardys and other grete vantes.'

See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 310. Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 151, l. 60, says that in May is the time,

'Nowe as the treen beth gladde in thaire astate,

For gutteryng to howe it and to hent.'

170. an **Haire**. In the Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, we find mentioned, 'one newe stepyngs fatte and an old, with old kelne hayres, xvj^s. viij^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 101.

an **Hak**. 'He lened him a-pan his hak,' *Cursor Mundi*, l. 1241.

171. an **Haly** water clerke. '*Hic aquarius*, a haly-water clerke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 262. I should have mentioned that I am indebted for a great portion of the note to correspondents of Notes and Queries.

an **Halle**. William Paston, writing in 1492, speaks of 'hors, harnesses, tents, *halye*, gardyryans, cartes, and othyr thynges.' Paston Letters, iii. 376.

172. an *Hallynge*. In the Invent. of Thomas Merton, Canon of York, taken in 1448, amongst the contents of the Hall are mentioned 'j *hallynge* cum ij costers de viridi et rubro say, palyd, cum armis archiepiscopi Ebor. Rowett, *prot.* xij^a, liij'. In j *hallynge* veteri de rubro say, cum armis Beati Petri in medio, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 107-8; and in 1479 John Candell bequeathed 'to Cristum Forman, my seruant, a *halling* of white steved with vij markes of mercy,' *ibid.* p. 246. In the Invent. of Thomas Walker, in 1542, we find, 'Item a banker, v. qweischynge, and a *haldyn*, ij^a.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 34; and in that of R. Butcher, in 1579: 'a *haukinge*, a bynker of waines, and ij fox skynnes,' *ibid.* p. 248.

173. an *Hank*. 'vij *hanks* of lynning yarne, vj. viij^a,' are included in the Invent. of Mrs. Jane Fullthropp, in 1566. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 183; and in that of J. Wilkenson, in 1571, we have 'xxvj *haukes* of medle wyer ij^a, xij^a—vj *haukes* of great wyer xvij^a—vj *haukes* of small wyer xvij^a.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 364. Best tells us that eight things are necessary for putting up hurles, the eighth of which 'is fild *haukes* or *haukinges*, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes, which is usually sold for 3 half-pence and sometimes for 2d. a knotte; there should bee in euerie knotte 18 fathomes; and you are to make your *haukes* 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to pette to euerie severall barre you sende to field a *houke*, and to the four corner barres two *houkes* a peece, and that because they want stakes.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 16. In Lyeomon, 25872, we have '*thunkel* and golden,' and in the *Curios Mandi*, 16244, the word is used in the sense of to bind:

'leaus pat in prison loy, ful herd pat did haue.'

an *Haras* of horse. 'But rather be thaire holk and wambes large.
This crafte in gentil *haras* is to charge.'

Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 134. l. 820.

175. *Hardis*. '*Hardin* clothe iij score and vj yerds' and 'lining yarne & *hardin* at the webster xx^a,' are mentioned in the Invent. of John Bayly in 1568. *Wills & Invent.* i. 293-4; and in that of Roger Pele, in 1541, we find 'one table cloth of *hardin*, price iijj^a.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 22. 'Item vij. score of lyn garne, and iij score of *haldyn* garne vj. viij^a.' Invent. of Thomas Walker, 1542, *ibid.* p. 31. Simon Merdlet, in 1462, bequeathed to his sister 'xl yerds of lyn cloth, xl yerds of *herden* cloth, vj esdis, iij par shetes, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 1209:

'Hard hattes þy hent & on hors lepes;'

and compare *King Alexander*, p. 102:

'Sun arais thaim in ringes and sun in sow brengs.

With *hard* hattes on thaire helis bled to thaire horsis.'

'*Needle* with þix liquide herto echo.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 41. l. 1122. See the *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 81, l. 681, and Wyclif. Judges xvi. 9. In *Palladius*, Bk. viii. 135, *harides* is used for the outer skin of squilla.

Harife. In note, in quotation from MS. Harl. 2383, for 'heyrene' read 'heyrene.'

an *Harlott*. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 29. l. 127:

'yff þer be any *harlottes* þat a-gens me make replycacyon;'

and p. 36 l. 27. See *Allit. Poems*, B. 39, 862, 1284, and Glossary.

176. *Harn panne*. See the *Curios Mandi*, 7277, where, when Samson pulled down the gates at Gaza, we are told, 'His *harn pan* he brak wit chance,' where the other MSS. read *horne panne*, *harn panne*, and *horn panne*. See also l. 21445.

an *Harre* of a dore. In the complaint of a monk on the difficulty of learning singing, pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292, he declares,

'I harle at the notes, and heve hem al of *harre*.'

Worm says that 'as þe pope is wundful so cardinals ben an *harre* to þe fondis hous.' *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 472. '*Har* curls, -his, *punition* corrects' (read *corrects*), a *har* of a dore' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. A. S. *heor*, which is used as the gloss to *cardo* in the *Corpus Glossary*.

177. *Hase*. 'The rough voye is *hase* and sparplyd by smalle and dyuers brethinge.' *Gloss. De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xix. ch. cxxxi. p. 942.

178. **Havyr.** 'Weo lode constantly 6 bodes of *haver* with a waine.' Doghill flatto had in it (this yeare) fifteene good *lodes of haver.* *Best, Farming, &c. Book.* p. 52. See also *ibid.* p. 143.

179. to **Hawnte.** Best, in his *Farming, &c. Book.* p. 35, speaks of the harm done to meadows by 'henues and such like fowles that *hawnte* a close;' and again, p. 72, he says, 'our shepheard lyeth his sheepe. . . howsoever beyond the Spellowe, because they shoulde not gette *hawnt* of the wheat and rye.' Wychif frequently uses the word, see his Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 23, 73, 146, &c.

an **Hefte.** Robert Gray in his Will, dated 1437, bequeathed to his son Richard, 'unum gladium cum pectore, unum dagar ballokhefted cum argenti ornatum.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 63.

180. **He** **Hedo warke.** 'Cephalis, i. dolor capitis vel cephalalgia, headford-were, and ece' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3276. Compare the remedy given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51 'for euel and *weke* in bladder.'

181. an **Hekylle.** In the Invent. of William Colman, in 1481, are included 'ij *helles* et uno replying karne *ij*.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 201.

182. an **Heppe.** 'Botanus, heape.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. 'Botus, heap-brymel.' *ibid.* p. 35. See Thylne's *Antivindications*, p. 42, where he says: 'The "Hyffe" is not "simplye the riddle berrye one the Bryer," vntest you alde this epitheton and saye "the riddle Berrye one the swate Bryer (which is the Hedge-tyne) to distinguish it from the comune Bryer or Bramble, beinge the blake Berrye." See also Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 148^b. 'Of the Breere bushe or *Hep tre* or Breere tre;' and 149^b, where he tells us that 'the tartes made onlyn of *Hepes* serve well to be eaten of them that vomit to much, or haue any fluxe, whether it be the bloody fluxe or the common fluxe.'

Herbe ion. In a MS. recipe 'for a man that sal beeryn to travayle,' we are recommended to 'tak megworte, and carry hit with the, and the sal night fete na werye-se, and where thou dū it in houses na elves na na evyll thynges may com therein, ne qware *herbe ion* comes noyther.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53.

an **Herber.** See *Digby Mysteries*, p. 76.

184. **Herns.** 'Lang and side pair brms wern
And hingel all a-bout pair *hern.*' *Cursor Mundi*, 8c79.

185. an **Hespo.** See *Alt. Poems*, B. 419, where the Ark is described as drifting about without
'Kalle, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankreg,
Hurrok, oþer hand-helme *happed* on rþer.'

See also C. 189.

to make **Hovy.** 'Which of these soo euer hit be, hit *hengyth* me.' Paston Letters, iii. 184.

187. an **Holyn.** 'Cicutrida, bat is cneow helen' Earle, *Eng. Plant-Names*, p. 4. 'Nopatus, cneowhole.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. 'Arisfolina, helen.' *ibid.* p. 33. 'Rucus, cneow-helen, fyres.' *ibid.* p. 285. 'Hec uenia, dr. olyn-tre.' *ibid.* p. 192.

an **Holleke.** 'Dariozinum, hol-lene.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 286.

188. to **Hope.** 'Quen he right dipe had doluen þare
I hope tuenti fte or more.' *Cursor Mundi*, 21532.

an **Hoppyr.** H. B. st. in his *Farming Book*, p. 11, uses *hopper* for a common basket: he recommends weak lands to be laid 'in an *hopper* or baskett upon a little sweete hay;' and again, p. 137, he speaks of the 'hopping tree' of a 'waine.' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 180, l. 43, recommends the 'hoppe cloth' to be of 'lienes skynne,' 'ij maxwels and a *hopper* iml.' are mentioned in the Inventory of John Wychif, of Richmond, in 1562. *Richmond, Wals.* &c. p. 163.

an **Horlego**. Mauchville tells us that on the 'Grete Chaunces' table were 'summe *orchopes* of gold, mad ful nobely and richely wroughte.' p. 234. Pucok, in his *Repressor*, pt. I, ch. vi. p. 118, speaks of '*ordures*, schewing the hours of the day wth shadow made bi the Sunne in a circle.' See also Chaucer, *Non's Priest's Tale*, C. T. 4044.

130. an **Host**. Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 33^v, tells us that 'Mastick is good to be drunken of them that spit blood and for an old *host* or cough.'

141. an **Hukster**. 'Wee buy our molten tallowe att Malton of the *huksters* and trippewices.' H. B. St., *Barning, &c. Book*, p. 27.

132. an **Hundeslee**. '*Hie lundio*, a Lund-Bye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. Clauvil, *De Peupr. Breton*, Bk. xii. ch. xiii. p. 423, gives the following description of this insect: 'Cynatain, a *hounds fle* is the worste kynde of flyes wyth gatter body and heeler wembes then other flyes and lesse flyghte, but they ben full tendre and cleve faste in the members of bestes on the whyche they snyte, in wulle, heere and lristles of bestes, and namely in houndes.'

Hunde fenkylle. In note, for 'Fenelle or Fenhelle' read 'Fenelle or Feukelle.'

133. an **Hustylmentt**. 'Imprimis, a old awmerye, a chayre, a chyst, a table, with other wood *hustylment* in the howse, &c.' Invent. of W. Clowdesley, 1545. *Richmond. Wille, &c.* p. 54.

144. **Jawnes**. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 81, has an intermediate form *Jawondus*, '*Hericticrin*, the jaundes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 224.

135. **Inglamus**. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 26, l. 692, we are warned when fattening up geese to take care that

'man offes white *Englayar* upon the rootes of her tounge.'
See the *Albt. Peeres*, C. 269: 'He glydes in by þe giles, þar *glymende* gletter;' and Best, *Farming Book*, p. 72: 'Yow are not to beginne to marke [sheep] so longe as the markinge stuffe is anythinge *clamme*, or cleaseth and repeth aboute the burne and totte.' In the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 708, we have:

'I stoppe this wyu wythowtyn dawte, w^t Clay I *clame* yt vpe ryght fast'
Clauvil, *De Peupr. Breton*, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 186, says that 'the fyrste thyllhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender, and nosche, and gunwy and *clayny*;' and again Bk. v. ch. lvi. p. 185, he speaks of '*clayny* of humour.'

136. p. In. See the directions given by Will. Paston, in 1477: 'Se the fermour in his croupe, and after scale deris and destrayne.' Paston Letters, iii. 205.

In **quarte**. Best frequently uses the phrases 'in hearte,' or 'out of hearte' to express good or bad condition of ground: thus he says, p. 51: 'Lande that is well manured and *in hearte* will bring corne farr faster forwards then that which is bare and *out of hearte*.' See also p. 143, where he speaks of barley being *hearty*.

138. a **Ionkett for fyscho**. See Caxton's *Charles the Greste*, p. 200, where the crown of thorns is also said to have been made of 'thornes and of *Jouques* of the see.'

a **Iselle**. '*Feda myxt with ltel water*.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. ix. l. 185.

139. an **Iven**. '*Hee clere, 1st wyu*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191.

200. a **Ka**. See *Richard & Otuel*, 186: '*Cos ne pye* that there come none.'

to **Kaykylllo**. See the burlesque poem in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86:
'The goos *gagult* ever more, the gain was better to here.'

to **Kele**. '*y keling* talbes' are mentioned in the Invent. of Francis Wandesford, in 1550. *Richmond. Wille, &c.* p. 102. 'This drinke of a trowth comforteth moche toshake and *lele* the hete of unlawful desyre.' Fisher, Works, p. 158.

'Devout Joseph, I se hym here, our cures forto *kele*.' *Devoy Myst.* p. 174, l. 76.

201. a **Kelynge**. 'Bilt a³ *clarioun etes merling*
And *lubbeking* etes *speling*.' *Metrical Handlies*, p. 135.

202. a **Kemster**. 'This felowe chattereth lyke a *kemster*, ce *gallant en palle comag* *en piquereuse de l'oyne*.' *L'alsgrave*.

a **Kidde**. In the Invent. of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, taken in 1423, we find an item, 'de vijl. receptis pro octo m. de kyddes. Et de xl. receptis pro duobus m. de ascelwod.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 81; and in that of Thomas Savage, also Archbishop of York, 1507, we have 'Item Harry Thomlinson had as many *kiddes*, alias fagottes, as amounteth to the some of xx^{li}. iiij^s.' *ibid.* iv. 315. Fitzherbert recommends farmers when thinning plantations 'yf it be smal wod to *kydde* it and sell it by the hondreds or by the thousandes.' *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii^b. 'Kydders or cariers of corne' are mentioned in the Act 5 Eliz. c. iii.

203. a **Kylpe**. This word is of frequent occurrence in 15th and 16th century inventories. I give a few references: *Test. Ebor.* iii. 138, 178, 184, 202, &c.; iv. 57, 193, 291, &c. The earliest instance I have found is in the Will of John Brompton, in 1444, in which of one '*olla ennea cum kilp summa*.' *ibid.* ii. 103.

a **Kymnelle**. *Amula* is probably for *aenola*. Best says, 'our *kimblyng* is a just bushell.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 105; and in the Invent. of Richard Best, 1581, we find, 'In ye bowtinge house one *kymlyng*, one bowting tube, &c.' *ibid.* p. 172. 'j *kymlyn* iiij^d.' is also mentioned in the Invent. of William Coltman, 1481, *Test. Ebor.* iii. 261; and in that of W. Duffield, 1452, 'j *kymlyn* x^l.' *ibid.* p. 137. See also *Richmond. Wills*, pp. 179, 184, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 289, 292, &c.

a **Kynredynge**. 'Duke Naymes was *paire fere*, & Gayryn of *kyredyn* heghe.' *Roland & Otuel*, 693.

204. to **Kytyle**. See H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 80.

206. a **Lace**. In the Invent. of Richard Bishop, a tradesman of York, 1500, are included 'a dosan galow *lasy* vj^d. A groys of qwyth *lasy*, vj^d. Item iij groys of threyd *lasy* xx^d, &c.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 192.

208. to **Lappe**. We find this word used as late as 1641 in Best's *Farming Book*, p. 22, where he tells us that 'in *lappings* up of a fleece, they allwayes putte the inne side of the fleece outwarde.' See also p. 23, and Paston Letters, iii. 338.

a **Lappe of y^e ere**. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84, where one of the signs by which we may judge 'yf a seke man sal lyve or dy' is that if 'his *ere-lappes* waxe lethy . . . forsothe witte thou well he sal noght love thre dayes.'

209. a **Lase**. 'Fortune in worlde's worshepe me doth *lace*.' *Digby Myst.* p. 159, l. 580. See also the stage direction, *ibid.* p. 140, where 'entreth Anima as a mayde in a whight cloth of gold . . . with a riche chapetelet *lasyd* behynde.'

a **Latte**. 'Item *latts* and spelks, iij^s. iiij^d.' Invent. of Edward Pykerynge, 1542, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35; see also *ibid.* p. 93.

a **Lathe**. 'Item in whett and rye in the *layethe*, xxvj^s. viiiij^d. Item warre corne in the *laythe* xxvj^s. viiiij^d.' Invent. of Matthew Whitham, 1545, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 57. 'Corne in the *laythes*. In the west *laythe* bye estimacion xxxij quarters of rye, xvj^l.' Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557, *ibid.* p. 101; see also *ibid.* pp. 57, 88, 93, &c.

210. **Laton**. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. v. p. 554, gives the following: '*laton* is hard as bras or copre. for by medlyng of copre and of tynn and of auripigment and wyth other metall it is brought in to the fire to colour of golde *Laton* hight Auricalcum and hath that name: for though it be bras of Messelyng: yet it shyneth as golde wythout.'

a **Lawnder**. 'And in certayne she was a *lavendere*.' *Grn-rydes*, l. 4354.

211. a **Leche**. In the Invent. of T. Morton, 1449, is an item, 'de ij cultellis, vocatis *lecheyny-knyres* iiij^d.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 112.

212. **Leg harness**. See G. Douglas, *Aeneados*, Bk. xii. p. 425, l. 11.

213. **Lep**. See *Cursor Mundi*, 19719, where we are told how Paul escaped from the Jews, because

'in a *lep* men lete him dun Vte ouer þe wallas o þe tun'
and again, 20983: 'in *lepe* ouer wallas was laten down.' Best says: 'wee provide allsoe against this time two *leapes* . . . one of the *leapes* is to lye the doore upon, there on to lye and winde the fleeces; and the other *leape* is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into.' *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 23. 'iiij *leapes*, xij^d.' are mentioned in the Invent. of Margaret Cotton, in 1564, *Wills & Invents.* i. 224.

214. a **Leske**. John Percy, of Harum, in his Will, 1471, bequeathed 'Johanni Belby ij^s. iiij^d. et j^s vacuam with a whyte leske.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 188.

215. A **Lybber**. See quotation from Bellendene, s. v. *Styyrke*, p. 365.

217. a **Lyne fyncho**. '*Carduelis*, linetaige.' *Corpus Glossary*.

218. a **Lyste**. '*Lenbum*, listan.' *Corpus Glossary*. Margaret Blackburn, in her Will, dated 1433, bequeathed '*unum tuchum de twill cum nlyris lestyz . . . et duas tuchas cum plands egges*.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 49. Compare also the Will of John Brompton, of Beverley, in 1444, in which is mentioned '*j coverlet de blodin cum capitibus duarum stridilas, cum alio cooptoris rubis habende in lystyng volucres et alias ollis*.' *Ibid.* p. 99. See also quotation from Glanvil in additional note to **Meteburdo**.

Lithwayke. 'Rytweue the tree and his frute is a stryngre other a stalke, and that stalke is fyrste fable and *lithy*.' *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. ii. p. 604.

220. a **Loppe**. In Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, pp. 4, 11, *loppe* is used in the sense of a spider. A. S. *loppa*.

a **Lopster**. 'hwæt feist þu on see
Quid capis in mari
 haringas and leaxas and loppystran and fela swylices
allices et teicior . . . et polipodes et similia
 Aelfric's Colloquy in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 6.

'*Polypus*, loppestre.' *Ibid.* p. 77.

221. to **Love**. See the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 216, l. 1616:

'To laude & prayse hym, let vs be abowt;
 To loue hym & lufe hym & lawly hym lowt.'

a **Lowe of fyre**. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 5739, the burning bush is said to have appeared to Moses 'als it wit þou war al vni-laid'

223. a **Luke cruke**. In the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588, are included 'v *lucke crokes* 4^s, xxiij waine wheles speaks 2^s.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. '*Runcina*, locor.' *Gloss.* MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76, in Wright's Vocab. p. 287.

to **Lulle**. '*Nooryces vae lullenges* and other cradyl songes to pleyse the wyttes of the chyld.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. vi. ch. iv. p. 191.

224. a **Lurdane**. See *Digby Mysteries*, pp. 83, l. 741 and 61, l. 189.

225. a **Madyn**. In the *Digby Mysteries*, p. 191, l. 589, the Virgin addressing St. John says 'He admyttid you frendly for to reste For a speciall prerogative & slepe on his holye godly breste Because of your virginite & clennesses' and see also the Apostrophe to Saint John in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 1412, where, at l. 14677, we read—

'Jar til þe worthiest be maeld	Quat fardeing þat þai fele.
Wit mekenes and wit maidenhead,	Hee þat in maiden hede es leas,
For þi es þam ful wele,	He ledis lijf lik til angels,
Man or woman, quether it be,	For <i>uirgins</i> all ar þai.
þat liues in <i>virginite</i>	

to **Mayn**. See the quotation from Lydgate in *Destruction of Troy*, Introd. p. xlvii, where are mentioned 'dartes, dangers for to mayne and wounde.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 203, we have the curious forms '*Matulare*, to manere. *Hee mutilatio*, 4^s maneryng.'

229. a **Masyndewe**. In the Will of William Cloderhow, in 1554, the testator directs 'that the *Masyndewen* at Beverley yats have ij^s. iiij^d. and ylk a *Masyndewen* in the towne xij^d. 11^d.' *Test. Ebor.* ii. 171. In 1429 Roger Thornton, by his Will, bequeathed 'to ye *measurid* of eint lateryne . . . for yair enu'ment xij^d. . . . Item to ye reparation of yore tenements yat I haue gyun to ye foresaid *measuridewen* and to ye said chauntry, xij^d.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 72-9. By the Act 39 Eliz. c. v. power is given for the erection of '*hospitalls, measons de dieu*, abiding place, or houses of correction.'

230. **Mastiljon**. Compare '*Frutia*, mastling-smih.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 88, and '*Articulatum*, gold-mashine.' *Ibid.* p. 85. '*Articulos*, pene ar, mastline.' *Gloss.* MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. See the quotation from Glanvil in addit. note to **Latou**.

232. *pe Mawmoder.* Hulot explains *Molucrum* as 'swallynge of a maydens- or womans bodye, when she hath bene at a mans labour.'

Mawnde. 'ij mawnde and a hopper, iiij^d.' are included in the Invent. of John Wyclif, in 1562. *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 163; and in that of Hugo Grantham, in 1440, we find 'le weghbalk et mawnde pro lina.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 48.

a *Mawndrelle.* William Wynter, of York, Founderer, in 1493 bequeathed 'to William Richardson the lathe that he tornye in, and all my bukes and my mawndrellis, and ij hak hammers.' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 88.

Medefulle. See Wyclif Works, ed. Matthew, pp. 8, 83, and 178.

Meese. Fitzherbert, in his *Book of Surveying, &c.* fo. v^b, tells us that 'Common appendaunt is where a lorde of olde tyme hath graunted to a man a *meceplace*, and certayne landes, medowes, and pastures with their appurtenaunces to holde of hym.' In 1480, John Smyth, in his Will, speaks of his 'mece, landes, and tenementes.' *Bury Wills, &c.* p. 57. See the complaint of John Paston, in 1454, where he speaks of 'one mece wyth a pece of londe lyenge in a crofte to the same mece adyovnyng.' *Paston Letters*, iii. 310.

233. *to Meke.* 'þenke we hou a man wole meke him to a worldly lord for trespass dou to hym.' Wyclif Works, ed. Matthew, p. 338.

236. *Marketbeter.* See Wright's *Political Poems*, i. 330, where in 'The Complaint of the Ploughman,' about 1400, the author complains that the priests are 'Market-betters, and medying make Hoppen and bouten with heve and hale.' See other instances in Wyclif Works, pp. 152, 166, 168, and 511.

237. a *Mese.* 'Noper durst þay drinc ne etc.
Ne brek þair brede ne tast þair mes
Til he war cummen til þair dea.' *Cursor Mundi*, 12559.

a *Meselle.* In the *Cursor Mundi*, 8169, we have *mesel* = a leper:
"þoru þe," he said, "al þis *meselle* Be sauf and sund of al vn-hela."

238. a *Meteburde.* In 1485, we find in the Invent. of John Carter, of York, Tailor, 'j *mete-burde* w^t ij par of trystylla.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 300; and in that of Thomas Walker, in 1542, 'a counter and a myt bowrd, iiij^d. iiij^d.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 31. Glanvil tells us that 'a *mete burde* is areyrd and sette vpon fete, and compassed wyth a lynte aboute.' *De Propr. Herum.* Bk. xvii. ch. clxii. p. 709.

a *Mette.* In the Invent. of H. Grantham, in 1410, are mentioned 'ij scotells. iiij buschels et j met ac j roll.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 49; and in that of John Colan, in 1490, 'j les mett of collys, iiij^d.' *Ibid.* iv. 55; and again, in 1570, in that of C. Hodgkinson, we find 'one hundredth mette of malt, x^s.' *Richmond. Wills, &c.* p. 228. See quotation from G. Douglas under *to Multe*, p. 246. 'In summer wee sende but a mette.' H. Best, *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 104.

Medylle erthe. 'Bituix þe midel-erth and þe lift.' *Cursor Mundi*, 8003.

239. a *Middyng.* See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 12: 'ane hen that sekis hyr myet in the mydding may scraipe sa lang among the fyltth, quhil sche scraip furth sum old knyfe that has been tynt, the quhilk knyfe cuttis hyr throt eftirwart.' See also *Palladius On Husbandrie*, pp. 17, l. 458, and 28, l. 765.

to Mye brede. In the Invent. of Thomas de Dalby, in 1400, we find 'r. pro j myer, j watercune, iiij laddes de auricalco . . . et iiij trowes simul venditis, iiij^d. x^s.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 14; and again, *Ibid.* p. 99, in that of John Cadeby, c. 1450, is mentioned 'j indour, ij^d.'

þe Mygrane. 'Emigraneus, i. uermis capitis, emigrantum i. dolor temporum, þunwouga war.' MS. Harl. 3376.

240. a *Mire drombylle.* See Wyclif, Zephaniah ii. 14.

242. a *Mytano.* 'Bouten, cocurs, mytlens, mot we were.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 43, l. 1567.

a *Molwarppe.* *Palladius* advises us, 'for moldexcarpes cattles to kepe.' p. 109, l. 156; see also p. 34, l. 924.

243. **Mortrwe.** 'Mylnestons in *mortrwe* have I sene bot fewe.'

Barlesque Poem, 15th cent. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.

'Ther com masfatus in *mortrwe* alle soow.' *ibid.* p. 86.

244. **Motide of musyk.** See the treatise 'Le Venery de Twety,' printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 149; at p. 152 we read: 'How shall he blowe when ye han .en the hert? I shal blowe after *one note*, ij *notes*, and if myn howndes come not hastily to me as y wolde, I shal blowe *iiij notes* Than ye shall begynne to blowe a long *note*, and afterward ij, shorte *notes* in this maner, *Trout, trout*, and then, *trout, tra-ro-rol*, begynnyng with a long *note*.' And when the hert is take ye shal blowe *iiij. notes*.' *ibid.* p. 153. In the *Chester Plays*, p. 124, we have—

'Blowe a note for that

While that harno now in thy hande is.'

Scott, in *Trindoe*, ch. 32, has: 'if ye shall chance to be hard busted in any forest between Trent and Tees, wind three *notes* upon the horn thus—Wa-a-hea!'

245. **a Mughe.** This is a rare word in A. S., but it occurs in the Corpus Glossary, *Accurus*, *muhā*, and in Aelfric's Heptateuch, Exod. xii. 6.

a Muldyngborde. In the Invent. of W. Duffield, taken in 1452, are included 'ij bultyng-clothes *iiij*⁹, et *j noldyng-borde xvj*⁹.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 137. and in another, dated 1509, we have an item, 'de *xiiij*⁹, pro ij *muldyng bord cum ij tristila*.' *ibid.* iv. 289.

246. **to Nappe.**

nappyt

hysyt

'*Data dermitat anus, relut ancer tibulat unu.*'

Metrical Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180.

249. **a Napron.** See the account of expenses incurred at the funeral of Thomas de Dalby in 1400, where is an item, 'in *iiij virgis panni lanci emptis pro napronz*, *xij*⁹.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 19. In 1569 Jeanne Lewen bequeathed 'to Altes Barnes a gowne of worsted & a *napron* of worsted.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 305; and in 1570 William Hawkesley bequeathed 'to thomas hynde *y*⁹ was my prentice an *opron*.' *ibid.* p. 327.

250. **a Neddyr.** 'His creste was of a *neddire* hede,

With golde abowte it was by-wode,' *Roland & Otuel*, 1101.

'For to do a man have the fivers, and sone do tham away: tak a *neder* alle quik, and harnel wormys that men calles the nutres neghen, and seth tham in a new pite with water, &c.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54. '*Hec ibia, Hic coluber*, a nedlyre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223.

a Neso. See *Curser Mundl*, 15785: 'with maces and wit *neses* snert,' where Fairfax MS. reads *Engels*, Gottingen *news*, and Trinity *fastes*. See also *Roland & Otuel*, l. 149.

251. **a Neghtbure.** 'Quen my *negtebure* herd telle that he *seke* lay

They come to me.' *Sir Amadace*, st. xv.

a Nekheryngo. '*Colapsus, i. colifus, pognuz, fyst ud tarastrus*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

Nemyllo. '*Copas, qui multum capit, andgetul, gripul, numul*.' MS. Harl. 3376.

255. **a Nyke.** See the Inventory of a York arrowsmith, about 1480, in *Test. Ebor.* iii. 283, where are mentioned: 'xij shaffe of clene arros un *nykt*, price lez shaffe, *v*⁹.—*v*⁹. Item xxxj shaffe of childe ware, clenst and un *nyked*, price lez shaffe *iiij*⁹.—*vij*⁹, *ix*⁹.'

256. **Odyr qwylo.** 'In places ther is fodder abundance

The ky may *otherswiles* be withdrawe.'

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 165. l. 65.

259. **Ogrufe.** See *Morte Arthur*, 3944, Chaucer, C.T. A. 949, *Emare*, 636, &c.

an **Okerer.** 'his man he was an *cherer*.' *Curser Mundl*, 14034.

260. **to Onder sett.** 'The ouer parte is *underst* wyth postes and pylars' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487. See Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 249.

263. **Ouer caste.** In Robert of Gloucester, p. 560, we are told that while the battle of Evesham was being fought 'in þe norþ west a derk weder þer was,
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,
& ouer-cast it þoste al þat lond, þat nu miȝte vnuȝe ise;
Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte an erþe be.'

Ouerul. 'Sor *oueral* þis tijand ras.' *Curser Mundl*, 14362.

265. an Oxe bowo. Compare Schakylle, below, p. 332.

an **Oxgango** of land. 'My wyll ys that Jonett, my wyfe, have my chefe maner place and iiiij oxgangs of land langing thereto.' Will of Walter Gower, 1443, *Test. Henr.* ii. 89.

a Paddockstole. In Isaac Walton's *Complete Angler*, p. 151, we are told that 'the green Frog, which is a small one, is by Topsell taken to be venomous; and so is the Paddock or Frog-Paddock, which usually keeps or breeds on the land, and is very large and bony, and big, especially the she frog of that kind.' In note, for 'rambrous' read 'rambrous'.

206. Palde as ale. '*Defrutum*, i. *vinum*, medo, geswet uel weall.' MS. Gloss. Harl. 3376. Holland, in his trans. of Pliny, bk. xiii. c. 1, says: 'No liquor giueth a better tast to our meats, or quickeneth them more than vinegre doth: for which purpose, if it be oversharpe, there is a meane to mitigate the force thereof, with a tast of bread or some wine: again if it be too weake and *apalpet*, the way to revive it againe, is with Pepper.'

a Panne of a howse. See *Nic. Tenebris*, l. 5198, where the Saracens scale the tower, in which the French knights are confined,
'And wer come inward at hard & neyels At a pan jat was broken.'

269. n Parko. 'Clitram, f. pearoc, lūstef.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 3376. 'Mawgre the wache of fosters and pockerys.' *Pol., Relig. & Love Poems*, p. 11, l. 28.

Je Parlesy. 'He fand a man vn-fere
In parties.' *Career Mundi*, 19732.

271. a Patyn. 'Patena, husel-die.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 92.

a Patrelle. In 1454 William Halifax bequeathed 'to Margrett Gentle my lady's, the poytrelle with the brydyl and Saint John bede, &c.' *Test. Wm.* ii. 173.

a Pawtyner. In the Invent. of Thomas Gryssop, of York, Chympan, taken in 1446, this word occurs several times: 'De j pruce *pawteneur*, ij^l. . . . De j *pawteneur* de glawwe ledir, j^l. . . . De j *pawteneur* de nigro bakayn, ij^l. . . . De j dou. et iij^l Dornek *pawteneur* x. viij^l.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 102-3; and in 1471 Henry Holme bequeathed to 'William Eland and Edward Eland ij *pawteneur* purtees,' *ibid.* p. 194.

273. a Pelo. 'j iron peale, 2^a. 4th,' is mentioned in the Invent. of John Eden, in 1588. *Wills & Invents.* ii. 329.

275. A pair of Popyr qwhurns. The earliest instance of this term that I know of is in the Inventory of H. Grafton, in 1410, where is an item, 'de j popyr qwhurns'. *Test. Dug.* iii. 48. In 1471, we find in the Invent. of John Heworth, 'a balling, ij shelves, ij poyr of popper specimes, a graite ij'. *Wills & Invent.* i. 354.

278. a Pyke of a Scho or of a staffe. See Harrison, *Descript. of England*, Bk. II c. i. p. 139. 'With pykestaffe and with scripe to fare.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 80.

280. a Pynfolde. '*Procurium*, pond.' Corpus Glossary.

282 a Plage. See Chancer, *Astrolabe*, p. 5.

241. to Plowghe. 'terra est subacta.' Compare Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 214.
l. 216. 'Nove plowmes laoun to sowe is two hande drepe In lande subact.'

286. *Popylle*. 'with is leste eke in this moone ysaue.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 184, l. 155. 'He shal sowe the seed *gith*, and the comyn sprynges.' Wyclif, Isaiah xxxvii. 25. In Archbishop Aelfric's *Vocab.*, *populus* is glossed by 'hyre.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 33.

a Popille tree. 'In serve, and peche, in plane, and *popule*.' Pallasius *On Hux-*
landrie, p. 92, l. 877.

313. a Runkylle. The translator of Palladius, in giving advice as to the choosing of exen, mentions, amongst other qualifications,

Unto the knee.' p. 129, l. 679.

CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

All words which do *not* occur in the Promptorium are marked with a dagger (†); those which are *annotated* by Mr. Way are marked with an asterisk (*).

Word- and readings to which the letter A has been appended are from MS. Addit. 15, 562.

References to the Promptorium in the Notes are marked P.

After *Acorne*, the *hic, her, hoc* that mark the gender in the MS. are left out in the print, as are also the genitive inflections of nouns.

A

I H S

Capitulum primum, A.

AAEYA, *SODES*, *Amabo*, *meum*
cor¹.

¶ A ante B.

To *Abate*; *mitigare*, & *cetera*, *vbi*²
to lessyn.

† *Abbaeuk*³; *proprium nomen viri*.

† *An Abbae*; *hec Abbacia e*.

Abbay; *hec Abbatia e*, *Monasteri-*
um, & *cetera*; *vbi* A *Mynstre*.

† *Abbayman*; *hic hec Scenobita*⁴ *e*.

Abbott; *hic Abbas* *tis*.

† *Abdias*⁵; *nomen viri*.

Abbas; *hec Abbatissa e*.

† *Abab*⁶; *nomen viri*.

† *Abey*⁷; *hec Alphabetum i*, *hec*
Abecdarium ij.

*Abbett*⁸; *hic habitus* *tus*.

to A - byde; *Expectare*, *prestolari*,
operiri, *perseuerare*, *constare*,
manere, *per[manere]*, *re[manere]*,
persistere.

† *Abidyng*⁹; *Improbis a um*, *hic*

¹ Interjections of frequent occurrence in the Latin Comic Writers. Cooper, Thesaurus, 1584, gives 'Eia. Eigh, well goe too! Sodes. In good fellowship; I pray thee. Amabo. Of fellowshippe; of al lones; I pray thee; as euer thou wilt doe me good turne.' 'Cor meum. My sweetheart. Plautus. Riddle's Lat. Dictionary.

² *Abi - see*, refer to.

³ Habbakkuk. See King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, p. 89, l. 245. 'A man here was fast bytte Abbaue.'

⁴ Read *Cenobita*. *cenobita* is a tight-rope dancer.

⁵ Obadiah. Thus in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 528, l. 9167, we find the names of

'Ysaas, Joel, Osee, Abdias, Amos, Jonas, and Michas.'

⁶ *Abalar*, one of the xij. prophetes. Cooper.

⁷ *Abab* (f).

⁸ *Abey*, an Abbee, the crosse-rowe, an alphabet, or orderly list of all the letters. Congrave, 'Abbe for children to learne their crossew, *Abecdarium*.' Baret's Alvearie, 1589. In the account of the 119th Psalm given in *The Myrrour of Our Lady*, p. 137, we are told that 'as there is xxii. letters in the *Abece* of hebrew, so there is xlii. tymes cxxi. to verses in this psalme.'

⁹ Used in both senses of our word *habit* (i.e. *custom* and *dress*). (See P. 97, 'Cowe or monke *abyte*,' and 179, 'Frogge or froke, munkeys *abyte*')

'And chanones gode he dede therinne

Unther the *abbot* of scynte Austynne.'

St. Patrick's Purgatory, ed. Wright, p. 66.

¹⁰ Cooper in his Thesaurus, 1584, under *improbis* gives the well-known Latin sentence '*labor omnia vincit improbus*,' which he renders 'importunate labour overcommeth all things.'

hec hoc perseverans tis, hic hec
hoc pertinax cis, Improbulus a
um, expectans, prestolans.

Abylla¹; hic hec Abilis & hoc le,
Aptus a um, conueniens, congruus
a um, consonus a um, Idoneus
a um, hic hec tensilis & hoc le.

an Abydyng; expectacio, prestolacio,
hec improbitas, hec perseverancia,
in bono, hec pertinacia e, in
malo.

†Abylite; Abilitas, conueniencia,
congruitas.

†Abylle to speke; ubi Speakeable.

†Abylle to yoke; ubi to yoke.

†Ablatyve; Ablatus a um.

†Abortyve; Abortivus a um, Abortus.

A-bove; Iper, grece, Super, super.

A-bowto; Circum, circa, circiter,
Amphi, grece, peri, grece.

an Absonce; Hec Absencia e.

Absentt; hic hec hoc Absens tis.

[to be] Absent; Absens, Desens.

to Absent; Allicare, Abducere,
Absentare, Elongare.

to Abstene; Abstinerere.

an Abstenyng or abstyne[n]ce; hec
Abstinentia e.

to Abownd; Abundare, exuberare,
exundare, superabundare, inun-
dere, lucariare, superare, suppe-
tere, uberare; abundat unda,
superfluit omnis humor; super-
fluere.

Abundance; ubi plenty. Abundynge
participium.

†Abundyngly; Abundanter, exuber².

A ante C.

†Accent; hic Accentus, hec presentia
e, hic tenor oris, productio³.

†Acceptabyll; Acceptus a um, hic
hec Acceptabilis & hoc le.

†Accept; gratus a um, Acceptus a um.

†yn Acceptabyll; in-gratus a um,
non Acceptabilis.

Accolit⁴; hic accolitus, grece, cere-
ferarius, latine.

to Acorde; ubi to make frende.

to Accord; Alludere, consonare,
concordare, convenire, congruere,
competere, continuare, personare,
decere.

¹ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, 167, describes the monk as 'A manly man, to him an abbot able.' Colgrave gives 'Habile. Able, sufficient, fit for, handsome in, apt unto any thing he undertakes, or is put unto.' In 'The Lytelle Childrenes Lytil Boke,' pr. in the Babees Boke, p. 167, l. 44, we are told not to

'spitte over the tabylle,

No therupon, for that is no thing abyllt.'

In Lancelich's *History of the Holy Grail*, xix. 382, a description is given of Solomon's sword, to which, we are told, his wife insisted on attaching hangings

'as foul . . . and so spytable,

That to so Ryall a thing ne weren not able.'

'Aptus. Habily.' Metalla. 'Tille oure soule be somewhat clensid from gret outewards synnes and abyllid to gostely werke.' Hampole, *Penitential*, p. 20.

² MS. *exuperare*.

³ That is, the *a* in the oblique cases is long.

⁴ See also Berge-berer. The duties of the Accolite are thus defined in the Pontifical of Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, (1508-1514), edited for Surtees Society by Dr. Henderson, 1876, p. 11: 'Acolythum oportet censerarium ferre, et luminaria ecclesie accendere, vinum et aquam ad eucharistiam ministrare.' See also the ordination of Acolytes, Maskell, *Monumenta Rituala*, iii. 171. Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, ii. 348, gives the following from the Canons of Ælfric: 'xiv. Acolitus is gecweden seþa candle oðne tapor lȳrð to Godes Fenungum þonne man godspell ræt. oðne þonne man halgað þ hæl at þam weofode.' Wyclif speaks of 'Quoniam the acolit.' Prolog. to *Colossians*.

⁵ *De acolitis*.

The ordre for the acolyt hye
To bere tȳres about weȳt rȳtte,

Wanne me schel rede the gospel
Other oþer to cure Dryte.
Poems of William de Shoreham, p. 19.

Acordynge; *Aptus a um, conformis, conveniens, congruus a um, persimilis, personus a um, competens, comens, continuus a um, unanimis, indifferens a um, et, ubi ignoranti quæm partem petat nullus, centus est secundus & conveniens.*

An Acordynge; *concordia, conveniencia, consonancia, congruencia e.*
tynAcordynge; *inconspetens & cetera; ubi discordynge.*

†to gedder Accorns; *glandere.*

***an Acorne**; *hec glans dis, hec glandicula, glandulosus a um.*

to Accuse; *Arguere, argutare, calumpniari, reprehendere, deffere, accipere, Accusare pares vel minores, inusare potiores.*

†an Accuser; *Accusator, calumpniator, reprehensor, delator.*

an Accusynge; *Accusacio, delacio, delatura.*

†an Acetyfe lyfe¹; *vita actiua, Martha, Iya, Actiua, vita contemplatiua, Maria, Rachelle.*

A ante D.

Adam; *nomen proprium viri.*

***An Adamand**²; *Adamans; Adamantinus.*

†to Adylle³; *commereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.*

†an Adyllynge; *meritum, gracia.*

A ante Ff.

an Affodyll⁴; *Affodillus, larba est.*

to Affenne; *Astruere, affirmare testimonio, confirmare officio, assue-*

¹ The division of life into the two classes of *active life* or *bodily service of God*, and *contemplative life* or *spiritual service*, is common in mediæval theological writers. It occurs frequently in William of Nassington's 'Mirror of Life,' and in Hampole's 'Prose Treatises,' see Mr. Petry's Preface, p. xi, and p. 19 of text; at p. 29 we are told that 'Iya es als mekill at ry as trauihouse, and betakyns actyfe lyfe. Rachelle hyghte of beggonynge, pat es godd, and betakyns lyfe contemplatyfe.' Langland in P. Plowman, B-Text, l'assus vi. 251, says:—'Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf cryst wolde men wrougte.' see also B. x. 230. A. xi. 80, C. xvi. 194, and Prof Skeat's notes. In the 'Reply of Frier Dan Toppas,' pt. in 'Political Poesis,' ed. Wright, ii. 63, we find:—

'Jack, in James pistles
 al religioun is groundid,
 For there is natho mencion
 of two perfit lyves,
 That actif and contemplatif

comounh ben callid
*Efuld figurid by Maria
 and Martha hir sister,
 By Peter and bi Joon,
 by Rachel and by Iya (Leah).'*

The distinction seems to have been founded upon the last verse of the 1st chapter of the Epistle of St. James. Wiclif (Works, i. 384) says:—'This is clepid actif lyf, whanne men treuailen for worldli goodis, and kopen hem in rightwisnesse.'

² 'Adamant, the Adamant, or Lead-stone,' Cotgrave. Cooper says, 'Adamax, A diamonde, wherof there be diuers kindes, as in Plin. and other it apparith. It's vertues are, to resiste poison, and witchcrafts: to put away feare; to geue victory in contention: to helpe them that be lunatike or phrautike: I haue proued that a Diamonde layed by a needell causeth that the loode stone can not draw the needel. No fire can hurte it, no violence breake it, onke, it be mistak in the warme bladdre of a g rote.'

³ Tupper in his *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, p. 51, stanza 6, says:—
 'Where ivy embrasseth the tree very sore, Kill ivy, or tree else will addle no more.'
 and in 'Richard of Dalton Dale' we read:—'I a little my ninepence every day.' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to addil, demerere; to addle, laurari, mereri.' Icel. *odil-sh* = to win, gain. Clensby's Icel. Diet. See note by Prof. Skeat in E. Dialect. See's edition of Ray's Glossary, p. xxi. 'Hinn *addilenn* swa þa mæte wa þatt anij hann mæzz *addilenn*.' *Ordnung*, 16102. See also *ibid.* 6235, and *Tausley Myst.* p. 218.

⁴ We are told in Lyte's *Dodones*, p. 649, amongst other virtues of this plant, that 'the sides of the burned roote doo cure and heale scabbies and noughtie sores of the head, and doo restore agayne vnto the palde head the heare fallen away being layde therevnto.' *Affrodills*. The *Affrodill*, or *Affrodill flower*. Cotgrave. Andrew Boorde in his *Dyetary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 102, recommends for a Sawce floume face 'Burie rotes and *Affodyl rotes*, of cyther iij. unces,' &c.

rare, assentire, assere, assertire,
annuere, assensum prebere. Au-
torizare, concedere, adjuvare,
ascribere.

an Assermynga; assensus, assensio,
assencia; Assentaneus.

an Assenite; Assinitis.

After; ubi at; postquam, ut, se-
cundum.

†Aflr pat; dein, in le, deinde, crinde.

†Aflr þe thyrd day; post-triduum,
posttridie.

†To Affrayn¹; Affrenare.

†Affabyt; Affabilis.

A ante G.

Agayn²; retro.

Agayns; Adversus, adversum, erga,
contra, e contra, e conuerso, Anti
grece, obuia, obuiam, exopposito,
obuius; unde verus:

†Adversus menti sed contra
suble loquenti

Sic exopposito iungito rit[e]
loco.

Agas; nomen proprium, agatha vel
agathes.

Age; ubi elde.

Aghte; octo, occies, octavus, octaua-
rius, octoplus.

†Aghte folde (to make Aght falde
A.); octuplare.

Aghten; decemages, decemagesimus,
octobisimus, octobisim, octobisies,
octobisus, octobisarius.

†Aghte halpenis; octuages.

Aghty; octuplus; octogesima, octo-
gesies, octogonus, octogonarius.

Aght hundrith; octingenti³; octin-
gesimus, octingentesies, octin-
gentenus, octingentarius.

An Agnaylle⁴ (A.).

An Anguice (Anguice A.)⁵; jndula.

A ante I.

†Aimer or Ailmer (Aynar or Ayl-
mar A.); nomen proprium viri
adamarius.

†þe Air; aer, aerius, aura, ether,
ethera, ethereus, & cetera; ubi
hevene.

†Aylastyng; eternus, eternus, sine
principio & sine fine et deus, eter-
nalis, incessans sempiternus et
mundus, perpetuus ut anime,
perpes, perhennis.

†A[y]lastyngly; perpetim; verus:

†Eternus deus, sempiternus
mundus, perhennis res tibi
sunt, anime perpetue:

Eternum vere sine principio,
sine fine,

Perpetuum cui principium sed
fine carebit.

¹ Used here apparently in the sense of 'to bridle, restrain,' but in Early English to Affrayn was to question: A. S. *affreinan*, pt. *t affrean*.

² It is curious that the common meaning of this word (*iterum*) should not be given.

³ MS. *octo, octogenti*.

⁴ A sore either on the foot or hand. Palgrave has 'an agnaye upon one's toe,' and Barret, 'an agnail or little corn growing upon the toes, *genarum, pterigium*.' Minsham describes it as a 'sore between the finger and the nail.' Agayns. A corn or agnail in the feet or toes. Brouelle. An agnail pinne, or warnell in the toe.' 1611. Cotgrave, 'Agnayls: pterigium.' Manip. Vocab. According to Wedgwood 'the real origin is Ital. *anguinaglia* (Latin *inguen*), the groin, also a blotch or blain in that place; Fr. *angonailles*. Batches, (pockie) bumps, or sores, Cotgrave.' Halliwell, a. s. quotes from the Med. MS. Lincoln, leaf 300, a receipt 'for agnaye one mans fete or womans.' Lyte in his edition of Doleus, 1578, p. 279, speaking of 'Gitt, or Nigella,' says:—'The same stieped in olde wine, or stale pisse (as Plinie saith) causeth the Cornes and Agnayles to fall of from the fete, if they be first scarified and scotched rounde aboute.' *Gennurus*. A corn or lyke grieve vnder the little toe.' Cooper.

⁵ This word occurs in H. Mere's *Philosoph. Poema* p. 7.

'The glory of the court, their fashions

And brave agnize, with all their princely state.'

Spenser uses it as a verb: thus, *Faery Queen*, II. i. 21, we read, 'to do her service well agnize.' See also stanza 31, and vi. 7. *Indula* is a contracted form of *inducula*, a little garment.' Cooper.

*hoc annuaz dicaz dicaz que
perhenne per annos,
Et quoscunque velis sempiter-
num benedicis.
Et tum eternum sempiternum-
que simul sunt.*

**Ay*; *Semper*, & cetera; ubi *alway*.

†*Aisell*¹; *acetum*, *Acetulum* diminuti-
uum.

†*an Aisselle vesselle*; *acetabulum*,
acetarium.

A ante K.

an Ake; *quercus*, *querculus*, *iler*,
quarcinus, *quercus*, *quernus*; *ili-
cetum*, *quercetum*, *quercetum* sunt
loca ubi crescunt *quercus*.

*an Ake apylle*²; *galla*.

an Akyr of lande; *acra*, *jugus*, *juger*,
jugum.

To *Ake*³; *Nocco*, & cetera; ubi to
hurt (A.).

†*An Aking*; *Nocumentum* (A.).

A ante L.

an Alablaster (*Alabauster* A.)⁴;
Alabastrum.

Alas (*Allays* A.); *heu*, *prodolor*.

†*Alas* (*Allays* A.) for *scorow*⁵; *pro-
dolor*, *pronephas*.

†*Alas* (*Allays* A.) for *schame*; *pro-
pudor*.

Albano; *proprium nomen*, *Albanus*
(A.).

*Albane*⁶; *albania*, *scovia*.

¹ In the XI Psims of Hell. pr. in *An Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 219, l. 240, our Lord is represented as saying—'Of *ayssell* and *gal* 3e zeuen me drenkyn;' and in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 217, we read—

'That led her life onely by brede,

Kneeden with *ciell* strong and egre.'

In the *Forme of Curry*, p. 56, is mentioned '*Aysell* other *alegar*.' Roquefort gives '*aisil*, vinegar.' In the *Marp. Vocab.* the name is spelt '*Azel*,' and in the *Reg. MS.* 17. c. xvii. '*ayzel*.' In *Mire's Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 58, l. 1884 we find, 'Leke hy wyn be not *ayzel*.' A. S. *cielle*, *aisil*.

² Lyte in his edition of *Dodoens*, 1578, p. 746, says of Oak-Apples:—'The Oke-Apples or greater galls, being broken in sonder, about the time of withering do forshewe the sequell of the yeare, as the expert husbandmen of Kent haue observed by the liuing thinges that are founde within them: as if they finde an Ante, they iudge plenty of grayne: if a white worme lyke a gentill, moureyne of beaste: if a spider, they presage pestilence, or some other lyke sicknesse to folowe amongst men. Which thing also the learned haue noted, for Matthieus vpon Dioscorides saith, that before they be holed or pearced they conteyne eyther a Flye, a Spider, or a Worme: if a Flye be founde it is a pronostication of warre to folowe: if a creeping worme, the scarcitie of victual: if a running Spider, the Pestilente sicknesse.'

³ *Doleo*. To grieve, sorrow: to ake, warch, paine, smart.* Cotgrave. Baret points out the distinction in the spelling of the verb and noun: '*Ake* is the Verbe of this substantiue *Ache*, (it being turned into *K*.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, preserves the same distinction. Thus he says—'*Dolor capitis*, a headache: *dolui caput*, my head aken.' The *pl. t.* appears as *ake* in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 194: in *Lowell's Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, and in Robert of Gloucester, 68, 18. A. S. *acan*.

⁴ '*Alabasterites*. Alabaster, founde especially about Thebes in Egipte.' Cooper.

⁵ '*Pronephas*. *Alas* for velany.' Medulla.

⁶ The following account of the origin of the name of *Albania* is given by Holinshed, *Chronicles*, i. leaf 396, ed. 1577.—'The third and last part of the Island he [Brutus] allotted unto Albanactus his youngest sonne. . . . This latter parted at the first toke the name of Albanactus, who called it *Albania*. But now a small portion onely of the Region (being vnder the regiment of a Duke) reteyneth the sayd denomination, the rest being called Scotlande, of certayne Scottes that came ouer from Ireland to inhabyte those quarters. It is diuided from *Lhogres* also by the Humber, so that *Albania*, as Brutus left it, conteyned all the north part of the Island that is to be found beyond the aforesayd streame, vnto the point of Cuthenesse.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus* gives, '*Scotia*, Scotlande: the part of *Britannia* from the ryuer of Tweede to Catanes.'

an Albe ¹ ; <i>alba</i> , <i>aphollinea str[ic]ta</i> , <i>poderis</i> .	<i>pristinus, vetustus, senex, veteran-</i> <i>us geronceus, geronticus.</i>
an Alblaster (<i>Ablauster A.</i>) ² ; <i>alblista, balea, alb'astrum, bale-</i> <i>aris.</i>	†to make Alde; <i>Antiquare, veterare,</i> <i>vetustare.</i>
an Alablasterer; <i>arblastator, bale-</i> <i>arius, balistarius, baliator, arcu-</i> <i>bilus.</i>	†to be Alde; <i>Senex, Senescere.</i>
†Alburne ³ ; <i>viburnum.</i>	†to wex Alde; <i>juuiscrare, iuveteras-</i> <i>cere.</i>
*Alcanamy ⁴ ; <i>corinthium (Elixer</i> <i>A.).</i>	†an Alde man; <i>gerion; vbi alde;</i> <i>geronta, silicernus</i> ⁵ .
Alkanamy ⁶ (<i>A.</i>).	†Alde synne ⁷ ; <i>zima-vetus, vetus pec-</i> <i>catum.</i>
Alde; <i>priscus qui fuerunt priores;</i> <i>antiquus, qui fuerunt ante nos;</i> <i>annosus, iuveteratus, decrepitus,</i> <i>vetulus o. g a multitudine anno-</i> <i>rum emeritus, senilis, longeuus,</i>	†jn Alde tyme; <i>Antiquitus, aduer-</i> <i>bium.</i>
	†an Alde wyfe; <i>Anus, Anicula, ve-</i> <i>tula.</i>
	†pe Alde testament; <i>heptaticus</i> ⁷ .
	Alde; <i>cervisia, celia, sorbus.</i>

¹ See P. Awbe. Cooper explains *Poderis* by 'A longe garments down to the feet, without plaite or wrinkle, whiche souldiours used in warre.' *Aplot* is of course the Jewish Ephod, of which the same writer says there were 'two sortes, one of white linnen, like an albe,' &c. Lydgate tells us that the typical meaning of

'The large awbe, by record of scripture,

Ys rightwisnesse perpetually to endure.' MS. Hatton, 73, leaf 3.

See Ducange, s. v. *Alba*.

² *Balista*. A crossebowe; a brake or greates engine, wherewith a stone or arrow is shotte. It may be used for a gunne.' Cooper. See the *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 4743, 5707. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 236, Bruce is said to have had with him 'Bot burgess and awblasteris.' In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbas* we read how the Saracens

'Hure engyns panne pay arayde,

& stones par-wip pay caste.

And made a ful sterne brayde,

wip bowes & arbelaste'.

'*Balestro*. To shotyn with alblast *Balista*. An alblast; *quoddam tormentum.*' Medulla.

³ 'Alburn-tree, the wild vine, *viburnum.*' Wright's Prov. Dict. In the Harl. MS. 1002 we find 'Awberne, *viburnum.*' See note in P. s. v. Awbel, p. 17. Cotgrave gives '*Aubourt*, a kind of tree teamed in Latine *Alburnus*, (it beares long yellow blossomes, which no Bee will touch),' evidently the Laburnum.

⁴ Gower, *C. A.*, ii. 88 has—

'Thilke elixir which men calle

Alcomye as is befall

To hem that whilom were wise;'

and Langland, *P. Plowman*, B. x. 212, warns all who desire to Do-wel to beware of practising 'Experimentis of *alcanamy*, þe poeple to deceyue.' With the meaning of *latten* or *white-metal* the term is found in Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, p. 163, where we are told that 'in Denmark their mony is gold and *alkemy* and bras In *alkemy* and bras they haue Dansk whyten.' Jamieson gives '*Alcomye* s. *Latten*, a kind of mixed metal, still used for spoons.' '*Elixir*. *Materie off alcanmyne.*' Medulla.

⁵ Cooper in his *Theaurus*, 1584, gives '*Silicernium*. A certayne puddyngge eaten onely at funeralles. Some take it for a feast made at a funerall. In Terence, an olde creple at the pittes brincke, that is ready to have such a dinner made for him.' Baret too has 'an old creple at the pittes brincke, *silicernium*,' and again, 'verie old, at the pits brincke, at death's doore, *decrepitus, silicernium.*'

⁶ '*Zyme*. *Leauen.*' Cooper. The reference evidently is to 1 Corinthians, v. 7, 8.

⁷ Properly only the first seven Books of the Old Testament.

to Alege; *allegare*.

†Algarism (Algram A.)¹; *algarismus*, *abacus*.

*Algatis; *omnimodo* (*similo* A.).

†Alice; *nomen proprium*, *Alicia*.

*an Aly²; *deambulatorium*, *ambulatorium*.

An Alyo; *affinis*.

an Alians; *Affinitas*.

an Alyano³; *aduena*, *Alienigena*, *aduenticius*, *proditus*.

†to Alyeno; *Alienare*, *privare*, *de-*, *subtrahere*, *removere*.

†Alienora⁴; *proprium nomen mulieris* (*helenia* A.).

Alle; *universus*, *universalis*, *cunctus*, *singulus* quibus quisque unusquisque, *totalis*, *per grecce*, *sesqui*, *Totus ad magnitudinem pertinet: ut totum corpus, tota terra; cuncti qui ubique sunt; universi qui in loco, omnis qui in diversis locis; omnis ad multitudinem &*

numerum pertinet, ut omnis homo & omnes homines, omnis distribuit inter partes subiectivas, ut omnis homo currit ergo iste & ista, & cetera. Sed totus distribuit inter partes integrales, ut totus homo est intus, ergo quolibet pars hominis est intus; inde versus:

¶Totum comprehendit massam⁵ sed diu sit omne (*omnis* A.)

Et quoque tum complectitur omnia cunctus:

cunctus comprehendit hoc quod omnis, unde deus dicitur cunctipræ-

†Alle abowte; *circumquaque*, *undique*.

Allono; *solus*, *solitarius*, *solitudinarius*.

†Allonoly⁶; *duntaxat*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *solum*, *solummodo*.

Alschnand⁷ (A.).

†Allmaner; *omnigenus*, *omnimodus*.

¹ 'Algoritme, m. The Art, or Use of Cyphers, or of numbering by Cyphers: Arithmetick, or a curious kinde thereof.' Colgrave. In *Richard the Riches*, iv. 53, we read—

'Than sette summe as siple doth in *auyrym*,

'That noteth a place, and no thing availith.'

Chaucer, describing the chamber of the clerk 'hende Nicholas,' mentions amongst its contents—

'His Almageste, and booke grete and small,

'His Astrolabe longynge for his art,

'His *auyrym stoues* layen faire a-part

On shelves couched at his beddes head.' *Millers Tale*, 3208.

Gower, C. A., iii. 89 says—

'Whan that the wise man accompteth

'After the formal properte

Of *algorismus* a be ce.'

In the *Ancren Riwe*, p. 214, the covetous man is described as the Devil's ash-gatherer, who takes and pokes about in the ashes, and 'makeð perinne figures of *auyrym* ase þeos rikenares doð þat labbeð mocheð norto rikenen.'

² 'Ambulatio. A walking place; a gallery; an alley.' Cooper. 'Alle, f. An alley, gallery, walke, walking place, path or passage.' Colgrave.

'With oster of *alynes* fulle Lornhille to ashewe.'

Morte Arthure, 461.

'An alyano, alienus, extraneus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Alieno. To alienate: to put away: to aliene or alter possession.' Cooper.

³ In the *Paston Letters*, i. 144, are mentioned 'Lord Moleyns, and Alianore, his wyf.'

⁴ MS. *nozem*; corrected from A.

⁵ Compare 'Broder by the mader syde onely (*alonly* by mader P.)' in P. p. 54. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 43, Agape, the King of France, having asked Cordelia, Lear's youngest daughter, in marriage, her father replies that, having divided his kingdom between his other two daughters, he has nothing to give her. 'When Agape herde this answer, he sente agayne to Loyre, and seide, he asked no thinge with here, but *alonly* here bodie and here clothing.' See also the *Lay-Felke Mass-Book*, B. 210.

*an Almary¹; *scrinium, Aula, & cetera; vbi arke.*

Almaste; *ferre, pene, ferme, paulominus.*

an Almetre; *alnus, vlnus, rlmus, alnetum², locus vbi crescunt.*

Almyghty; *Astipotens, cuuctipotens, omnipotens.*

an Almond; *Amigdalum.*

an Almond tre; *amigdalus.*

an Almos³; *Agapa vel agapes, elemosina, roga.*

an Almus doer; *elemosinarius.*

an Almos howse; *elemosinarium.*

Alome⁴; *Alumen.*

†Als it were; *quasi esset (A.).*

†Als longe; *tamdiu (A.).*

†Almekylle⁵; *tantum, tantumdem, tantisper, tantus.*

†Also; *itaque, similiter, sciam, item, itemidem, sic, quoque, ita.*

†Als ofte; *Tociens.*

Alway; *Continuus, sempiternus, continue, semper, omnino, incessanter, indies, imperpetuum, eternaliter, eterne, & cetera; vbi aylastynges.*

A ante M.

†to Amble (*Ambule A.*)⁶; *Ambulare.*

an Ambler (*Ambuler A.*); *gradarius.*

Ambros; *Ambrosius, nomen proprium.*

to Amends; *emendare, corrigere, deuiciare, corripere.*

¹ See Wedgwood, Etymol. Dict. s.v. Aumbry, and Parker's Glossary of Gothic Architecture. Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 465, bequeaths 'vij grete cofers, v chestis, ij almaries like a chayer, and a blak cofer bounden with iron.' 'An Ambry, or like place where any thing is kept. It seemeth to be deriued of this Frenche word *Aumosniere*, which is a little purse, wherein was put single money for the poore, and at length was vsed for any butch or close place to keepe meate left after meales, what at the beginning of Christianitie was euer distributed among the poore people, and we for shortnesse of speache doe call it an Ambry; *repositorium, scrinium*.' Baret. Cooper renders *Scrinium* by 'A coffer or other lyke place wherein iewels or secrete thynges are kept, as euidences, &c. *Scrinium*, a basket or forset: a gardiuaunce.'

² MS. *alnetam*; corrected by A. *Alnus* is properly an elder-tree, and there is no such word as *ulnus*. Danish *olm*, an elm.

³ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3609, amongst the four kinds of help which will assist souls in purgatory, mentions '*Almus* fat men to the pure gyves.' And again, l. 3660, he speaks of the benefit of 'help of prayer and *almusede*.' See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 157. A. S. *almesse, almes*.

⁴ Harrison, in his *Description of England*, ii. 67, mentions amongst the minerals of England, 'the finest *alume* . . . of no le-ss force against fire, if it were used in our parietings than that of Lipara, which onlie was in use somtime amongst the Asians & Romans, & wherof Sylla had such triall that when he meant to haue burned a tower of wood erected by Archelaus the lieutenant of Mithridates he could by no means set it on fire in a long time, because it was washed ouer with *alume*, as were also the gates of the temple of Jerusalem with like effect, and perceiued when Titus commanded fire to be put vnto the same.'

⁵ '*Eousque*. In *almekyl*.' Medulla.

⁶ 'An ambling horse, *haquenée*.' Palsgrave. Baret says, 'Amble, a word deriued of *ambulo*: an ambling horse, *tolutarius, gradarius equus*: to amble, *tolutum incedere*.' In Peacock's Repressor, Rolls Series, p. 525, we have the form 'Ambuler.' 'An ambling horse, gelding, or mare; *Haquenée, Cheval qui va les ambles, ou l'amble; hobin*.' Sherwood. '*Gradarii equi*. Aumblyng horses.' Cooper. In the following quotation we have *ambler* meaning a trot:

'Duc Oliver him rideþ out of þat plas;
in a softe ambler,

Ne made he non oþer pas;
til þey wern met y-ferē.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 344.

Compare also,

'His steede was al dappel, gray,
It gooth an ambel in the way

Ful softly and rounde
In londe.'

Rime of Sir Thopas, 2074.

tan Amendes¹; *emenda, emendacio, correctio.*

tan Amender; *corrector, corrector*², *emendator.*

to Amende; *convalescere, convalescere, ut de infirmitate.*

tan Amyce (Amyte A.)³; *Amictus, Amictorium.*

A ante N.

And; *et, que, Atque, ac, at, ast, necnon.*
an Ande⁴; *Anditus.*

to Ande; *Afflare, aspirare, Spirare, alare, Anclare.*

†Andrew; *Andreas, nomen proprium.*

An; *unus, primus, semel, singulus, primarius, primatius, simplex, simplex, unicus, monos, grece.*

Anys; *Semel.*

Anched; *unitas, conformitas, congruitas.*

tan Anelepe man⁵; *solutus, Agamus.*

¹ In the Romance of *Sir Ferumbras*, Charlemagne orders Alorys to go down on his knees to Duke Rayner, 'and his amendes make,' i.e. make an apology to him. Alorys accordingly, we are told,

'Ie amendis a profrede him for to make
At les and low what he wold take.

And so thay accorded ther.' l. 2112.

See also P. Flowman, B. iv. 88.

² MS. *corrector.*

'Upon his leel the ample first he leith,
Which is a thing, a token and figure
Outwardly shewing and grounded in the feith.'

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, leaf 3.

Ducange gives '*Amictus*, Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo et presbyteris communibus (sunt autem illa *amictus, alba, singulum, stola, manipulus, et plancta*, ut est apud Innocent III. P. P. *De Myster. Missæ*), *amict.*' Cotgrave has '*Amict*, An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priest's habit.' In Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 163, it is called *heued-lene*, i.e. head-linen.

³ See P. Onge. In *Sir Ferumbras*, p. 74, l. 2237, we find 'So harde leid he far on is ande;' that is, he flew so hard on the brand; and in Barbour's *Bruce*, xi. 615, we are told that

'She and stew this owth thame then
Of agniding, bath of hors and men.'

See also ll. iv. 199, x. 610. *Agndless*, out of breath, breathless, occurs in x. 609. In the *Curse Mundi*, p. 38, the author, after telling us that Adam was made of the four elements, says, l. 539:—

'He ouer fir gis man his sight, His vnder wynd him gis his aand,
Fet ouer air of hering night; He erth, he tast, to fela and fanel.'

See also p. 212, where, amongst the signs of approaching death, we are told that the teeth begin to ret, 'for and at stine.' l. 3574. 'My and is short, I want wynde' *Turnley Myst.* p. 154. See also *R. C. de Lion*, 4843, *Yvain & Gawain*, 3554. 'To Aynd, Ainle, Eand. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs,' Jamieson. *Iscl. Gaid, andi breath*: cf. *lat. andia*. '*Aspic*: To ondyn' *Medulla*.

⁴ In Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS., p. 13, l. 22, we are told that fornication is 'a fleschle synne betwene an *anlepy* man and an *anlepy* woman'; and in the Cambridge University Library MS. B. 7. 48, leaf 86, we read—

'Wele more synne it is Then with an *anlepe*, i-wia.'

To synne with a weddil wife,

In *Howel*, l. 2006, we have—

'He stod, and totede in at a berd, Ner he spak *anlept* word.'

where the word has its original meaning of one, a single; and also in the following:—

'A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle, On alpi word ich be nelle,' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278. A S. *anlepis*, single, sole. 'Hi true in God, fader hadnichtende . . . and in Thome Krist, is an *lepiene* hure laved.' *Creed*, MS. Cott. Cleop. B. vi. Y 201^b ab. 1250. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 22. Wyche has 'an *anlepi* some of his modir.' *Luke vii* 12. 'per ben an alpi such pat an mon and crepan in.' *O. E. Homilies*, i. 23. See also *Layamon*, ii. 92, iii. 764, 765, 766, p. 21, *Ancren Ricle*, pp. 116, 196, &c.

†an Anelepy woman; so¹uta.

*an Anfenere¹; Antiphonarium.

an Angelle; Angelus, spiritus, baiulus, eligena, missus, nunci-
cius.

†Angelle fude; manna.

†Angell setis²; dindima.

an Anger; Angor oris, prod[ucitur]
o, & cetera; vbi noe.

†to Anger³; vbi to grewe.

†Angyrlly; vbi bilose⁴.

Angry; bilosus⁵

Anguyse; vbi noe.

Any; Aliquis, vllus.

Anythyng; quicquam.

*Anys; herba est vel semen, Anetum
vel anisum.

an Ankylle; cauilla.

an Ankyr or a recluse⁶; anacorita;
anachoritalis.

an Ankyr of a schyppe; ancora.

to Ankyr; Ancorare.

†to Anorme (Anowre A.)⁷; vbi fare
(to make fayre A.).

¹ See note to Antiphonare.

² The following is from Ducange:—“*Dindimum* vel potius *Dindymum*, *Mysterium*. Templum. Vita S. Friderici Episc. Tom. 4, Julij. pag. 461: *Ineptas, fabulas devitans, seniores non increpans, minores non contemnens, habens fidei Dindimum in conscientia bona*. Allusio est ad haec Apostoli verba 1 Timoth. 3. 8: “*Habentes mysterium fidei in conscientia bona*.” Angelomus Praefat. in Genesim apud Bern. Pex. tom. i. anecdot. col. 46:

“*Hic Patriarcharum clarissima gesta leguntur,
Mystica quae nimium gravidia typicisque figuris
Signantur Christi nostraeque et dona salutis.
Hic sacra nam sacrae cernuntur Dyndima legis
Atque evangelica salpinx typica intonat orbi.*”

Papias: “*Dindyma*, mons est Phrygiae, sacra mysteria, pluraliter declinatur.” Notus est mons Phrygiae Cibellae sacer *Dindyma* nuncupatus; unde Virgilius. “*O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta Dindyma.*” See also *Sete of Angellis*.

³ The word *anger* or *angre* in Early English did not bear the meaning of our *anger*, but rather meant *care*, *pain*, or *trouble*. Thus in P. Plowman, B. xii. 11, we find the warning:

‘Amende þe while þow hast ben warned ofte,

With pountees of pestilences, with pouerte and with *angres*,’

and in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 6039, we are told of the apostles, that for the love of Christ, ‘þay þoled *angre* and wa.’ O. Icel. *angr*.

⁴ MS. *rilose*.

⁵ MS. *rilosus*.

⁶ In *Sir Degrevant* (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), p. 179, l. 63, we read,

‘As an anker in a stone He lyved evere trewe.’

The same expression occurs in the Metrical Life of St. Alexius, p. 39, l. 420. ‘As *ancres* and heremites þat holden hem in here selles.’ P. Plowman, B. Prol. 38. The term is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1. Palsgrave has ‘*Ancre*, a religious man: *anchres*, a religious woman.’ A. S. *ancor*. ‘*Hec anacorita*, a ankrys.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 216.

⁷ ‘*Hin cote . . . enurned vpon veluet vertuus stonez.*’ *Sir Gawaine*, 2026. Wyolif has the subst. *enournyng* in Esther ii. 9 to render the V. *mundum*; and again he speaks of ‘*Onychen stoonus* and gemmes to *anourn* ephoth.’ Exodus xxv. 7. ‘*Thanne alle the virginis rywon vp, and anourneden her laumpis.*’ Matth. xxv. 7. ‘*Whan a woman is anourned with rich apparayle it setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.*’ Palsgrave. ‘*I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede, for my lecherouse anourement of myne heere.*’ *Gesta Roman.* p. 384. ‘*With gude ryghte thay anourene the for thaire fairenes.*’ Lincoln MS. p. 199. In Lonelich’s *History of the Holy Grail*, xxxi. 151, we read

‘*3it was that schipe in other degre*

Anoured with divers Jowellis certeinle;

and Rauf Coiljeor, when he enters the Hall of Charlemagne, exclaims

‘*Heir is Ryaltie . . . aneuch for the nanis,*

With all nobilnes anournit, and that is na nay.’ l. 690.

See also the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Canon Simmons, Bidding Prayers, p. 65, l. 4, p. 71, l. 20, &c., *Allit. Poems*, B. 1290, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3922. ‘*Anorne*, to adorn.’ Jamieson. O. Fr. *arner*, *nourner*; Latin *adornare*. The form *anorme* is used by Quarles, *Shepherd’s Eclogues*, 3, and *enourmyd* in the *Babees Book*, p. 1.

to Answre; *Respondere, agganire, respoicare.*

an Answre; *responcio, respossum.*

tan Answre of goddis; *fatum, diuina-culum, oraculum.*

†Antecrysto; *Antichristus.*

an Antiphonare¹; *Antiphonarium* (A.).

an Antym²; *Antiphona.*

A ante P.

an Ape; *sermia.*

an Apostata³; *Apostata; Apostatarum* verbum.

an Apostem⁴; *Apostema.*

an Apostylle; *apostolus, coapostolus; apostolicus, apostolicus.*

tan Apostyllhede; *apostolatus, coapostolatus.*

to Appele; *Appellare.*

an Appele; *appellacio, appellum.*

to Appere; *apparere.*

tan Appetyte; *appetitus.*

an Appylle of eo⁵; *pupilla.*

an Appylle; *pomum, malum, pomulum, pomellum.*

an Appylle tre; *pomus, malus, pomulus, pomellus.*

tan Appelle garth⁶; *pometum, pomerium.*

an Appylle hurde⁷; *pomarium.*

an Appylle keper or seller; *pomilio, pomio.*

¹ *Antiphoner*, an anthem book, so called from the alternate repetitions and responses.

'He Alma Redemptoris herde singe,

As children lerned hir antiphoner.'

Chaucer, *Prioresses Tale*, 1708.

In the contents of the Chapel of Sir J. Fastolf at Caistor, 1459, are entered 'ij antypheners.' Paston Letters, i. 489. See also Antym, below, and Anfenere.

² In the *Mirror of Our Lady*, p. 94. *Antem* is stated to be equivalent to both *antiphona* and *antiphona*. '*Antem* ys as moche to say as a sowynge before, for yt ys begonne before the Psalmes, yt is as moche to say as a sowynge a yete *Antemnes* betoken chaute. The *Antemne* ys begonne before the Psalmes, and the psalme ys tuned after the *antemne*; tokenynge that there may no dele be good, but yf yt be begonne of charite and rewled by clerite in the daynge, &c.

³ An *Apostata* was one who quitted his order after he had completed his year of noviciate. This is very clearly shown by the following statement of a novice:—

'Out of the ordre thof I be gone.

Apostata ne am I none,

Of twelve monethes me wanted one,

And odder dayes nyen or ten.'

Monumenta Franciscana, p. 626.

⁴ *Apostata*, a rebell or renegade; he that forsaketh his religion.' Cooper. The plural form *Apostatatus* is used by Wyclif (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368). See Prof. Skeat's note to *Piers Plowman*, C-Text, Passus ii. 59. '*Julian the Apostata*' is mentioned in Harrison's *Description of England*, 1587, p. 25. '*Apostat*, an *Apostata*.' Cotgrave. In the Paston Letters, iii. 243, in a letter or memorandum from Will. Paston, we read: 'In this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is *apostat*, for he was sometyme a White Friar.' See also i. 19, i. 36. From the latter passage it would appear that an *apostata* could not sue in an English Court of Law.

⁵ '*Apostume, rumentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Apostume*, or brasting out, *rumentum*.' Hales. '*A* medicine or salve that maketh an *apostume*, or draweth a swelling to matter.' Nomenclator, 1585.

⁶ '*Pupille*, the halle or apple of the eye.' Cotgrave. '*Als appd of egle theme þou me*.' E. E. *Psalter*, Ps. xvi. 8.

⁷ '*Applegarthe*, appleyard, *pomarium*.' Manip. Vocab. A.S. *garth*, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Lat. *hortum*.

⁸ Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, says of the Carpenter's wife that—

'Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or meth,

Or hord of apples, layd in hay or leth.'

13261.

†to Appropyre¹; *Appropriare*, *propinare*.

†to Approwe; *Approare*, *sicut domini se faciunt de vastis*. (1)

Apprylle; *aprilis*, *mensis anni*.

A ante R.

†Araby; *Arabia*, *arabicus* *participium*.

to Aray; *accurare*, *ornare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to make fare.

†to vn Aray; *exornare*, & *cetera*; [*ubi*] to dysaray.

an Aray; *apparatus*, *paratus*, *accuratus*, *ornatus*, *habitus*.

an Archangelle; *archangelus*; *archangelicus* *participium*.

an Archebyschop; *archiepiscopus*; *archiepiscopalis* *participium*.

an Archo; *Arcus*, *fornice*.

an Archedekyn; *Archidiaconus*.

tan Archedekynry; *Archidiaconatus*.

tan Arcystere; *arcista*.

an Archer; *Archetruens*, *arques*, *sagittarius*, *sagittator*, *arcipetrus*.

†Are; *prior* & *prins*, *prædium*, *primitus*, *pristinus*, *præquam*, *ante*, *antequam*, *antiquitas*.

†to make Ayre (Are A.); *heredare*, *hereditare*.

an Ayre; *heres*, *gausandus*, *gaifan* *grece*, *hereditarius*.

†Ayrelomes²; *primogenita*.

an Are; *remus*, *amplustrum*, *trudes*.

Arcly; *mane*, *tempestive*, & *cetera*; *ubi* *timely*.

†to Areson³; *conuenire*, *aliqui*, *compellere*, *interpellare*, *afferre*, *concinnari*, *olire*.

†Aresonere; *Alloquitur* *vel -trix*, *concinnator* *vel -trix*.

*Arghe⁴; *pusillanimitis*. *nota*.

†Arghnes; *pusillanimitas*.

tan Arguyng; *argumentacio*; *arguens* *participium*.

†to Argue; *arguere*, *argumentari*.

an Argument; *argumentum*; *argumentosus* *participium*.

¹ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 9346, says, that in addition to the general joys of heaven each man will have

'His awen loyes, les and mare,
Fat til hym-self sal he appropriated fare.'

* *Pes hypocritis* hat han rentes & worldly lordschipes & parische churchis *appropriat* to hem.' Wyclif, *English Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 190; see also pp. 42, 125, &c. See also to make *Awne*, below.

² See *Are-luna* in *Glossarium Northymblicum*, and Ray's *Gloss.* of North Country Words. '*Primigenia*. The title of the eldest child in inheritance.' Cooper.

³ O. Fr. *araisnier*, *araigner*, to interrogate, whence our word *arraign*. See *Kyng Alxandre*, 6751; *Ysaie and Gaius*, 1094; *Rom. of the Rose*, 6220. '*Arraisner*. To reason, confer, talk, discourse, &c.' Cotgrave. Hampole tells us how at the Day of Judgment 'Of alle þir thynges men sal *araisned* be.' *P. of Conscience*, 5997. And again, l. 2460, that each man shall

'be *araisned*, als right es
Of alle his mysdedys mare and les.'

⁴ This word occurs in the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 2540, and the verb *arghe* = to wax timid, to be afraid (from A. S. *argian*) at ll. 1976, 3121, and (with the active meaning) 5148; and *Allit. Poems*, B 572:

'þe anger of his ire þat *arged* monye.'

See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 237, *Argahite*, p. 31; *O. E. Miscell.*, p. 117, &c.

'þenne *arged* Abraham, & alle his med changed.' *Allit. Poems*, B 713.

'He calde þese *argre* men and kene.

Knithas and *argang* swife þene.' *Harleian*, l. 2115.

See also *Str. Perceval*, l. 69, where we are told that the death of one knight '*Argheðe* alle that was there.' '*Argheðe*, reluctance. To Arghe. To hesitate.' Jamieson. A. S. *argh*, *argh*; O. Icel. *argr*.

†to Aritte¹; *Ascribere, deputare, imputare.*

†an Arke; *archa, techa, cista, Scrinium, capsula, capsula, capsella, aclusus* grece, *aula.*

†an Arkemaker or koper; *archarius.*
†to Arme; *Armare, accingere.*

†an Armorer; *Armator, Armarius (A.).*

†an Arme; *brachium, thorus, vlna, vlna[l]a; vlnalis, vlnarius* participia.

†an Armehole; *ascella, ala, subhircus.*
†Armour; *Armamentum, armatura, armabilis, arma.*

†Armour for Arms; *brachialia.*

†Armour for leggis; *tebialia.*

†Armour for theghys; *cruralia.*

†Armyd; *Armatus (A.).*

†Arnolde; *Arnaldus, nomen proprium.*

†an Arrowo; *pilum, hasta, hastula, hastile, cathapulta, sagitta, saggitela, missile, telum, armido, spiculum, gesa, sarissa, iaculum, & dicitur omne quod iacitur ut vulneret.*

†an Arowhede; *barbellum, catella.*

†an Arterage (Arreage A.)²; *erregia.*

†an Arse; *anus, culus.*

†Arsnike³; *arsenicum.*

†an Arsewyspo⁴; *Anitergium, mamperrium.*

†Arte; *artes, dialectica; dialecticus.*

A ante S.

†Ascape⁵; *vbi to scape.*

†Asetho⁶; *satisfaccio.*

¹ 'In Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1871, we have—

'It was aritted him no vyleinye.

Thor may no man clepe it no cowardye.'

According to Cowell a person is *aritted*, 'that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime.' In an Antiphon given for the 'Tuesday Seruyce,' in *The Myrroure of Our Lady*, p. 203, we read:—'*Omnes potentatem. O mekest of mydens, we arecte to thy hye sonne, al power, and all vertue, whiche satyith vp kynges, &c.*' Low Lat. *orrationare*. See *Mr Perambres*, 5174; *Hampole, Prose Treatises*, p. 31, &c.

² 'Arterages is a frenche woorde, and signifieth money behinde yet vnpayde, *reliqua*.' *Racet. Arterages* occurs in *Liber Albus*, p. 427, and frequently in the *Paston Letters*.

'I drede many in *arceages* men falle

And til perpetuele prison gang.' *Hampole, P. of Conscience*, 5913.

'*Arterage*. An *arterage*: the rest, or the remainder of a payment: that which was unpaid or behind.' *Cotgrave*. 'God . . . that wolle the *arceages* for-geve.' *Shoreham*, p. 96.

³ Compare P. Assenel.

⁴ In John Russell's '*Boke of Nurture*,' pr. in the *Dabees Booke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 65, we find amongst the duties of the Chamberlain—

'So þe privehouse for esement be fayre, soote and clene . . .

Looke þer be blanket, cotyn, or lynyn, to wipe þe nepur ende.'

on which Mr. Furnivall remarks,—'From a passage in William of Malmesbury's *Autograph, De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, it would seem that water was the earlier cleanser.' 'An Arse-wipe, *penicillum, anitergium*.' *Wishul.*

⁵ In the story of the Enchanted Garden, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 118, the hero having passed safely through all the dangers, the Emperor, we are told, 'when he sawe him, he gaf to him his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he had so wysely *asceptid* the peril of the garden.' See also P. Flowman, C. iv. 61.

⁶ Amongst the kinds of help which may be rendered to souls in purgatory, *Hampole* mentions '*asethe* makynge.' *P. of Conscience*, 3610, and again, l. 3747, he says—

'A man may here with his hande

Make *asethe* for another lyfande.'

In the *Roman of the Rose* we find *asethe*, the original French being *assez*: other forms found are *aseyth*, *eyth*, *seyth*. *Jamieson* has 'to *aseyth*, *eyth*, or *seyth*, to compensate; *aseyth*, *eyth*, *aseythment*, compensation.' *Icel. setha*, to satiate; Gothic *setha*, full; which accounts for the *th*. And this *th*, by Grimm's law, answers to the *t* in Latin *satis*, and shews that *aseth* is not derived from *setta*, but cognate with it. From the Low

to make *Asethe*; *satisfacere*.

to *Aske*; *postulare*, *exposcere suppliciter* & *submisso*, *petere*, *aliquid pro merito*, *expetere humiliter cum precibus vel creditum*, *appetere*, *rogare precibus*, *con-*, *exflagitare*, *imprecari mala*, *precari bona*, *deflagitare*, *exigere*, *contari*, *per-*, *interrogare*, *querere*, *investigare*, *exqu[ir]ere*, *queritari*, *stipulari*, *con-*, *flagitare cum clamore* & *pertinacia*, *petere*, *scilari*, *scicitari*, *interpellare*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to pray.

*to *Aske* *wrangwysly* (*wrangwysly A.*); *exigere*.

an *Asker*; *petitor*, *questionarius*.

tan *Asker* *wrangwysly*; *exactor*.

an *Askynge*; *peticio*, *postulacio*, *peti-
ciuncula*, *postulamen*, *questio*,
questiuncula, *stipulacio*.

tan *Askynge* *wrangwysly* (*wrong-
wysly A.*); *exaccio*.

**Aakes*¹; *ciner vel -nis*, *cinisculus diminutivum*, *cineres defunctorum*, *cinis in foco*.

†*Asky*; *cinerulentus*, *cinerens*, *cinericeus*.

to *Assay*; *probare*, *temptare*.

to *Assayle*; *aggreddi*, *arripere*, *assilire*, *grassare*, *impetere*, *invadere*, *insultare*, *insurgere*, *adoriri*, *irruere*.

an *Asse*; *asinus*, *onager*, *asellus*; *asininus*, *asinarius*, *asinialis*, *participia*.

an *Asschird*²; *agaso*.

tan *Asse* *mengyd with mans kynde*³; *onocentaurus*.

to *Assent*; *assentire*, *con-*, *quiere*, *quiescere*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to asserme.

†*Assentande*; *assentaneus*, *con-*, & *cetera*; *vbi* assermyngs.

to *Assigne*; *vbi* lymytt.

tan *Assyae*⁴; *sessio*, *assisa*.

German root *sath-* we get the Mid. Eng. *aseth*, and from the cognate Latin root *sat-* we have the French *assez*.¹ Prof. Skeat, note on P. Plowman, xi. 203. In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. p. 6, l. 22, we are told that if we break the tenth commandment, 'we may noghte be assoylede of þe trespass bot if we make *asethe* in þat þat we may to þam þat we harmede'; and again, leaf 179, 'It was likyng to þow, Fadire, for to sende me into this werlde that I sulde make *asethe* for mans trespass that he did to us.' See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 84.

¹ In *Havelok*, l. 2840, we read that Godrich—

'Hwan þe dom was demd and sayd
Sket was . . . on þe asse leyd,
And led vn-til þat ilke grene,
And brend til *asken* al bidene;'

and in *An Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 78, l. 203, we are told that when the body is laid in the earth, worms shall find it and 'to are heo hyne gryndeþ.'

'Thynk man, he says, *askes* ertow now,
And into *askes* agayn turn saltow.'

'Moysses *askes* vp-nam

MS. Cotton; Galbā, E. ix. leaf 75.
And warp es vt til heuene-ward.'

Genesis & Exodus, 3824.

See also Layamon, 25989; *Ormulum*, 1001; *Sir Gawayne*, 2, &c. Lyte in his edition of Dodoens, 1577, p. 271, tells us that Dill 'made into *arsen* doth restrayne, close vp and heale moyste vicers.' See also P. Plowman, C. iv. 125, 'blewe *akes*.' A.S. *asce*, *æsce*, *are*. O. Icel. *aska*.

² 'An *asseherd*, *asinarius*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic asinarius*, a nas-herd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213.

³ MS. *kyng*. '*Onocentaurus*, a beast half a man and half an *asse*.' Cooper,

⁴ See Glossary to *Liber Custumarum*, ed. Riley, s. v. *Assise*. '*Assises* or *sessions*, *conuentus iuridici*; dayes of *assise*, or pleadable dayes, in which iudges did sit, as in the terme, *fasti dies*.' Baret.

to Astony¹; *astonare, stupifacere*.
Astonyd; *astonitus, stupefactus*.
†to be Astonyd; *consternari, stupie-*
fieri.

an Astrolabi (Astroby A.)²; *astro-*
labium.

Astronomy; *astronomia, astronomi-*
tus.

an Astronomyour; *astrologus, as-*
tronomus; astrologus participium.

Asura; *Asura*.

A ante T.

†At þe lasto; *saltem*.

At þe lasto; *tandem, denique, uanis-*
sime, denum.

an Athe; *iuramentum, iururandum*.

†Atynse (Athenis A.); *athene*.

*Atyre of þe hede (The Athyo of
the heyde A.); *tiara*.

to Atire; *ubi armis or make fare*.

to Attache; *Attachiare*.

†At my wille; *eti, utinam, oti, qua-*
tinus, et si.

A ante V.

*Avance³; *avancia (Herba est. A.)*.

†to Awawnce⁴; *promovere, proce-*
dere, extollere.

Awawnced; *promotus, prorectus*.

August; *Augustus, nomen mensis*
vel viri.

to Awyse⁵; *deliberare, excogitare,*
providere.

Awysyd; *deliberatus, provisos*.

vn Awysyd; *judeliberatus, jupro-*
visus.

an Awysment; *deliberacio, provi-*
dencia.

Aumbry (Avmbyr A.)⁶; *ambra*.

an Awowterer⁷; *adulter, adulterator;*
adulterius, adulteratorius.

¹ This wordyn cas this man *astoned* so.

That reed he wex, abayst, and al quaking

He stood.

Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 316.

² *Estomare*. To astonish, amaze, daunt, appall; make agast; also to stonnie, benumme, or dull the senses of. Cotgrave. *Attono*. To make astoned, amazed, or abashed. *Attonitus*. He that is benumbed, or hath loste the sense, and mounyng of his members or limmes. Cooper. Probably connected with the root which is seen in A. S. *stunian*, to *stun*.

³ His almight, and bookes gret and smale.

His *astrolabe* longyng for his arte.

His augryn stonnes, leyen faire apart

On schelous couched at his beddes head. Cant. Tales, 3208.

See a woodcut of one in Prof. Skeat's ed. of Chaucer's *Astrolabe*.

⁴ MS. *avando*; corrected from A.

⁵ A word which occurs very frequently in the *Gesta Romanorum*: thus p. 48, In the version of the tale of Lear and his daughters we read that when his eldest daughter declared that she loved him, 'more pan I do my selfe,' 'Perfore, quod he, þou shalt be bily *avawnced*;' and he married her to a riche and myghti kyng. So also p. 122, the Emperor makes a proclamation that whoever can outstrip his daughter in running 'shulde wolde hir, and be hitche *avawnced*.' See also Harbour's *Bruce*, xv. 522. 'Avance, to advance, prefer, promote.' Cotgrave.

⁶ A word of frequent occurrence in the old Romances in the sense of 'consider, reflect, inform, teach.' Thus in the 'Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,' Roxburgh Club, ed. Wright, p. 4, we find 'I *aviede* me,' i. e. I reflected, considered. So in Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, 238. 'Vpon hir chere he wolde him ofte *avyse*.' See Harbour's *Bruce*, ii. 297, vi. 271, &c. *Avise*. To mark, heed, see, look to, attend unto, regard with circumspection, to consider, advise of, take advice on; to thinke, imagine, judge; also to advise, counsell, warne, tell, informe, doe to wit, give to understand. Cotgrave.

⁷ *Ambra*. Amber grys: hottie in the second degree, and drie in the firste. Cooper. *Adulce*, m. Amber. Cotgrave. See *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 1666 and 6203. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ed. 1580, p. 43, says that in the Islands off the west of Scotland 'is greute plentie of Amber,' which he concludes to be a kind of 'gent' (jet), and 'produced by the working of the sea upon those coasts.'

⁸ *Adulter*. That hath committed anoutrye with one. *Adultero*. To committe anoutrye. *Adulterium*. Adulterio. Cooper. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 12, 14. &c.

Awowtry : *adulterium*.
to do Avowtry; Adulterate (A).
to make Autor; Auctoritate (A); *author-
rare, auctoritate, lincere*.
to putt oute of Autorite; *causare*.
an Autor; *author*.
an Autorite; *authoritas, auctoritas, grece*.

A ante W.

to Awa; *delere*.
an Awer; *Debitor* (A).
*an Awemener; *denominarius*.
an Awmenery; *denominarius*.
*an Awndyrne; *panurgium, an-
dema*.
*an Awn of corne; *arista, aristella,
diminutivum*.
Awne; *proprius, peculiaris*.
tan Awnhede; *proprietat*.
†to make Awne; *proprie, appro-
priare*.
an Awnte; *amita, matertera; versus*:
**scilicet patris est Amia mater ut
matertera matris*.

†Awntentyke (Awntentyke A); *an-
tarabalis, Antenturus*.
*to Awntyre; *in carcerem ponere*.
*an Awnte doghter; *consobrina*.
tan Awnte son; *consobrinus*.
an Awtyr; *ara, matris filius; altare,
soli deo fit; altari domus, triplex,
Arista, venter domini, focus,*
*tan Awtyr cloth; *linthum*.

A ante X.

an Axe; *ascia, ascia, ascis, ascicu-
lus, securis, dolabrum lipennar,
cudar, dextralis, securis, sesex-
pala*.
tan Axe for a mason; *ascis, asci-
culus*.
tan Axyktothe; *molaris, manil-
laris*.
an Axylltre; *Axis*.
†Axes; *ubi fevers*.

A ante Z.

*Azuer; *aura*.

¹ In the Will of Margaret Paston, dated 1504, we find, 'Item to the said William Lutter, my son, ij grete resting *awenderne*, ij shetes, ij liass pots with all the brewing vessels.' Paston Letters, iii. 470. O. Fr. *author*.

² 'Haven wheate hath a yelow care, and bare without *awne*, Poland whete hath no *awne*. White wheate hath *awne*. Red wheate hath a flat care ful of *awne*. English wheate hath few *awne* or none.' Fitzherbert's *Herbarium*, leaf 20. '*Arista*. The beard of corne; sometimes care; sometime wheate.' Cooper. '*Awna* & *pl* *arista*, the beards of wheat; or barley. In Essex they pronounce it *awne*. See *awne* in South-Country Words, E. Dial. Soc. Gloss. B. 16.' Prof. Skeat in his ed. of Ray's Gloss. of N. Country Words, 1691. Turner tells us that 'y^e barley care and the darnele care are not like, for the one is without *awne* and the other hath longe *awne*.' *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 17. Best tells us that we 'may knowe when barley is ripe, for then the cares will cracke earen downe, and the *awne* stand out stiff and wide rounder.' *Farming, de. Book*, p. 53.

³ MS. doxhter.

⁴ See the *Long-Falls Mass Book*, pp. 165, 168, and B. P. p. 71, l. 20.

⁵ Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words, gives '*Axeltooth, densularia*: Teel, just' and in Capt. Harland's Gloss. of Sw. & Lale, E. D. S. is given '*Asle-tuth, a double tooth*.' Still in use in the North; see Jamieson, s. v. *Asl-tooth*. Compare also Wang tothe.

⁶ '*Arie*. An extree. *Aris*. An axyltre.' Cooper. A. S. *axe*.

⁷ In the Paston Letters, iii. 426, we read—'I was fullie seek with an *axe*.' It also occurs in The King's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 54:

'But the begun mine *axis* and torment.'

with the note—'*Arie* is still used by the country people, in Scotland, for the ague.' Skelton, Works, l. 25, speaks of

'Allectary arrectyd to resles These fevrous *arys*.'

See Calde of the axes, below. '*Axis*, Aeksys, nehes, paine.' Jamieson. 'I shake of the axes. *Je tremble des fleures*.' Palgrave. 'The dwellers of hit [Ireland] be not vexede with the axes excepte the sbarpe axes [sic] nulla febris potest vexantur, excepta acuta, et hoc peraxo]. Trevisa, i. 333. See *All. Pueri*, C. 375, '*parces of anguych*,' curiously explained in the glossary as blows, from A. S. *puccian*.

Capitulum 2^{um} B.

B ante A.

a bab; *ebi* a chyld.*a Babyll¹; *pigma*.A Baby; *Infans*, & cetera; *ebi* barne *vel* childe.†Babilon; *babilonia*, *babilonius* participium.a Bachelor²; *baccalarius* *vel* *bucalarius*.a Basyn (Bacen A.); *timile*, *peluis*.Bacon; *larchum*, *petaso*, (*perna* A.)†to Bacon³; *displudere*.†Bacond; *displatus*.*A Backo; *vespertilio*, & cetera; *ebi* bakke. (A.)Bacbrede; *ebi* lakebrede. (A.)*a Badildore⁴ (Batildure A.); *pecten*.Bayde⁵;A Bayge; *Sacculus*. (A.)a Bagpyper; *panduca*.a Bagpyper; *panducarius*.Bay⁶; *batius*.a Bay; *bacca*, *est fructus lauri & oliv.*†A Bay; *Aqua*. (A.)†a Bafynstylkyll (Baynstikille A)⁶; *gamerus*, *asparagus*.†to Bakbone; *spandile*, *spina*. (Versus: *me pungit spina*, *pars est in corpore spina* A.)to Bakbyte⁷; *blasfemare*, *detrudere*, *blaterare*, *derogare*, *detractare*, *detractare*, *obloqui*, *insurrare*.a Bakbyter; *blas*, *blasfemus*, *detractator*, *detractor*, *delator*, *susurro*.

¹ Cotgrave s. v. *Fol* has 'give the fool his bable, or what's a fool without his bable.' 'A bable or trifle, *riquet*.' *ibid.* 'A bable *propterea*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Ho schalle neuer y-thryve, perfore take to hym a *baballe*.' John Russell's Boke of Nurture, in the Babes Bake, ed. Furnivall, p. 1, l. 12. In the Ancien Riwle, p. 388, when a certain king made efforts to gain the love of a lady, he 'sende hir *baublet* bede uede and seire,' where other MSS. read '*baublez*' and '*baubitez*.'

² A Bachelor signified a *novice*, either in arms or in the church. Thus in P. Plowman, Prose 87, we find 'Bischopes and *bachelers*,' and in Chaucer, Squires Tale, 24, Cambruscan is described as—

'Yong, fresh, strong, and in armes desirous,
As any *bachelor* of al his hous.'

Brachet, Etymol. Dict., has traced the word from L. Lat. *baccalarius*, a boy attending a *baccalaria* or dairy-farm, from L. Lat. *bacca*, Lat. *vacca*, a cow. See also Wedgwood, *ibid.* 'Bachelor, or one unmarried, or having no wife. *Agamus*.' Hulst.

³ Probably the same as *batten*, to beat out, flatten: see Halliwell, s. v.

⁴ In Northamptonshire a *batildore* means a thatching instrument.

⁵ Of bay colour, bayardo, *batius*. Rare. Compare P. Bayyd, as a horse.

⁶ The stickleback. In the Ortus Vocab. we find '*Asperagus* (*quedam piscis*), a *banstykall*.' Hulst has '*Banstickle*, the stickleback;' and Barret gives '*a banstickle*, *trachypna*.' Cotgrave renders '*espinoche*' (identical with the *spinations* or *spillio* of the middle ages) by '*a sharpling*, *shaftling*, *stickling*, *banstickle*, or stickleback.' In Neekam *De Utensilibus* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 97) we find '*stanstikel*;' and in the Suffolk dialect, the fish is still known as the '*tantickla*.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189, the word '*styling*' is given as the equivalent of *scorpio*, a kind of fish, which the editor identifies with the '*stickleback*' of the present day: and at p. 122, the word *gamerus* is rendered a '*stykyng*,' and in the Prompt, the '*stykyng*' is identified with the *stilaris*. Jamieson gives '*Banstickle*, *Banticklo*. The threespined stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*. Linn.' Cooper renders *Gammareus* by '*a creels of the sea*.'

⁷ '*Bakbiter*,' we read in the Ancien Riwle, p. 86, '*Je lateſ odre men bihinden*, and *spe weſ at his utter* *Ac Je lateſ cuned forſ al on oðer wiſe*, and is wunne aound þen Je oder: *aah under vreondes luckel*.' In An Old Eng. Miscellany, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Morris, p. 187, we are told that '*Alle bakbytars* heo wendeþ to helpe.' Chaucer, *Perceval's Tale* (Six Text Edition, p. 678) divides backbiters into five classes.

a **Bakbytynge**; *blasfemia, delatura, derogatio, detractatio, susurrium*.
 †a **Bakbrede**¹; *rotabulum, & cetera*; *vbi a muldngborde*.
 to **Bake**; *panificare, pistrare, infornare, pinsere*.
 a **Bakehowe**; *pistrinum, cerealium, panifici¹ium, pistrina, panificina*.
 a **Bakke**; *dorsum, dorsiculum, tergum hominum, tergus animalium, spina, (os dorsi A.) spondile*.
 a **Bak of a knyfe**; *ebiculum*².

*a **Bakke**³; *blata, vesperilio*.
 a **Bakster**⁴; *artocopus, pistor, cerealius, furnarius, paneta, panificus, panificia, panifex, pistris, pistriz*.
Bakwards; *retorsum, seorsum*.
 a **Ballañ** (**Balans A.**); *belluga, etatera, examen, bilanz, libra, lanz, trutrina, trutinella, librarius participium*.
Balde; *Audax, & cetera*; *vbi hardy*.
 †a **Baldestrot** (**A. Baldystott A.**)⁵;

¹ Mr. Nodal, in his Lancashire Glossary, E. D. Society, says '*Bak-brede*, a broad thin board, with a handle, used in riddling out the dough of oatcakes before they are put on the *spittle*, and turned down on the *bak-stone*.' See also Wright's Prov. Dict. s. v. Back-board. Jamieson gives 'Bawbrek, Bawbrick, a kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread.' A. S. *bacan*, to bake, and *bred*, a board. According to Ducange *Rotabulum* is a baker's peel.

² From *heles*, blunt; the blunt side of the knife. 'Blunt man. *Hebes*.' Hulot.

³ '*Blatta*, a littell worme or flie, of the kynde of mothes, and hurteth bothe cloth and bookes.' Cooper. '*Chaucourie*, a batte; a Flittermouse; a Reeremouse.' Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'Bak, Bække, Bække-bird. s. The bat or rearmouse.' Compare Dan. *aftebakke*, lit. evening-bat. See Wyclif, *Letit.* xi. 19. In the Poem on the Truce of 1444, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 216, we read:

'No bakke of kynde may looke ageyn the sunne,
 Of frowardnesse yit wyl he fleen be nyght,
 And quenche laumpys, though they brenne bright.'

And again, p. 218:

'The owgly bakke wyl gladly fleen be nyght,
 Dirk cressetys and laumpys that been lyght.'

In the Alliterative 'Alexander & Dindrius,' E. E. Text Society, ed. Skeat, l. 123, we find:

'Minerua men worschpen, in opur maner also
 & bringen heere a niht-brid, a bakke or an oule.'

See also **Backe**. '*Vesperilio*. A bakke.' Medulla. See Halliwell, s. v.

⁴ Properly a female baker. A. S. *bacistre*. In P. Plowman, Prol. 217, we read:

'I seig in this assemble, as 3e shul here after,
Bac-teres and brewateres, and bocheres manye;'

And again, Passus iii. 79,

'Brewesteres and bakesteres, bocheres and cokes.'

⁵ *Pronuba*, which in Classical Latin signified a 'bridesmaid,' in Low Latin degenerated to the meaning of a 'procuress,' in which sense it occurs several times in the Liber Albus (see, for instance, p. 454, '*De pena contra meretrices, pronubas, presbyteros adulteros, &c.*' and, p. 608, a record of a sentence to the pillory of a woman '*quia communis Meretrix et Pronuba*'). In Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 217, we find it given, as here, as the Latin equivalent of 'bawdestrott' (i.e. 'an old woman who runs about on bawds' errands'), and again in the French Royal MSS. 521 and 7692 it is translated by 'bawdestrot' and 'bawdetrot.' In the Pictorial Vocabulary of the 15th Century, printed in the same volume, p. 269, this is corrupted, evidently from the scribe's ignorance of the meaning of the word, into 'bawstrop' and in the Medulla into 'bauds strok.' A 'trot' was a common expression of contempt applied to old women in Early English; thus in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhode, MS. of St. John's College, Cambridge, lf. 71, the Pilgrim addresses Idleness as '*pou alde stynkande tratte . . . and than the olde tratte answerde me, &c.*' and again, lf. 73, 'When this olde *tratte* hadde thus spoken.' Cf. 'This lere I learned of a beldame *trote*.' Affectionate Shepherd, 1594. See Jamieson, s. v. *Trat*. '*Paranympha*; *pronuba que viro nympham iungit*. *Paranympha*; *dicitur qui nubentibus preest, vel eis assistit: vel amicus sponsallis qui eos coniungit: vel nuncius intermedius*.' Ortus Vocab. See Ducange, s. v. *Paranympha*.

- pronubus, pronuba, interduca, paranymphus, paranymphus, (vir huius A.)*
 *a Baly; *balius, villicus; villicare* est tale officium exercere.
 †Balely; *Balina*.
 †a Balyngar¹; *celo*.
 *a Balke of howse; *trabs, trahes, trabis & trabus, trubicula*.
 *a Balke betwyx (betwix A.) twa furris²; *creb[r]o, porca*.
 a Balle; *pila, alipatus qui iaculatur pilam*.
 †a Balle of þe hand or of fote; *cal-lus*.
 †a Balloke stone³; *testiculus, testiculatus participium*.
 †a Ballokecod; *piga, inembrana*.
 Balme; *balsamum, colobalsamum, filobalsamum, opobalsamum*.
 a Balme tro; *balsamus*.
 *a Bancour; *bancorium*.
 a Bande; *ligamen, ligatura, vinculum*.
 †a Bande of a dure; *vertebra*⁴.
 †a Bande of luffe; *felus, pignus*.
 †a Bande of a howse⁵; *lacunar, lacunarium, laquear, laquearium, loramentum*.
 †a Bande of a carte or of a coppe⁶; *crusta, crustola*.

¹ Harrison in his Description of England, ed. 1587, p. 79a, says, 'From hence [Milford] about foure miles is Saduach creeke, otherwise called Soverach, whither some fresh water resorteth: the mouth also thereof is a good rescue for *balingers* as it (I meane the register) saith.' '*Celaz*. A brigantine, or barke.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'Ballingar, Ballingore. A kind of ship.' In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 84, there is a letter giving an account of the capture of certain French ships, amongst which are enumerated 'the grete schyp of Brast [Brest], the grete schyp of the Morleya, the grete schyp of Vaung, with other viij. sebyjns, barges, and *balyngers*, to the number of iij. mth men.' The term also occurs in the Verso Life of Joseph of Arimathea (ed. Skeat), l. 425, where the writer addresses Joseph as 'Hayle, myghty *balynger*, charged with plenty.' '*Balangaria*, Bellica species navis.' Ducange. '*Ballinger* or Balangia. A kind of small sloop or barge; small vessels of war formerly without forecastles.' Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867. See also Way's note in Prompt. s. v. Hulke, p. 252. In the version of Vegetius, Reg. MS. 18 A. vii. are mentioned 'small and light vessels, as gallees, barges, fluynges and *ballyngers*.' lb. iv. cap. 39. Walsingham relates that in the engagement between the Duke of Bedford and the French, in 1416, the former '*ceput tres caricous, et unam hullam, et quatuor balingarias*' Camden, 394. See also Lyndesay, *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. l. 3101.

² Balke, a ridge of land between two furrowes, *lyra*. 'A balke, or banke of earth raised or standing vp betwene two furrowes: a fote stile or step to go vp, *acrumum*.' 'A balke in the cornefield, *gramus*: to make balkes *impureare*. Baret. '*Porca*. A ridge, or a lande lyinge betweene two furrowes wheron the corne groweth: sometime a furrow cast to drayne water from corne: also a place in a garden with sundrie besles.' Cooper. '*Auallouer*. To haulke, or plow up in haulkes.' Cotgrave. See also Tusser, ed. Herbage, p. 141, stanza 2, and P. Plowman, B. vi. 109. 'The *balke*, that thai calle unered lande.' Palladius on Husbandrie, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Lodge, p. 44. l. 15.

³ '*Hic testiculus*, a balok-stone; *hic piga*, a balok-kod.' Nominales MS. 15th cent. '*Uocelle*, a col, ballock, or testicle.' Cotgrave. It appears from Palgrave's Acolastus, 1545, that *balloke stones* was a term of endearment.

⁴ MS. *vertebra*. The hinge. In Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Cottingham (B. Dial. Soc.) is given '*Band*': the iron-work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. *Bande*: the iron-work of hinges which projects beyond the edge of the door; frequently used for the hinge itself. Cooper gives '*Vertebra*, a joynte in the bodie, where the bones so meete that they may turne, as in the backe or chine.' '*Bands* of a door: its hinges.' Jamieson. See quotation from Ducange in note s. v. Brandyth to set byssing on. '*Vertebra*. A dorre barre.' Melulla. 'And the jates of the palace were of ebony, wether whit, and the *bandes* of thame, and the *logges* of ebene.' Life of Alexander the Great, Thornton MS. H. 25.

⁵ Florio has '*Bandelle*, side corners in a house.' It seems here to be a joint. Cooper gives '*laquear*, a beam in a house. Compare P. Lace of a Howse-croft. *Laquearium*.

⁶ '*Crusta*. Ballions or ornaments of plate that may be taken off.' Cooper. See Coptbande and Carteband.

*a Bande dog¹; *molossus*.

a Bane; *os, ossiculum, ossillum*; *osceus participium*.

†a Banefyre; *ignisossium*².

†from Bane to bane; *osim*.

a Bane (Bayn A.) of a play³; *preludium, probulium*.

a Baner; *vezillum, signum, tessera*.

a Banerer; *vezillifer, hastifer, hastiger, draconarius, antesignarius, primicerius, ferentarius, pimplus*.

*p^o Bano schawo (Baynshawo A.); *oscedo*.

a Banke; *ripa fluminis est, litus maris est, margo fontis est; verus*:

Fontis margo, maris litus, sed ripa fluentis.

riparius, rigula, crepula est concavitas ripe; litoreus, marginolus, margineus.

to Banno⁴; *Anathematizare, benedicere, deustare, derogare, detestari, contumeliare, execrari, maledicere, imprecari, & cetera; etiam to curse.*

†A Banner; *deustator, derogator, detestator, execrator, imprecator, maledicus*.

a Bannynge; *detestatio, detestamen, execratiō, maledictum, maledictio*.

†a Bannok⁵; *foecatus, pennis vulci-acticius*.

*a Banqwer (Bankewere A.); *bancurius, dorsorium*.

†Banworte⁶; *consilium*.

*p^o Baptim; *baptismus, baptisma*.

to Baptyse; *baptizare*.

a Baptizer; *baptista*.

Barane; *effritus, sterdis*.

*a Barbycane⁷; *Antemurale*.

a Barbelle; *barbellus, piscis est*.

¹ 'Mastive, Bandog, Molossus' Baret. 'The three-dog or band-dog, so called because manie of them are tied up in chains and strong bonds, in the daye time, for doing hurt abroad, which is an huge dog, stubborne, euglie, eager, burthenous of bodie (and therefore but of little swiftnesse), terrible and feardfull to behold, and oftentimes more fierce and fell than anie Archadian or Cossican cur. . . . They take also their name of the word 'mase' and 'theefe' (or 'master theefe' if you will), because they often stand and put such persons to their shifts in townes and villages, and are the principall causes of their apprehension and taking.'—Harrison, Descrip. of England, part i p. 44-5. 'We han great Bandogs will teare their skins.' Spenser, Shep. Cal. September. See also Tusser's Five Hundred Points, &c., E. Dial. Soc., ed. Heritage, ch. 10, st. 10. 'Latator molossus. A barkynge bandlogge.' Cooper. Wyclif, Eng. Works, ed. Matthew, p. 222, speaks of 'tey dogges.'

² A very literal translation of the English *banfire*.

³ See the Chester Plays, i. 1, from which it appears that the proclamations of the old mysteries were called *Banes*. 'Ban. A proclamation with voice, or by sound of trumpet.' Cotgrave. 'Preludium. A prohemie; in Musike a voluntary before the Song; a flourish; a preamble or entrance to a matter, and as ye would say, signes and powers.' Cooper. Compare the phrase 'the *banis* of marriage.' A. S. *ban*.

⁴ 'Him wol i blame and banno, but he my todes kende.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 476; see also l. 1644. In the Anturs of Arthur, ed. Rolson, VII. xi, we read 'I banno þe birde þat me bar.' A. S. *bannan*, O. Icel. *banna*.

⁵ 'Bannock, an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers.' Ray's Gloss.; and see Jamieson, s. v. *Gaelic bannack*.

⁶ 'Erysewort, or bonwort, or daysey, *consolida minor*, good to breke boches.' Reg. MS. 18 A. vi. leaf 72b. 'In battill gyes burgynys the *banwort* wild' (Gawyn Douglas, Prologue to Book xi. of *Enchid*, l. 115. A. S. *banwort*. Kerrett's Glossary, Lansdowne MS. 1035 explains it as the violet. According to Cooper, *bellis* is 'the whyte daysey, called of some the *margarite*, in the North *lanwort*.' Bosworth says 'perhaps the small knapweed.' 'Daysey is an herbe þat sum men called *margrisworte* after *banwort*.' Gl. Damer, 290. Cockayne, Leechdoms &c., vol. ii. 371, and, iii. 313, defines it as the *will-flower*.

⁷ Cotgrave has 'Barbarane f a casemate; or a hole (in a parapet, or towne wall) to shoot out at, some hold it also to be a Sentries, Scout house, or hole; and thereupon our Chaucer useth the word *Barbican* for a watch-tower, which in the Saxon tongue was called, a *Borough-kennung*.'

a Barbur; *barbitensor*, (*rasor*, *ton-*
sor A.)

a Bare¹; *aper*, *aperculus*, *aprinus*,
apprignus participium, *mutialis*,
castratus, *verres*; versus:

Verres testiculos habet atque
demi refouetur,

Est aper in silvis, nescientis in
ole tenetur;

Idem mutialis castratus uterque
videtur.

Bare; *ubi nakyd*: to bare, *ubi* to
nakydun, (*nake* A.)

†a Barespere²; *escipulum*.

†a Barsepay³ (*Barfray* A.); *fusti-*
bulum.

†Barfute (*Barfotte* A.); *nudipes*.

†Barlege; *inceligatus*. (A.)

a Barelle; *calus*, *emendium*.

Barsly (*Bayrly* A.); *ubi nakydly*.

a Bargañ; *paetum* (& cetera; *ubi*
conande A.).

to Bargan; *puisei*, *panpore*: versus:

P'ungo, cano, pango, iungo, pungo,
puiscor,

Dat paetum, pepi-pi, cano, panai,
iungere, pugi.

*a Bargham⁴ (*Barwam* A.); *epiphium*.

¹ *Nescens*, a weaned pigge: *mutialis*, barrow hogges: *verres*, a tame bore. Cooper.

² A spear for bear-hunting. Cooper gives '*Venabulo crepere aprum*: to kill a boare with an hunting staffe.' '*Escipulum*, i.e. *venabulum*. A spere to slee a bore with.' *Ortus Vocab.*

³ The Adlit. MS. is here undoubtedly correct. The word is the O. Fr. *berfrol*, from which, through the L. Lat. *helfredus*, comes our *helfrey*. It was a movable tower, often of several stories high, used by besiegers for purposes of attack and defence. The following quotation from Ducange will sufficiently explain the construction of the machine, as well as the stages by which the name came to be applied in the modern sense. '*Helfredus*. *Maquina bellica lignea in modum excelsæ ris turris extracta, variis tabulatis, coenaculis seu stationibus constans, et tisque quatuor vecta: tantæ proceritatis ut fastigium oppidorum et castrorum obsessorum muros æquaret. In coenaculis autem collocabantur milites qui in hostes tela continuo vibrabant, aut sagittas emittébant: infra vero viri robore præstantes magnis impulsibus moris machinam admovebant. Gallicè *berfrol*. *Helfredi* nomen a similitudine ejusmodi machinæ bellicæ portæ inditum altioribus turribus quæ in urbibus aut castris eriguntur, in quarum fastigio exculant vigiles qui eminus adventantes hostes, pulsata quæ in eum finem admissa est campana, cives admonent quo sint ad arma parati. Nec in eum tantum finem statuta in *helfredi* campanæ, ut adventantes nuntiarent hostes, sed etiam ad convocandos cives et ad alios usus prout reipublicæ curatoribus visum fuerit. Unde *campana bannalis* dicitur, quod, cum pulsatur, quicumque intra *bannum* seu districtum urbis conveniunt ad conventus publicos ire teneantur. Denique *helfredum* appellant ligneam fabricam in campanariis, in quibus pendunt campanæ. *Fustibulus*. Machinæ bellicæ species: *camin de guerre, espèce de fronde*.' In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herbage, l. 3171, when Balan is besieging the French knights in the Tower of Aigremont, King Sortybran advises him to make use of his*

'Castel of tre jat hyst bryseur . . .

And gote þar-on vj hundred men, þat kunne boþe launce and caste.'

The tower is accordingly brought up, and is described as follows, ll. 3255-3270.

'In þat same tre castel wep-n naked stages thre:

Þe hezeste hyst mangurel; the middle hyst launcepre;

Þe nytemest was callid hag-fray; a quante þyng to se . . .

þan þe hegest stage of al tæble he with men of armes

To schelle hem by-nyte wel from stones and othere harmes. . . .

And on þat oþer stage amidde orleynt he gunnes grete,

And oþer engyns y-hulle, wile fyr to caste and schete,

Fuldr þanne he putte y-nowe, and tauhte hem hure labour,

Wile fyr to schete and þrowe æn þe hure tour,

In þe nytemest stage þanne ælup he him ælue to hove,

To orleyne hure fyr þar-inne, and send hit to hem above.'

⁴ Capt. Harland in his *Glossary of Swaledale* (E. D. Soc.) gives '*Barham*, or *Brouham*, a horse-collar,' as still in use. It is also used in the forms *harberwe* and *harberwagh*, and means a protection against the launce. '*Hec epicia*; *Anglice*, a barham.' Wright's *Vol. of*

Barca¹; *barri*: versus:

*Barri barorum dantur ludi
puerorum.*

a Barke²; *cortex, liler, codex.*

to Barke; *frunire, offundire.*

to Barke as a dog; *lutrare, de-
lulare.*

a Barkynge; *lutratus, lutramen.*

†a Bar[k]howse; *frunitorium, cer-
donarium.*

a Barkar; *cerā, frunitor, gallari-
us, -ij, & gallarius a um, gallita-
rius, -ij, & gallitarius a um.*

†Barke dusto or wose; *frunium,
ptipsana.*

a Barkar dog; *ibercistius.*

†Barkefatto; *ptipsanarium.*

Barly; *ordeum, orbolum, ordeacius
participium.*

Barlycaffo. (A.)

*A Barne³; *gremium, & cetera; dñ
a skyrtt.*

*a Barneclathe⁴; *liana, liana,
pianus gremialis, vel coctum
gremiale.*

*Barne⁵; *spuma, & cetera; dñ
3ost.*

*a Barnakylle⁶; *canus.*

*a Barnakylle⁷; *Avis est.*

†A Barne⁸; *jufans, jufantulus, ja-
fantulus.*

†Barnely; *jufantulus, pueriliter.*

A Barne; *oreum, & cetera; dñ
lathe. (A.)*

a Baroñ; *bars, barniculus, baricu-
lus, horns, grece, heco.*

a Barones; *barnissa.*

a Baronry (Barony A.); *barnia.*

*a Barrow⁹; *cenostorium vel sce-
nostorium.*

Vocab. p. 278. See Wedgwood, s. v. Hamea, and Barkham in Brockett's Glossary. Jamieson, s. v. Brechame. A. S. *beorgan*, to protect, and Eng. *horns*. And see also Hame of an horse.

¹ The game of prisoners'-base. In the Metrical Life of Pope Gregory (MS. Coll. Cleopatra, D ix. ff. 136, bk.), we read—

'He wende in a day to plawe

He children ournen at þe base.'

In the margin of the Metrical Vocab. printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176, is written '*Barri, orum sine simpliciori, sunt ludi Anglice, base,*' and in Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, E. E. Text Soc. i. ed. Peacock, p. 11. l. 376, directions are given that games or secular business are not to be permitted in a churchyard:—

'Hal and base and suche play,

Courte holynge and suche maner chaunc,

Out of chyrchyarde put away;

Out of seyntway put þou most.'

Catgrave gives '*Barres*, the martial sport called Barriers; also the play at Base, or Prison Base.' In 'How the Good Wife Taught her Daughter,' printed in the 3rd part of Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, p. 528, l. 114, children are cautioned not

'Oppinly in the row to synge,

Na syn at bases in the way.'

See 'Base, or Prison-base, or Prison-bars,' in Nares' Glossary.

² According to the Medulla, *cortex* is the outer, *liber* the middle, and *suber* the innermost bark of a tree:—'*Pars prior est cortex, liber altera, tertia suber.*'

³ '*Gremium*. A barne, or a lappe.' Medulla.

⁴ '*Liana*. A garment from the navel down to the feet.' Cooper. In De Dagu'sville's Pilgrimage of the Isyl of the Manhoda, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 121, we read 'The skyene of which I make my *barnelathe* as schame and confusion.' See also Napron.

⁵ '*Linaus*. A napron or a barne cloth.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Barne*, or yeaste. *Flos vel spuma cerevisie*.' Barst.

⁷ '*Barnacles*, an instrument set on the nose of vnruly horses, *pastoria*.' Barst.

⁸ '*Canus*; a little, a snaffle.' Cooper. '*Charinus*. A barnag for a horse.' Medulla. The Medulla further explains *Charinus* as '*genus freni, i. capiteum, et pars freni*' Malapra.

⁹ '*Canus*. A byt or a snaffle.' Elyot. See Byrnacle and Molane of a brydelle.

¹ '*Charina*. A barnag or a bitore.' Medulla. '*Barnacle-byrdes*. *Chenelopores*.' Heloet.

² '*Mersey on's*. a *Barnet*. A very pretty *barre*; a boy, or a child I want not.' Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, III. iii. 79-1. 'I am beggered, and all my *barnes*.' Hamlet, ed. Furnivall, l. 108.

³ '*Ventriculus*. A barwe. *Ventricularius*. A barwe maker.' Medulla.

†a Barrowemaker; *reticularius*,
(*renouetarius* A.)

†a Barras¹; *antemurale*, *vallum*.

a Barra; *clatrus*, *possidum*, *possellum*, *obex*, *repagulum*, *vestis*.

†a Barrwardo²; *archophilus*.

†a Baskyt; *Aristor*, *prod[ucitur]* a, *cartallum*, *calathus*, *cephinus*, (*cephinus* A.) *corbis*, *qualus*, *quaxillum*, *xporta*, *sportula*.

a Basenet³; *cassia*, *galea*.

†a Baslarde⁴; *sica*.

a Base (Bays A.); *basis*.

†a Bastardo; *bastardus*, *fauemij*, *notus* ex *nobili* *patre*, *spurivus* ex *mobili* *matre*, *pelignus*, & dicunt[ur] *spurij* quasi *extra* *puritatem* *gentis*; *tales* *plerumque* *matrem* *potius* *quam* *patrem* *mori-*
bis *sequuntur*. (*Manzerinus*, *manzerus*, *hebreum* *potius* *quam* *greecum* A.)

†a Bastardrye; *bistardia*.

a Bataile; *acies*, *ala*, *bellum* *indici-*
tur *populorum*, *bellulum* *diminu-*
tivum; *bellicus* *bellicus*, *bellico-*

sus *participia*; *bellus*, *belliger*, *Avellum* *est* *juber* *civis* *dictum*, *quod* *avelluntur* *populi* *in* *duas* *partes*; *certamen* *loco* *virtutis* *pro-*
mittitur: *civile* *bellum* *ex* *civi-*
bis *constat* & *avellum* *ut* *supra*; *conflictus*, *congressus*, *domesti-*
cum *ex* *domesticis*, *duellum* *ex* *duobus* *est*, *intestinum* *ex* *paren-*
tibus; *guerra*, *rebellio*, *maris*, *obsidio*, *pugna* *fit* *inter* *duos* & *inter* *plures*; *unus* *contra* *unum* *provinctus* *ti*, *provinctus* *tus*; *pal-*
lus *deus* *belli*, *prelium* *geritur*, *preliolum* *diminutivum*, *a* *pre* & *lite* *vel* *a* *pre* & *luculo*, *proprie* *est* *primus* *congressus* *vel* *con-*
fliktus, *bellum* *ipsa* *guerra*: *unde* *dictum*, *romani* *victi* *sunt* *in* *pre-*
lio *sed* *numquam* *in* *bello*, *quia* *sepe* *in* *congressibus* *vincabantur* *vel* *in* *ipsis* *conflictibus* *sed* *nun-*
quam *in* *guerra*; *vel* *prelium* *de* *prope*, *bellum* *de* *longe*.

a Bato⁵; *simba*, *faselus*, & *cetera*;
vbi *a* *schype*.

¹ Halliwell quotes from the Romance of Sir Degrevant, ff. 131. —

'At the barres he habade,

'The folk that assailland wer

At many yet, to-hewyn had

² Erfchoun ys to þe zeate y-come,

And haueþ þat mayl an hounde y-nome,

³ Barrace, Barras, Barres, Barrows (1) A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle, (2) An enclosure made of felled trees for the defence of armed men.' Jamieson. O. Fr. *barres*, pl. of *barre*, a stake. 'Vallum. A bulwarke or rampyre.' Cooper.

⁴ See also Berewardo. For *archophilus* read *archophilus*. The term is generally applied to the constellation Bootes, or Charles' Wain. See Chancelwayn.

⁵ A light helmet worn sometimes with a movable front. See Strutt, ii. 60. It did not originally cover any part of the face, but it was afterwards supplied with visors. See Meyrick, *Antient Armour*.

⁶ The basard was of two kinds, straight and curved. By Statute 12 Ric. II, cap. 6, it was provided that 'null servant de husbandrie or laborer, ne servant de artificer, ne de vassaller porte doree enuient *basard*, dagger, ne poe (nor sword) sur forfaiture deicelle.' In the Ploughman's Tale, printed in Wright's Poet. Poems, i. 331, we read that even priests were in the habit of wearing these arms, though against the law: —

'Bucklers brude and swordes long,

Bushrike, with *basardes* kemb,

In Pechell's Satirical Songs on Costume, Percy Society, p. 50, is a song of the 15th century beginning 'Preng and, prengard, thus bere I myn *basard*.' 'Prezardes *ensis* *gladiolus*.' Mapp. Vocab. 'Sica. A short sword.' Melullu. See also *Liber Albus*, pp. 335, 554, and 555, and Prof. Skeat's Notes to P. Plowman, iv. 461-7. 'Sica. A short sword or dagger.' Cooper.

⁷ *Phaulcon*. A little shippe called a galeon.' Cooper.

Batho; *in plurali numero, ambō.*
 †Batho¹; *ciuitas; bathonia, bathmi-*
ensis participium.
 †to Bath or batho; *balneare.*
 a Bath; *balneum, balneolum, terme.*
 Bature²; *bature, similago.*
 to Bawme³; (*Balnare* A.); *ibi to*
balne.
 *a Bawson⁴; *ibi A broke.*
 Bebybeke⁵; *auis. (A.) B ante B.*
 to Be; *consistere, constare, esse,*
existere, extare, manere, perman-
ere, sistere, restare.
 to Beabowtoward⁶; *Annare, Aspi-*
rare, conari, eniti, niti, perniti,
inniti, moliri, fatigare.

ta Bæ⁷; *armilla, brachiale, dex-*
trale, dextrarolum.
 a Beo; *apes, apis, apse da.*
 †to Becallo⁸; *promiscare.*
 a Bechetro; *fagus.*
 a Bedde (*Bede* A.); *acculitus, cubi-*
culum, cubatorium, cubilatorium,
dormitorium, grabatum, propra-
batur, lectus, stratum, thorax,
terrena, lectisternium, clinus
grece; clinus, lecticulis, reclina-
torium.
 A Bedo; *precula.*
 a Bedella; *bedellus, preos.*
 †a Bedfelawe⁹; *hic hec concuba.*
 †a Bedfute¹⁰; *fulcrum.*

¹ Alexander Neckam in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 457, thus speaks of Bath:—

*Balnea bathoniæ feruentia tempore quatinus
 ægris festina rursus molenter ope.*

² *'Similago; fyne meale of corne, flour.'* Cooper. Still in common use as in 'butter-pudding.'

³ This line is repeated in the MS.

⁴ *'Gristard. m. A Badger, Bason, Brocke or Gray. Taisson. m. A Gray, Erck. Badger, Banson.' Cotgrave.* See also Brokk.

⁵ I have not been able to identify this bird, but it has been suggested that the name is probably one given in imitation of the noise made by some bird of the crow kind.

⁶ *'Thou art abowteward, y unlustonde, And wyne my doughty shene.'*
To wyne alle Aras of myn honde, Sir Ighmour. l. 638.

⁷ In the fable of the Cat and the Mice, Prologue to *P. Plowman*, l. 161, the old rat tells his hearers that in London he has seen people walking about wearing '*byrre ful briste abouten her nekkes.*' In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxviii. 18, we find '*Judas seide, What wilt thou that be goun to thee for a wed? Sehe answeride, thi ring and thi byr of the narin, and the staffe whiche thou holdest in thin hond.*' The word also occurs in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, pp. 28, 29, l. 134, and in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, (E. E. Text Society, ed. Morris), i. 1300. A. S. *beag, leah, O leol dæge, a bracelet, a collar.* Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, bequeaths '*A bec with a grete pearl. A dysmond, an emeraude . . . a nother bec with a grete perle, with an emeraude and a saphire, weighing ij unces, iij quarters.*' In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 205, l. 556, we find '*broche ne byr.*'

⁸ In the *Anturs of Arthur*, Camden Society, ed. Robson, xxii. 7, the knight addressing the king says,

*'Quethir thou be Cayelle or Kynz, here I the be calle,
 For to fynde me a freke to fyste on my felle.'*

⁹ It was not an unusual custom for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bed-fellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bed-fellow*. MS. Ashmol. 208. See also Paston Letters, iii. 235, where, in a letter from Sir John Paston to John Paston, we read '*Sir Robert Chamberleyn hathen entryd the maner of Seckton upon your bedfellow Converse.*' It was considered a matter of courtesy to offer your bedfellow his choice of the side of the bed. Thus in the *Boke of Courtesy*, printed in the *Rebus Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 185, we are told:—

*'In bedde yf þou falle larkest to be Þou schalt enquire be curtasye
 With felawe, mayster, or her degree, In what part of þe bedde he wylle lye.'*

¹⁰ *'Fulcrum lecti. A bedstowle.'* Cooper. *'Fulcrum est pro lecto. apud lectu est exterior pars lecti.'* Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 242.

a Bedgate¹; conticinium, concubium.

†a Bedhede; cubitale.

*Bederyn (Bedredyn A.)²; *clivicus*.

a Bedstede; cubatorium, cubatorium.

a Bedstoke³; *sponda*, *fulcrum*, *lectica*, *pluteus*.

†a Bedstrey⁴; *stratum*, *stratorium*, *lectisternium*.

†Bedtyme⁵; *ubi* bedgate.

†to Befalle; *accidere*, *contingere*, *pertinere*, *referre*.

Befe (Befe A.); *basar*, *carnes bouine*.

Before; *Ante* *signat locum*, *Antea* *signat tempus*, *pre*, *coram*, *palam*.

to Beg; *mendicare*.

a Begger; *mendicus*, *mendiculus* *diminutivum*.

to Beggyle⁶; *caluire*, *caluere*, *cavil-*

lare, *circularare*, *circumvenire*, *deprimare*, *colludere*, *decipere*, *cludere*, *fallere*, *refraudare*, *fraustrare*, *illoquere*, *illectare*, *illicere*, *imponere*, *pellicere*, *priuare*, *solvare*, *supplantare*, *senescare*, *sophismatizare*, *subducere*, *temptare*, *terguersari*, *calumpniari*, *preuaticari*, *colludere*; *terguersari* est in totum decerere non inpetreta abolecione, *calumpniari* est falsum crimen iutendere, *preuaticari* est verum crimen scienter (*abscondere* A.), *colludere* est quum aliquis desistit ab accusatione, accepta pecunia: versus—

Decipitur facto, solet & quis fallere verbo,

Diecto uel facto socium circumuenit ille.

¹ *Bedgate*, bed-time, going to bed: see Introduction to *Gest Historiale* of the Destruct. of Troy (E. E. Text Society, ed. Panton and Donaldson), p. xx, where the mistake in Halliwell's Dict. is corrected. '*Conticinium*, Bedde time, or the first parte of the night, when men prepare to take rest, and all thinges be in silence. After Erasmus it semeth to be the time between the first cockerowing after midnight, and the breake of the day. *Concubium*. The stille and deepest parte of the night.' Cooper. See *Bedtyme*.

² '*Bedred*, one so sick he cannot rise, *clivicus*.' Barst. In the *Babees Boke* (E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 37, l. 19, we are enjoined 'Fe poore & be beedered loka þou not lope.' And in the *Complaint of Jack Upland*, printed in Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 22, in his attack on the friars, he says:—

'Why say not so the gospel As ye do in rich mens,
In houses of bedred men, That mowe goe to church and heare the gospel.'

³ '*Clinicus*. A bedlawer.' *Medulla*. See Stow's *Survey*, ed. Strype, I. bk. ii. p. 23.

⁴ '*Bedstocks*, bedstead.' *Whitby Glossary*. Still in common use in the North. Mr. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley*, &c., gives '*Bedstocks*, the wooden frame of a bed.' 'Three *bedstocks* are mentioned in the Inventory of Robert Abraham, of Kilton-in-Lindsey, 1519.' *Gent. Mag.* 1864, i. 501. '*Sponda*. Exterior pars lecti.' *Medulla*. See *Bedfute*, above.

⁵ A certain quantity of litter (rushes or straw) was always included in the yearly allowance to the chief officers of an establishment. Thus in the *Boke of Curiaſye*, printed in the *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, amongst the duties of the Grooms of the Chamber we find they are to

ix fete on lengthe without diswere;
vij fete y-wys hit shalle be brode,
Wels watered, I-wrytlen, be craft y-trode,
Wexes drawn out at fete and syde,
Wels wrethyn and turnyd agayne þat tyde:
On legh onserken hit shalle be made,
To þe gurlystole legh on lengthe and brode, &c.'

In the *Household Boke of Edward II* (Chaucer Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the King's Confessor is to have '*Here* for his be le al the yere.' '*Hoc stramentum*, littere.' Wright's *Vocab.*, p. 260. 'Y schal moiste my *bedstoc* with my toorte.' Wyell, *Peolus* vii. 7. See also *Lytter*.

⁶ '*Bedde tyme*, or the fyrste parte of the nyghte. *Conticinium*.' 1532. Hulst.

⁷ '*Caviller*. To jest: to mocke: to cavill: to reason subtilly and overthwartly upon wordes. *Cavillator*. A mocker: a bouncer: a caviller, or subtil wrister.' Cooper.

Begylinge; *deceptio, decipula, dolus, frans pollicis, frustratio, impostura, tergiveratio, & cetera; ubi falsitas.* (A.)

† Begylows; *ubi false.* (A.)

†a Begylor; *deceptor, frustrator, fraudator, supplantator, impostor, seductor, senecator, illusor, tergiversor.*

† Begylod; *deceptus, frustratus, fraudatus, supplantatus, seductus, senecatus, illusus.*

to Begyl; *juicare, capio, cepi, laire, eveniare, excidit, incipere, inchoare.*

a Begynnynge; *caput, elementum, exordium, origo, natura, initium rei, primordium, principium operis, incipio, inchoatio; inchoativus, originalis, primordialis participia.*

a Begynner; *exordiaris, jaceptor.*

† Begunne; *ecorsus, jaceptus, juitus.*

to Behalde; *aspicere casu, inspectare vel ri voluntate, circumspicere, conspiciari, contemplari, conspiciere, considerare, inspicere, indicando intueri, cum causa contueri, intueri, suspicere que supra vel retro sunt, respicere que retro sunt, despicere inferius, per-*

spicere, prospicere que longe sunt, videre natura, mutari, peripicari, speculari, p[er] spectare, c[on]spicere, spectare.

a Beholdynge; *aspectus, obtutus.*

*a Beheste; *pollicitatio, promissum, promissio, votum.*

*to Beheste¹; *destinare, vovare, denotare, promittere, ulcuspromittere, repromittere, sperare, d[ic]ere, pollicitari, pollicem roganti: versus:*

Utro promittit quid pollice ro-
que roganti.

a Behyve; *Aparium.*

†a Beehyrd; *Ajaster.*

to Behove; *oportet, convenit.*

† Behovefulle²; *apertus, tempestivus, tempestus, utilis.*

Behovefully; *auspicato, necessariis, apertus, utilis.*

†to Beke handes³; *explorare.*

to Bekyn⁴; *Annuere, vovare, innuere, nutum facere, nutare.*

a Bekenynge; *nomen, nutus, nutatio.*

a Bekyn or a standard⁵; *stela.*

*a Bek⁶; *torrens, rivulus, rivus.*

†A Beke⁷; *Rostrium, & cetera: ubi n[on] habet.* (A.)

Belde (or Balde A.)⁸; *calvus, calu-
aster, calvillus, globellus, globus.*

¹ 'Pollicor. To behestyn.' Modulla. See P. Holyn.

² 'Parasauche as . . . the king . . . hath he stered by some from his lernynge, and spoken to of diverse matters not behovefull.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 24. See also Peacock's Represser, ed. Baskington, p. 47. 'Behovefulle, oportet.' Holnet.

³ MS. to Beke wandes. The Oritus Vocab. gives 'explorare, to p[er]p[er]e, or to eke, or open, or trace, or to beke handes.'

⁴ 'Annuo. To agree with a becke to will one to doe a thing. Nuto. To beken, or shake the handle.' Cooper. 'Becken wyth the finger or handle. Annuo, Annuo.' Holnet.

⁵ 'A Beacon, specula, specularium, pharus.' Barot. See The Destruction of Troy, ed. Donaldson and Panton, i. 6037. 'Bekin, a lencen, a signel.' Janisson. A.S. Town.

⁶ In the Cursor Mundi (R. E. Text Society, ed. Morris, Göttingen MS.), p. 515, l. 946, we read—

'For drew it a tree þe dir and made a bek.

Over a hille bek to lig.'

and in Harrison's Description of England, 1587, p. 302, the river 'Weie or Wale' is described as running towards 'Godding', and then toward 'shawford', but yet it come there it crosseth 'Cradle beke', which mouth somewhere about the edge of Sussex short of 'Ridge-weie,' &c. 'Hic recedat a bek.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 259.

⁷ Harrison, speaking of the fashions of wearing the hair in his time, says:—'If [a man] be weel beked, then muche haire left on the chekes will make the owne lode big like a howled hen, and so erin as a goose,' ed. Furnivall, i. 169.

⁸ 'Glaber, smooth without hair; pill.' Cooper. 'Bald, adj. bald without hair on the head. Baldness, Baldness, a baldness.' Janisson.

*a Beldame; <i>Avia</i> .	<i>lum, strophæum, zona, zonula, zoculla, zonopetium.</i>
†to make Belde (Bellyde A.); <i>decalvere, decapillare, recaluere.</i>	†a Belte maker; <i>zonarius.</i>
†Beldo (Bellyde A.) be hyndo; <i>recalvus, recaluister, recaluatus.</i>	†a Belte of lechery ^o ; <i>cestus.</i> (<i>Incestus</i> A.)
a Bel'd'nes; <i>calvaries, calvarium.</i>	†to Belte; <i>cingere, æ-, circum-, circumferere, preingere.</i>
†a Belhouse; <i>campanile.</i>	†to in Belte; <i>discingere, incingere.</i>
to Belche (Belke or Bolke A.) ¹ ; <i>ructare, ructuare, ructari.</i>	†Beltyd; <i>singulatus, zonatus, cinctus, æ-, præ-</i>
a Bely; <i>venter, de cetera; ubi a wombe.</i>	a Beme (Boym A.) of þ ^o soñ; <i>calvus.</i>
a Belle; <i>campana, campanula, campanella, -nola, cimbalum, tintinnulum, tremulum.</i>	a Beme of a webster ^a (woffere A.); <i>iurum, licitarium.</i>
a Belle in þ ^a water ² ; <i>bulle, tumor laticis.</i>	A Beym of y ^a plwgh; <i>Buris, de cetera; ubi plwghie beme. (A.)</i>
*a Belle maker; <i>campanarius.</i>	a Bend ³ ; <i>vista, umiculum.</i>
†a Belle man ³ ; <i>peccator.</i>	to Bend; <i>Anuare, extendere, tendere, de cetera; ubi to howe.</i>
a Bellowo (Bellowys or belico A.); <i>fallis, falliculus.</i>	†to in Bend; <i>laxare, relaxare.</i>
a Bellsyre ⁴ ; <i>Auus.</i>	a Bene; <i>faba, fabella diminutivum.</i>
†A Belstringa. (A.)	
a Belte; <i>baltus, cincturium, cingu-</i>	

¹ See also to Ryste. 'To belike, or breke wide upward, *ructo*, a belking, *ructus*; to bolke, *ructo*; a belehe, *ructus*.' Barret. In P. Plowman, B. v. 397. *Ac illa* (Sloth) we are told,

'bygon *bawelcete* with a bolle, and his brast knocked,

And roved and rored, and rutte atte last;'

and in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 314:—

'In slewthe then thai syn, Goshdes workes thai not wyrke,

To bolle thai begyn, and spew that is irke.'

'*Ructor*, to rospyn; *ructus*, a ry-kyng.' Medulla.

² See Burbylle in the water, and P. Barbylle. '*Bulla*, a bubble of water when it rayneth, or a pette resethle.' Cooper. 'A bubble of water, *bulle*.' Barret. '*Bulla*. A barbel, *tumor laticis*; *bullia*, boluyng of waters. *Sautio*. To brekyn vp or burbelyn.' Medulla. '*Bulla*. A bubble rysing in the water when it rayneth.' Withals.

³ A watchman. Cf. 'the *bellman's* drowy charm.' Milton, *P. Paradise*, 83.

⁴ In the Satirical Poem on Bishop Beothie, printed in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 229, we read

'Brillelle yow bysshoppe and be not to bolle,

And biddeth youre *beaupere* se to the same:

Cast away covetyse now be ye bolle,

This is alle earnest that ye call game.'

The *bechevre* ye be the more is youre blame.'

See also P. Plowman, C. xi. 233, and compare Beldam in P.

⁵ *Ducange* gives 'Cestus, *Zona Venetis* . . . Latini dicunt *Cestus*. *Cesta*, Vinculum, Ligamentum . . . *tenere* *æcoria* muliere cingulum est, præcipue illa zona, qua nova nupta nuptiarum die pinguetibatur a sponsa solvenda.' Cooper renders *Cestus* by 'a marriage girdle full of studdes, wherwith the husbunde girded his wyfe at hir fyrst weldyng.' '*Cestus*. A gyrdyl off lechery.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Licetorium*, a weaver's shuttle, or a silke woman's tassell, wheroun silke or threale womanen is cut through the loome.' Cooper. '*Licetorium*. A threame or a warpe.' Medulla. 'Weavers loome, wheroun they turne their webbe at hande. *Ligum*.' Hubert.

⁷ A fillet or band for the hair. The Medulla renders *Amicula* by 'A bande or a kerche' and Withals by 'A neckkercher or a parlet.' The *Ortus* says, '*Amicula* dicitur *foris capitis velut populi*, a bande or a fillet, *et est contra turgiditatem*. *Amicula*. A bande or a kercher; and the same explanation is given by Barret.

†~~Benet~~ Benes spelked¹; *schafrese*.

*a Benet²; *caercesta*.

Benet; *nomen proprium, benedictus*.

a Benefys; *beneficium*.

a Benke³ (or A stole A.); *zeumum*,
d' cetera; vbi a stole (stuyllē A.),
d' bancus regis dicitur.

†Bent as a bowe; *cateneus*.

†Bent⁴; *harba est*.

†vn Bent; *laxus, relaxus*.

†Berande⁵; *baiulus*.

a Berdo; *barba, barbula, genarbo-*
*dum*⁶ *cui est; barbatus, barba-*
tulus participia.

†Berdeles⁷; *depubis, jupubis, in-*
vestis, inuervis.

†to Berdo; *puberare, pubertare*.

†to Bero; *baiulare, de-, portare,*
de-, vehere, de-, con-, al-
ferre, con-, de-, alona gerere, nos-
tra gestare, gestitare, a-portare,

sulducere, sustentare, portare, cre-
ditare, suffarcinare est lateat
aliquid sub vestibus ferre ut, 'hic
suffarcinat libros.'

Beer⁸; *quidam potus est d' dicitur*
lepilatum seculorum quosdam.

a Beer; *versus, versa, versinus, arch[et]is,*
grece.

A Beare⁹; *baccallum, caperulam,*
quod capit corpora gestorum, ges-
tatorium, feretrum, libitina, lo-
calus, beallus, sandapala.

to Bereaway; *a-portare, absentare,*
auferre, deportare, remouere, a-
monere, auhere.

to Bereagayn; *referre, reportare.*

†to Bero a dede man; *offerre.*

to Bero ju; *impartare, inferre, in-*
vehere.

†to Bero vp; *excipere, offerre, susci-*
pere, sustentare, subigere, subvehere.

¹ *Fressa fola*, Plin. A beans broken or bruysed. Cooper. 1586. **Faba fressa*. Groumlyn benys. Medulla. Pege gives *'Spelch*, to bruise as in a mortar, to split, as *spelched peas, beans,* &c. *Beans cake. *Palacta*. Beans made. *houmum*. Hulst.

² From a passage in the Paston Letters, iii. 29, this term would seem to have been in common use. William Pykenham writing to Margaret Paston, says, 'Your son Watres ys nott tanswryd, in molre tunge callyd *Benet*.' **Caercesta*. A beut, combinator. *Erasmusus*. A conformation agens be deuyt. Medulla.

³ A. S. *ben*, O. Icel. *behr*, a bench. **Benche*. *Cathedra, Plinca, Scannus*. Hulst.

⁴ **Bent, gramen*. Wright's Vol. of Voentia, p. 191. Any coarse wiry grass such as grows on a bent, a common or other neglected ground. Under this name are included *Arenula arenaria, agrostis vulgaris, triticum junceum*, &c. By 15 and 16 George II. c. 23, plucking up or carrying away Starr or Bent within 5 miles of the Lancashire coast 'sand-hills' was punishable by fine, imprisonment, and whipping. Ger. *bintz, bins*, a rush. See Meor's Gloss. of Suffolk Words.

⁵ **Baiulus*. A porter or carrier of burdens. Cooper. **Baiulus*. A portoure. Medulla. See also a Berer. **Beare*. *Baiulo, Fero, Gero*. Hulst.

⁶ **Genarbondum*. A berde. Medulla. P. reads '*genarbandum*.' and Ortus, '*genarbandum*.'

⁷ **Impubes*. A man child before the age of xiiij, and a woman before the age of xij yeres. Cooper. **Puber*. A chyld lytel skoryd. *Pubeco*. To gyne to bearyn. *Pubes*. A chyldys skore, a chyldys age. Medulla. The Medulla curiously renders *impubes* by 'unsong,' and *impubes* by 'vnyngyn.' **Beardles*, or having no beard. *Gallia*. Hulst.

⁸ Hulst says 'Beer or rather Bere; ab Italico *Bere*, i.e. *bitere* quod *Gallia*, *Doire De la Bierre*.' See Mr. Riley's admirable note in Glossary to Liber Custumarum, s. v. *Certeas*, where he points out the fact that hops (*hoppes*) are frequently mentioned in the Northumberland Household Book, 1512, as being used for brewing, some ten years before the alleged date of their introduction according to Stowe. Cogan, in his Haven of Health, 1617, p. 220, tells us that beer was 'invented by that worthy Prince Gambrinus; Anno 1785. yeres before the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, as Languette writeth in his Chronicle.' On p. 217 he gives a hint how to know where the best ale is to be found—'If you come as a stranger to any Towne, and woulde faine know where the best Ale is, you neede do no more but aske where the greatest noise is of good fellows, as they call them, and the greatest reputa of Bergers.'

⁹ **Libitina*. Death or the beere wherein dead bodies were caried. Cooper. See note in P. s. v. Feertyr. **Beare* to cary a dead corpa to burial. *Capuum*. Hulst.

to Bero wytnes; *testari*, *at*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to wytnes.

†A Berer of wytnes; *testis*, & *cetera*; *ubi* a wytnes.

†a Berer¹; *bairulus*, *gerulus*, *portator*, *victor*.

†a Berer of wod; *calignarius*, *calo*.

Bery; *bacca*, *cuiuslibet fructus siluestris*.

to Bery²; *triturare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to thresche.

†to Bery³; *lustrare*, *componere*, *funerare*, *humare*, *sepelire*, *tumulare*.

*a Berylle stone; *berillus*.

†Berynge; *ferax*, *et*, 'istud solum est *fera* e frugum'; *jsta aqua est *fera* navium*; *feraculus*, *gestarius*.

†Berynge corne; *frugifer*.

a Berynge; *vectura*.

*a Beroward⁴; *versarius*.

a Besande⁵; *bezancius*, *aureus*, *dragma*, *mina*, *talentum*.

†to Beseke; *supplicare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to pray.

Besy; *argumentosus*, *anarius*, *assiduis*, *attentus*, *proclivus*, *proclivis*, *diligens*, *frequens*, *instans*, *intentus*, *industrius*, *jurgis*, *solicitus*, *solicitudinarius*⁶, *studiosus*, *solers*, *efficax*, *vigilans*, *ardens*, *perseverans*, *occupatus*, *officiosus*, *sedulus*⁷, *suspensus*.

†to be Besy; *assidere*, *assiduare*, *indulgere*.

†to make Besy; *solicitare*.

¹ See also Berande. 'Bearer. *Lator*, *Portitor*.' 1592. Hubert. *Abecedarium*.

² *Beryp. v. To thrash, i.e. to beat out the bery or grain of the corn. Hence a *berier*, a thrasher; and the *berying-stead*, the threshing-floor. Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, 1691. See also Jamieson, s. v. *leel berji*.

³ *Berto. To beryn or gravyn. *Mestulla*.

⁴ See also Barrewards. Harrison, in his Description of England, ed. Furnivall, i. 110, classes *bearewards* amongst the rogues of the time, for he says, 'From among which companies [rogues and idle persons] our *bearewards* are not excepted, and just cause: for I have read that they have either voluntarie, or from want of power to master their savage beasts, beene occasion of the death and deuoration of manie children in sundrie countries. . . . And for that cause there is and haue bene manie sharpe lawes made for *bearewards* in Germanie, wherof you may read in other.' By the Act 39 Eliz. cap. iv, entitled 'An Act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars,' § II, 'All Fencers, *Bearewards*, Common Players of Enterludes, and Minstrals wandering abroad All Tuglers, Tinkers, Pedlers, &c. . . . shall be adjudged and deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars.' See also Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI, i. 2 and v. 1; Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1; and 2 Henry IV, i. 2. In the Satirical Poem on the Ministers of Richard II, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 364, we read:—

'A *beeward* [the Earl of Warwick] fond a rag;
Of the rag he made a bag;
He dadd in gode entent.
Thorwe the bag the *beeward* is taken;
Alle his beres hau hym forsaken;
Thus is the *beeward* schent.'

⁵ *A *besant* was an ancient piece of golden coyne, worth 15 pounds, 13 whereof the French kings were accustomed to offer at the Masse of their coronation in Rheims; to which and Henry II caused the same number of them to be made, and called them *byzantins*, but they were not worth a double duck at the peece. Cotgrave. See Gloss. in Liber Custumarum, s. v. *besantus*. *Bruchez and *bevmator*, and other bryghte stonys. Morto Arthur, ed. Brock, 3256. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 241, a reference is made to the parable of the St. dful S. ruant, who

'had a nam [mina] and for he wolde nouȝt chaffare,
He had maugre of his maistre for euermore after,
wher in the Land MS. *min* is glossed by 'a besant,' and in the Vernon MS. by *talentum*.
Wycliffe's version of the parable has *beasant*. Luke xix. 16. See also Ormulum, ed. White, ii. 393, and the History of the Holy Grail, E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, xv. 227. In the Cursor Mundi, p. 246, l. 4193, we read that Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites 'for twent *besant* tan & tall.'

⁶ MS. *Solicitus*, *solicitudinarius*.

⁷ MS. *Sedulus*.

Beayly; *assidue, vague, curiose, vigilantiter, magnopere, summo opere, & cetera a nominibus.*

†Besyde; *iuxta, para grece, secus.*

a Besynes¹; *assiduitas, cura, diligencia, anxietas, industria, solertia, studium, opera, sedulitas, conatus, conamen, nisus, instantia, occupacio, sollicitudo.*

Best; *optimus, primus.*

A Beste; *animal, bestia, bestiola, fera, belui marina, jumentum, pecus-oris, pecus-dis, versus:*

*Est pecus hoc quod erat pecus
hec quod non iuga seruat.
Animalis, bestialis, bestiarius,
jumentarius, pecorosus, pecorius,
participia.*

†A Beste of dyuerse kyndis²; *burdo, bigena.*

*a Bestynge³; *colustrum.*

a Besumme; *scopa, vermiculum, scoba.*

*Betan⁴; *harba; betonica.*

A bete of lyne⁵; *linatorium.*

to Bete; *baculare, cadere, flagellare, fustigare, gladiare, percutere, verberare, con-, de-, e-, re-, mul-
tare, vezare.*

to be Bette; *vapulare.*

†A Beter; *verbero, verberator, gladiator, baculator.*

jt Betides (Betydis or happyns A.); *accidit, contingit, euenit.*

a Betylle; *porticulus, occa⁶, feritorium.*

A Betynge; *verber, verberacio, verberamen, verberans.*

†Betyn⁷ gold; *bracce, braccusa, bracceola, (crisea grece A.)*

to Betray; *prodere, tradere, traducere, & cetera; vbi to begyle.*

†a Betraynge⁸; *delatura, prodicio, tradicio.*

¹ In the Boke of Curtaſye, printed in Balees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 187, l. 331, we are told

‘Whil any man ſpekes with grete beſenes,
Herken his wordis with-outen diſtreſse,’

and in the Destruction of Troy, ed. Donaldson and Panton, l. 10336, we read

‘To pull hym of preſo paynit hym faſt
With all beſenes aboute and his brest naked;’

and Chaucer ſays of the Parſon that

‘To drawe folk to heven by fairneſſe
By good enſample, this was his buſyneſſe.’

C. T., Prologue, §19.

A. S. *biæg, biæg; biægung, biægung*, occupation, employment; Fr. *besoigne*.

² ‘Burdo; a mulette.’ Cooper, 1584. ‘A mule ingendred betweene a horſe and a ſhee aſſe, hinnus, burdo.’ Baret.

³ ‘Colustrum. The firſt milke that commeth in teates after the byrth of yonge, be it in woman or beaſt; Beestynges.’ Cooper. The word is not uncommon. Cotgrave gives ‘Beton. m. Beest; the firſt milke a female gives after the birth of her young one. *Le lait nouveau.* Beest or Beestings.’ Originally applied to the milk of women, it is now in common uſe in the Northern and Eaſtern counties for the firſt milk of a cow or other animal. See Peacock’s Glossary of Mauley, &c. ‘Colostrum: primum lac post partum vituli.’ Medulla.

⁴ Of Botony Neckam, in his work De Naturis Rerum (Rolls Series, ed. Wright), p. 472, ſays,

‘Betonice vires ſummatim tangere dignum
Duri, ſubſidium dat cephalaea tibi.
Auribus et ſpleni confert, oculisque medetur,
Et ſtomachum laxat, hydropicosque jurat.
Limphatici ſanat morbum canis, atque trementi
Quem male recat, lux tertia præbat opem.’

⁵ A ſheaf or bundle of flax as prepared ready for the mill. ‘To beet lint. To tie up flax in ſheaves. *Betinband.* The ſtrap which binds a bundle of flax.’ Jamieson. At the top of the page, in a later hand, is written ‘A bete as of hennep or lyne; *ſucis.*’

⁶ *Occa* is properly a harrow. In the Medulla it is explained as ‘A clerybetel’ (! cley-betel). See to Clotte. ‘Belle or malle for calkens, *Mallens ſtupartus.*’ Hulſet.

⁷ MS. *betynge*. Corrected from A. ‘*Bracca.* Gold foyle; thinne leaues or rayes of golde, ſiluer or other mettall.’ Cooper. ‘*Bracca.* A plate.’ Medulla.

⁸ ‘*Prodicio.* A trayment. *Trado.* To trayen.’ Medulla.

†to Better; *meliorare*.

†to be Better; *perstare, prenalere*.

Better (Bettyrer A.); *melior, caripatus, pocius, meliusculus diminutivum, pocius de pocius, parstantior de -crus, excellentior de -us*.

Botweno; *juter, juterpositivus, juterconditus*¹.

*Beverage (Berrago A.); *libera, libium*.

A Bawetye²; *euprepia*.

B ante I.

By; *per, tenuis*.

to By³; *enir*.

†Byabyll; *captivus*.

†to By and selle; *auccionari, mercari, manducare*.

A Bybylle; *biblia, bibliotheca*.

to By Agayn; *redimere, lere*.

†pe Bychdoghter⁴ (Bychdowghter A.); *epistlis, qualia, mava*.

A Byeh; *licetia*.

to Bydle; *a-lu-mere, monere, percipere, de cetera; ubi a commuade*.

to Byde⁵; *expectare, prestolari, de cetera; ubi to a-byde*.

A Byddyng; *preceptum, mandatum, de cetera; ubi a commuament*.

†A Bydyng; *expectacio, perseverancia, de cetera; ubi abidyng*.

to Byde halydayes⁶; *judicare*.

†to Byd to mete; *javitare*.

to Bye; *emere, a-lere, canj arare, lare, redimere, parare, tollere*.

*A Bygirdylle⁷; *marsupium, renale*.

*to Byg⁸; *Fanlare, condere, edificare, struere, con-, ex-, statuere, constituere*.

†to Bygge agayn; *reclif[ic]are*.

A Bygyng; *construccio, structura, emporivus*.

†Bygyng vnder orthe; *subterraneus*.

a Byynge; *emaculus, empeio*.

Bihynde; *deorsum, puer, pessum*.

†Bi lytylle and lytylle; *sensim, paulatim*.

a Bille of a byrde; *rostrum*.

a Bille (A Byll or A pycoss A.)⁹; *fossorium, ligo*.

¹ 'Interconditus. Between styles.' Medulla.

² In a later hand, at the top of the page.

³ See also to Bye.

⁴ The nightmare. *Ephialtes* is the Greek ἐφιάλτης, the nightmare (Lat. *incubus*), lit. leaping upon, from ἐπίλλωμαι, to leap. Halliwell gives 'Bitch-daughter. The nightmare. Yorkshire,' but I have been unable to find the word in any Glossary. **Ephialtes*. The nyth mare.' Medulla. *Noct* is also given hereafter as the Latin rendering of þe Falland onytle, q. v. Cooper renders *Ephialtes* by 'the disease called the mare, proceeding of gross and tough humors in the mouth of the stomach, through continuall surffetyng and credulie, which causeth vp cold vapours to the head, stoppung the hinder celles of the brayne, when the bodie hath vpright, and so letteth the passage of the spirit and vertuo upward to the inferiour partes of the bodie, whereby the party thinketh he hath a great weight vpon him stopping his breath.' See Doerde, E. E. T. Soc. ed. Furnivall, pp. 78-9.

⁵ The MS. reads to A-byde, plainly an error. A. reads correctly to Byde.

⁶ To announce by proclamation. **Fertis indicere*, Livy. To proclaim a holy day to be kept' Cooper. The MS. reads to Bydde alle days, and has been corrected as above in accordance with A.

⁷ This word occurs in the A. S. version of Matt. x. 9: 'Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, ne feah on eowrum lippellum,' have not gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses. Compare Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 258, where we read that the 'gipsie (or purne) hung at or to the girdle.' See also Ancræn Riwle, p. 124. The word also occurs in P. Plowman, B. viii. 87: 'þe bagges and þe bigirdelen, he hath to-broken hem alle.' See also Breke Bekke.

⁸ To ligo = to build, is still in use in the North. A. S. *byggan*; O. Lowd. *byggan*.

⁹ 'The Fawkeson they h. & hath no rest.

Till he wille where to bygge his nest.'

Wright's Political Poems II. 123.

* The word so pronounced is a corruption from the O. Fr. form *pycoss*. **pycoss* or A. byl or a pykoss.' M. L. L. 'Pykoss, n. A. Pykoss.' Cotgrave. In the Fawkeson Letters, ed.

†A Bylls¹; *luc Breue, & cetera*; *chi* letter (A.)

to Byndo; *alligare, cal-, re-, la- quare, illaqueare, perligare, ob- netere, an-, nexare, anenare, anere, catenare, firmare, vincire, de-, re-, nodare, per-, ju-, an-, occupare, vt. 'occupat ora loris,' i. e. ligat, stringere, as-, con-.*

†Bynder; *autor, ligator.*

†Byndando; *ligans, laqueans, alli- gans.*

A Byrdo; *aliger, ales, avis, auicula, prepes, volucris, volatile.*

a Byrdyn; *serena, sercinda, pon- dus, elitella, fassis, fassicula, globus, aceruns, moles, pondus, onus, onusculum, ponderisitas.*

†A Byrelawe²; *agranis, plebici- tum.*

Byrke³; *lentiscus, lenticius par- ticipium.*

†to Byrlo⁴; *propinare, miscere.*

*A Byrnaele⁵; *canus.*

*A Byrnakille; *Avis (A.)*

to Byrne; *ardere, ardere, arda- cere, es[ar]descere, re[ar]des- cere, bustare, cremare, virere, comburere, perurere, ard-, ex-, in-, flagrare, con-, flammare, -escere, ignire, ignescere, juvarescere.*

†to Birne with yrno; *cauteriare, incauteriare.*

†A Birnyng yrne⁶ (Byrneyroñ A.); *caru[er] for cauterium, cauterium diminutivum.*

Gairdner, l. 106, we find mentioned 'long crones to drawe downe howsis, ladders, pykys.' Robert of Brunne, in *Handlyng Synne*, ed. Furnivall, l. 945, says—

'Mittok is a pykys

Or a pyke, as sum men says.'

¹ A *Bille* generally meant a petition, and to 'put up a bille' was the regular phrase for presenting a petition. See P. Plowman, c. v. 47, *Paston Letters*, l. 151, 153, &c. With the meaning of a letter it occurs in *Paston Letters*, l. 21, 'closed [enclosed] in this *bille* I send yow a copie of un frendly lettre,' &c. 'Byll of complainte.' *Postulatio*. Hulst.

² Coles' Diet., 1676, gives 'Bylaw, Barlaw or Byrlaw, law determined by persons elected by common consent of neighbours,' and Barrill says, 'Barlaw, a law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs.' O. Lech. *hyr-lay*, Dan. *lylaw*. According to Mr. Robinson (Gloss. of Mid. Yorkshire) the term is still used there for a 'Parish-meeting.' Jamieson gives 'Barlaw, Byrlaw, *Byrlaw* court, a court of neighbours, residing in the country, which determines as to local concerns.' '*Plebsidam. statutum populi; anglie a byre-lawe.*' Ortus. See instances in the *Athenium*, Aug. 1879.

³ *Birk*, still in use in Lancashire for a birch-tree. A S. *birce*, Icel. *bjark*.

'Than *byrkis* on ayther syde the way

That young and thik was growand her

He knyht tog'dler.'

'He fande the rude knyght lyggand,

S'ayne of Percyelle hande,

Reyde a fyre brynnande

Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xvi. 394.

Off *byrke* and of okke.

Ther brent of *birke* and of ake

Gret brandes and blake.'

Sir Perceval, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 300.

⁴ This word is still in use in Lancashire. See Noddy's Glossary (E. Dial. Soc.). In the account of the marriage at Cana, given in Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 120, l. 18, we are told that

'Seruus war at this birtale,

That *birtal* wan in cuppe and schal.'

and in the *Avowynge of King Arthur*, Camden Soc., ed. Robson, xli. 14, at Arthur's feast, 'In tollas *birtalle* thay the wine.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'to birtle, *peonere, laurire*.' The word also occurs in the *Ancient Riwle*, pp. 114 and 126, and in Wyclif, Jeremiah xiv. 15, 17, and Amos ii. 12. Icel. *byrlo*, A. S. *lythan*, to give to drink.

⁵ '*Canas*. A bitte; a snaffle.' Cooper. See also Barnakylle.

⁶ '*Cauterium*, a marking yron; a searing yron; a painters instrument' Cooper. 'Burn-aim. An iron instrument used, red-hot, to impress letters, or other marks, on the horns of sheep.' Jamieson. '*Cauterium: ferrum quo latera signatur. Quo latera signatur die cauterium fore ferrum.*' Moynall. 'Burning yron. *Cauterium*.' Hulst.

a Birnynge; incendium, vstura, ar-
sura.

a Byrth; fetus terre est, natus, par-
tus hominum, ortus, origo, na-
tuitas, natalis, principium, na-
talicius: vetus:—

¶ Natalis vel de cum quis terris
moriatur,

Transitus a mundo natalicium
reputatur¹.

† Birthfulle; fetusus.

† A Birtyle² (Byrtyltro A.); malo-
mellum.

ta Birtyle tro; malomellum.

a Bischopo; antistes, episcopus;
episcopalis participium; pascul,
pontifex, pontificalis.

ta Byschope seto; orchestra.

† A Byschope hede; antistitium,
presulatus, pontificatus.

a Bischoperyke; episcopatus.

† Bischop scheyn; sandula.

to be a Bischope; pontificari.

to Bite; mordre, de-, re-, dentibus
scindere vel comprimere, morsare,
morsitare.

† Biteabylle; morsalis.

Bytynge; mordens, mordax.

Bitter; acer, acerbus, acidus, ama-
rus, amaricusus, amarulentus,
fellitus, saletrosus, mirratus.

† to be made Bitter (to be or make
Byttir A.); amarere; passius
amarescere; amaricare.

a Bitternes; acerbitas, acritas, ama-
ritudo, thamer.

a Bittysweto; amarimellum.

Bittyswetro; amarimellus.

Bizondo; ultra, & comparatur.

B aut L.

Bla³; lividus, & cetera; ubi palo.

† to be Bla; livire, livescere.

ta Blabery⁴.

to Blabyr⁵; blaterare.

† Blabyrlyppyd⁶; bruccus, labrosus.

a Blado; simola.

¹ See Ducange, s. v. *Natalis*.

² 'Birtle. A summer apple. Yorkshire.' Halliwell. 'Malomellum. Genus pond mellif-
lui et dulcia.' Ducange. Cooper also gives 'Melimellum. A kind of sweete apples; pome
paradise.' 'Malomellon: est genus dulcis pondi, anglice, a brytyl. Malomellus: a brytyl
tro.' *Ortus Vocab.* They are mentioned in *Pliny*. *Cotgrave*, s. v. *Paradis*, says, 'Pomme de
Paradis. An excellent sweet apple that comes of a Pearmain grafted on the stocke of a
Quince; some also call so our Honnyneale, or S. John's apple.' 'Malomellum: genus
dulcis pondi.' *Medulla*. *Lat. mel*, honey, and *malus*, apple. 'Malomellus. The Sweet-
apple of Sweeting tree.' *Goulden*.

³ *Hampole*, *Pricke of Conscience*, 5260, tells us that our Lord

'Lenced on þe rode tre Alle bla and bloy;'

and in the *Romance of Sir Isumbras*, l. 311, we are told how the Saracens seized the
knight, 'And bett hym til he ryblle braste, And made his flesche fulle bla.'
The *Manip. Vocab.* gives 'Blo, blackblew, lividus,' and *Baret* translates 'lividus' by 'he
that hath his flesche well beaten and made blacke and blew.' 'Livor. Flohede.' *Me-
dulla*. See *Jamieson*, s. v. *Bla*. O. H. Ger. *blao*, *blaw*, blue, O. Fris. *bla*, *blô*, *leel* *blar*.
Palsgrave gives 'Blo, blew and grene coloured as ones bodie is after a drie stroke,
somme dre.' 'Livor. The colour appearing after strokes, commonly called blacke and blue,
a leaslie colour. Livo. To be black and blew.' *Cooper*. 'Denten blacke and bloo, sug-
gillus.' *Hulot*. See *Idoo* in P.

⁴ Probably a blberry. Still called in the North a blueberry from the colour. But the
word here may perhaps be connected with the following verb.

⁵ *Cotgrave* gives 'Blaber. To blabber with the lips; to fumble: to falter,' and the
Medulla, 'Blatera. To stutyn, stulte et sine causa loqui.' 'Prestitis . . . blabien out
matynys and massis.' *Wyclif*, *English Works*, R. E. Text Soc., ed. *Matthew*, p. 108, l. 6.
'Blatera, to buble in vayne; to chatter out of measure; to make a noyse lyke a camel.
Blatera, m. a babler: a iangler; a pratter.' *Cooper*. *Jamieson* gives 'To Blether,
blather. To talk indistinctly; to stammer, &c. And so I blatherde on my becke.'
P. *Flowerman*, A. v. S. 'Bulbus, qui vult loqui et non potest, vlips uel swetwerda. *Bal-
bus*, stammer.' M. S. *Harl.* 3376.

⁶ In P. *Flowerman* B. v. 160, 'Covetyse' is described as

'blabrowed and blabrypped also, With two bled eyghen, as a blynde hagg.'

See *Florio*, s. v. *Chalant*, and *Ducange*, s. v. *Bilbus*. *Hulot* translates blabber-lipped by

a Blayno¹; *pustula, marisca*.

to make Blak; *nigrare, de, e, nigrescere, de, e, incandescere, descerere*.

to make Blak; *fuscare, & cetera*; vbi to blek.

Blak; *Aquileus, Ater, subater, Abominabilis coloris est qui dicitur funereus, fuscus, neque album neque nigrum sed medij coloris est, niger est albi contrarium, nigellus, teter, pullus, & cetera*; vbi myrko.

A Blamo; *crimen, culpa, culpamen, inculpamen, reprehensio, cituperium*.

to Blame; *Accusare, culpare, culpitare, criminare, increpare, improperari, inhonorare, redarguere, reprehendere, probare, vituperare*.

† Blameles; *inculpabilis*.

^a a Blankyt²; *lodic*.

a Blast of wynd; *flabrum, flans, flannu*; *fl[ut]it[us] participium*.

† Blawemanger³; *peponus*. (A.)

to Blawo; *flare, euf*, *cornare ad cornu flare*.

† to Blawe belows; *foltere, follescere*.

to Blawe owte; *eflare*.

to Bleds; *cruentare, sanguinare*.

a Bloddyr; *vesica, vesicula diminutivum*.

to Blek; *atramentare, cuculare, fuliginare, fuscare, ab, in, gersare⁴, in, nigrare, de*.

^a Blek; *atramen, atramentum, geras, blacta*.

† a Blek potto⁵; *atramentorium*.

† to Blend; *miscere, com*.

^a to Blere; *(lippire, lippescere. A.)*

to be Blerid⁶; *lippire, lippescere*.

Blere eedo (Blered A.); *lippus*.

a Blerednes; *lippitudo, apipora*.

† to Blessun⁷; *Arietare, luere, silire actium*.

Achilles, and *Baret* has 'blaber-lippel, dimissis labijs homo, labes.' 'No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blereyed man or gogyled or tongtyed . . . or fumbler or blabrypped (*chilonem*) or bounche laked.' *Hornman*. See also *P. Plowman*, B. xvii. 324. 'Blabter-lipped, lippu,' *Sherwood*. *Cooper* renders *Brochus* by one 'that hath the nether iawe longer than the other, with teethe blendynge oute; tutte mouthed.' '*Libroze*. *Dabyr-lipped*.' *Medulla*.

¹ A. S. *blægn*, Dan. *blægn*. See *Wyclif*, *Exodus ix. 9*. '*Pustula*. A lytyl bleyne. *Marisen*. A bleyne.' *Medulla*. '*Blayne* or whealke. *Papula*.' *Holcot*.

² *Lodic*, according to *Cooper*, is a *shete*. See *Glossary to Liber Costumarum*, *Rolls Series*, s. v. *Blacket*. '*Blankettes*. *Laches*, *Plagus*.' *Holcot*.

³ '*Blamanger* is a Capon roast or boile, minced small, planched (*sic*) almonds beaten to paste, cream, eggs, grated bread, sugar and spices boiled to a pap.' *Randle Holme*. See '*Blamanger to Potage*,' p. 430. of *Household Ordinances*; '*Blawmanger*,' p. 455; *Blone Manger*, *Liber Cure Cucorum*, p. 9, and *Blane Maungere* of *fyssh*, p. 19. See also *Esbees Boke*, ed. *Furnivall*, p. 49. '*Peponus*, *blawmanger*.' *Ortus*.

⁴ '*Gersa*: *fuscare faciem*.' *Medulla*.

⁵ '*Atramentorium*. An inke horn.' *Cooper*. In the *Medulla* it is explained as '*An ynkhorne, or a blackpot*.' '*Atramentorium*. *Blacche-pot*. *Atramento*. *Blache*.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 181.

⁶ '*Lippio*, to be pure-blind, ande blind, or dümme of sight. *Lippitudo*, *blerednesse* of the eyes. *Lippus*, *blere eyed*: having dropping eyes' *Cooper*. '*Lippitudo*. *Blerynes* off the eye. *Lippus*. To wateryn with the eye.' *Medulla*. In the *Poem* of *Richard the Redeles* (*E. E. Text Soc.*, ed. *Skeat*), ii. 164, we have *blernyrd*—*blere-eyed*. To *blere* one's eye is a common expression in early English for to deceive one; thus *Palsgrave* gives '*I blere*, I begyle by dissimulation'; and the *Manip. Vocab.* has '*to blire, falere*.' For instances of this use of the word see *Wright's Devyn Sages*, pp. 48, 77, and 100; the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 3912, &c.; *Ly Bonus Discours* (in *Wiche's Med. Rom.*, vol. ii.) l. 1432; *Wright's Political Poems*, ii. 172; *Sir Perumbras*, ed. *Herbage*, l. 391, &c.

⁷ '*Arietis*. To blismyn.' *Medulla*. *Icel. blasma*, to be *maria oppulenta* from *blere*, a ram. See also *Turre*, below. '*To blismo* or *tup*, as a ram doth the ewe. *Urea, inca*.' *Littleton*. '*To blismo* as a ram doth the ewe. *Uenprimo*. To go a blissing, or to desire the ram. *Cutulo*.' *Gouldman*.

to Blete (Bleyte A.); *balare, balascere*.
 to Blyndman; *palpo*.

Blynde; *cecus, orbis*: versus:—

¶ *Lumine primatus violenter
 dicitur orbis,*

*Cecus inutiliter gerit instru-
 menta videndi*¹.

a Byndnes; *oculus*.

to make or wax Blynde; *caligare*,
pro-, cecare, ex-, ob-, obscurare,
obtebrare, ceculture, cecutire,
obliterare ut in libris.

to Blyndfeyld² (Blyndfell A.); *velare*.

ta Blynde worme; *cecula*.

to Blyssao; *beare, beatificare, benedi-
 cere*.

Blyssyd; *beatus, beatificatus, beatus*,
fortunatus, felix, gloriosus.

to make Blyssyd; *beare, beatificare*,
*felicitare, felicitare, fortunare, glo-
 riare*.

to make vn Blyssyd; *infelicitare*,
infortunare.

Blyth; *ubi gladius*.

ta Blossom³; *colloquintida, quinticie*.

Bludo; *crur, sanguis, est mas*:
 versus:—

¶ *Sanguis alit corpus, crur est
 A (de A.) corpore fusus.*

a Blude hunde; *malosus*.

a Bluderyne⁴ (Blodeyren A.); *fleu-
 botomum, lanciola*.

ta Bludo lattynge⁵; *fleubotomia*,
minutio sanguinis.

to latt Bludo; *fleubotomare, minu-
 ere sanguinem*.

Bludy; *cruentatus, cruentus, san-
 guinolentus*.

a Blomo; *flor*.

to Blumo; *florare, florescere*.

to Blundir⁶; *balandior*. (To Blun-
 dyr; *Blandior* A.)

to make Blunto; *ebetare, obtundere*,
re-.

Blunto; *ebes*.

to be Blunt; *hebere, hebescere, hebe-
 tare, hebetesce*. (A.)

a Bluntnes; *bitudo*.

Blew⁷ (Blowe A.); *blodius*.

¹ A different version of the second of these two lines is given by Withals in his Dic-
 tionary, where it runs: *Dicitur orbatus creatus, vel viduus*.

² In the *Ancient Riwle*, p. 100, we read that our Lord: *folede al jaldeliche pet me
 hinc blinfelide, lwen his eien weren fus ine schendias i-blinfelid, vor to giuen he anere
 brichte side of heouene*. 'Veto. To hyllyn or blyndfeylyn.' *Medulla*. 'Of paine that er
 blyndfelle and er as blynde þou schalle wit þat thay er folisch folke that leues but in þer
 kynne . . . the folkes makes þam blyndfelle, &c.' De Deguilleville's *Pilgrimage*, MS.
John's Coll. Camb., leaf 117. 'I blyndfelle one, I cover his syght. *Je rends les yeulx*.'
Palsgrave.

³ DuRoi gives '*Colloquintida*. *Colocynthis*; *coloquinthe*,' and Cotgrave renders
 '*Coloquinthe*' by 'the wilde and flegme-purging Citrull *Coloquintida*.' Cooper has '*Colo-
 cyntis*. A kynde of wyde gourd purgynge flegme, called *Coloquintida*.' '*Colloquintida*:
genus herbe amarissimæ, i. e. oenurbitæ. Quinticie, Blesmes.' *Medulla*.

⁴ '*Flebotomum*. The instrument to let blood; a fleuma.' Cooper. '*Fleubotomo*; *sang-
 uinem minuere. Fleubotomia*: *instrumentum cum quo sanguis minuitur*.' *Medulla*.

⁵ Omitted in A.: the Latin equivalents being given to Blodeyren. 'Vnderstondeð,
 hwæc was his dæto þet ðei, iðen ilso bledstunge.' *Ancient Riwle*, pp. 112, 114. See
 also *ibid.*, p. 160.

⁶ The Latin equivalent would lead us to consider this word to be the same as 'Blunder'
 in Jamieson, which he explains by 'to babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as
 tend to injure the character of another.' Halliwell says that 'To blunder water, to stir or
 paddle, to make it thick and muddy,' is given as a Yorkshire word in the *Kennett MS.*
London, 1033, and the word does appear with that meaning in Mr. C. C. Robinson's
Whitby Glossary. On the other hand, the word occurs twice in the *Man of Lawe's Tale*,
 ll. 670 and 1414, with apparently much the same meaning as the modern to blunder. In
 either case, however, the word is evidently connected with A. S. *blendan*, to mix, confuse,
blend; *blund*, *blend*, mixture, confusion. 'I blunder, *je perturbe*.' *Palsgrave*.

⁷ DuRoi says '*Blodius*. *Color sanguineus, a Saxoneco blod, sanguis; intelligent alii
 colorem continent*.'

B ante O.

†a Bob of grapy¹; *botrus*, *bubastus*, *rua*.

a Bockelere; *pelta*, *antele*, & cetera: versus:—

¶ 'Dic *parmas*, *clepios*, *antele*
vel *egida*, *scutum*,
Pelta; *rotundata clepei pars*
umbra vocatur.'

†a Bock[el]ere maker; *pellarius*.

†a Bode²; *pola*.

†to Bodo; *portendere*, *preostendere*,
pronosticare; *pronosticativus*.

a Body; *corpus*, *corpuseulum*, *corporalis*, *corporeus*.

Bodyly; *corporaliter*, *corporee*.

a Boke; *carta*, *cartula*, *codex*, co-

dicillus, *liber*, *libellus*, *volumen*,
pagina, *pagella*, *secla*.

a Boke bynder or seller; *bibliopola*³,
bibliator.

†a Bole of a tre⁴; *cadea*, & cetera;
rbi a stolke. (Stoke A.)

A Bolle⁵; *scapa*.

†to Bolne⁶; *gliscere*, *inflare*, *tumere*, *ob-*, *con-*, *per-*, *tumescere*,
con-, *turgere*, *con-*, *de-*, *ob-*.

a Bolnyngs; *tumor*, *inflacio*.

Bolnyd; *tumidus*, *tumedulus*.

a Bolster⁷; *cervical*, *cubitale*, *pulvinar*, *pulvillus*.

a Bolte⁸; *petilium*.

†a Bolte hede; *capitellum*.

†to Bolt up; *emergere*.

Bonde⁹; *natiuus*, *servilis*.

A Bonet of a saille¹⁰; *superus*.

¹ 'A bobbe of leaues, *frondetum*; A bob of flowers, *floratum*;' Manip. Vocab. 'They saw also thare vynes growe with wondere grete *bolbis* of grapes, for a mane myzt unnethes bere aue of thyme.' Thornton MS., leaf 42. 'A bob of cheris.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 118. See Jamieson, s. v. Bob. 'Butrus. A cluster of grapes.' Cooper. 'Butrus, clystra.' MS. Harl. 3376.

² Ducange gives '*Pola*; *pertica*, vel *alius modus agri*.' This is of course our perch. The word *bode* is derived by Diez from a radical *bod*, which is still found in the Eng. *bound*. Diez rejects a derivation from the Celtic, but Webster, s. v. *Bound*, refers *inter alia* to O. Fr. *bonde*, *bodue*, L. Lat. *bodian*, and says, 'cf. Arm. *boun*, boundary, limit, and *bôlen*, *bôl*, a tuft or cluster of trees by which a boundary could be well marked.' Compare also O. Icel. *butr*, a limit. Cooper renders *Limes* by 'a bounde or *buttyng* in fieldes.' In Huloet we find 'Batte of a lande. *Jugus*, *eris*;' and in the Manip. Vocab. 'Butte of land. *Jugerum*,' evidently the same word; cf. to *abut*. Compare P., *But*.

³ MS. *bibliappa*, corrected by A.

⁴ 'Bole of a tree, *corpus*, *stemma*.' Manip. Vocab. Hence we have 'a *bolliug*. A tree from which the branches have been cut, a pollard.' The compound *bolaxe* occurs in the Romance of Octavian, 1039, and *bulaxe* in Ormulum 9281.

⁵ Defined by Halliwell as 'a small boat able to endure a rough sea.' Evidently connected with the preceding. '*Scapha*. A shippe boate: a boate made of an whole tree.' Cooper. '*Scapha*. A bolle.' Medulla. Cf. the nursery rhyme—

'Three wise men of Gotham . . . Went to sea in a *bowl*,' &c.

⁶ In P. Plowman, B Text, v. 118, Envy says:—

'Fus I lyue lonelece, lyke a luther dogge,
That al my body *bolneth* for bitter of my galle.'

Lord Surry in his Translation of the Æneid, ii. 615, speaks of

'the alder with venomous herbes fed,

Whom co'd winter all *bolne* hid under ground.'

'*Bolne*, *tumere*, *turgescere*.' Manip. Vocab. Danish *bolne*, O. Icel. *bolgna*. 'Tumee. To bolnyn.' Medulla.

⁷ William Paston in his Will, dated August 18, 1479, bequeaths to Master Robert Hollere, '*unum pulvinar vocatum le bolstar*.' '*Pulvillus*. A bolstere.' Medulla. 'Bolster of a bedde, *Cervical*. Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters, &c. do weare for freatyng. *Thomices*.' Huloet. A. S. *bolster*.

⁸ A. inverts 'A *betilium*' after Bole of a tre.

⁹ The status of a bondman (Low Lat. *bonilemannus*) was that of serfdom, but the name is not properly rendered by *natiuus*, which means a serf by birth.

¹⁰ 'Bonnet (*bonnette*, Fr.), an additional part made to fasten with latching to the foot of

Borage¹; *herba, borago*: versus:—

† *Dicit borago gaudia semper
Agna.*

†Borace; *Borax* (A.).

a Bordylle house²; *crepilo, crissatorium, ephubianimale, fornix, corus, genetheca, lupanar, prestibulum, proscenia, teges, lustrum, stupratorium, theatrum; tetralis, theatricus participium.*

to Bore³; *cabiare, perforare, forare, terabrare, con-*

a Bore; *foramen, & cetera; ubi a hole.*

†a Borer; *forator, perforator.*

*a Borgh; *fuleiussor, vas, pres, sponsor, obses.*

*to be Borghe; *Fideiubere, Spondere.*

Borū; *natus, ortus, oriundus & constructur cum genitivo, et, 'sum oriundus parcinum tuarum.'*

to be Borne; *nasci, de etero oriri, exoriri, renasci, enasci de terra vel aqua, renasci sicut in baptismo.*

†Borne in wedlayke; *legittimus.*

Borne bo-fore þr tyme; *abortivus.*

†Borne after hys fader dede⁴; *posthumus, opiter, -ris vel opitiris in genitivo casu.*

Borne vp; *appatus.*

to Borowe; *mutuari.*

a Borowyng; *mutuacio.*

a Boste (Boste A.) of a buclere⁵; *unbo.*

a Boste; *anquilla, iactancia, promptus, magnificentia; ampullosus participium.*

the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. They are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to.' Falcater's Marine Dict., ed. Barney. In the *Morte Arthure*, B. E. Text Soc., ed. Brock, l. 3636, the sailors in getting ready for sea 'Bet *boneth*; one brede, bettrede hatches.' **Supercitas, Superna*. A bonet of a seyle or a shete. *Supera velor partitura colligit aurum*. Medulla. **Bonette*, f. the bonnet of a sail. *Bonette traieresse*, a drabler, a piece added unto the bonnet when there is need of more saide. Cotgrave. In Richard the Radeles, B. E. Text Soc., ed. Skeat, iv. 72, we read—

'And somme were so fiers at þe thirt come,

þat they bente on a *bonet*, and bore a topte saile.'

See also Lancelot's History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlii. 179. 'Bonet of a sayle, *bonette dung treit*.' Palsgrave.

¹ The Prompt. gives the complete couplet, of which only the last line is found here—

'*Stultia leprosis, scabidus, tumidi, furiosis,*

Dicit borago, gaudia semper agna.'

*Borage, herbe, *borache*; Borrage, herbe, *boorache*. Palsgrave. 'Baurage or boghase.' Ebert.

² 'Bordel. A brothel.' Jamieson. 'Bordell house, *houdelean*.' Palsgrave. '*Hec fornix*, a bordylhouse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., 235. '*Bordenn*, a brothell, or bawdie house; the Stewes. *Bordelage*, brothelling wenching, whore-hunting. *Bordelier*, m. a wench, whore-monger, whore hunter, haunter of bawdy-houses.' Cotgrave. It seems most curious that *crepilo* should be inserted as the equivalent of bordylle house; *crepilo* is a brim or border: according to the Medulla, 'the heyte off an Roff, or off an hyl, or beggares house' whether the compiler of the dictionary fell into the mistake from the similarity of *bordelle* and *border*, I do not know, but it seems so. In Wynkyn de Worde's ed. of the *Gesta Romanorum* (reprinted in my ed. for the B. E. Text Society), Tale No. 37, it is told of one of the sons of an emperor that 'agaynst his faders wyll, he had wedded hymselfe, to a comen woman of the *bordell*.' See also Early English Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 104. l. 62, and Wyclif, Levit. xix. 29.

³ **Cabiare*, *Cavare, fodere; creare, fouiller*. Ducange.

⁴ Cooper explains '*Opiter*' as 'one whose father died before his grandfather.' A. adds

'*Veneris*:'—

'*Postumus est natus post exequia gentilis*.'

⁵ '*Unbo*.' *medina anti*. Medulla. **Unbo*. The bosse of a buckler or shield. Cooper.

Chaucer, describing Alcon in the Miller's Tale, says—

'A broch sche bar upon her browe coler

As trod as is the boz of a bucker.'

C. T. l. 3165.

to Bosto¹; *ampullare, ascribere, iactare, iactitare.*

a Boster; *ampullator, iactarius, pompator, iactator.*

a Bosum; *gremium, sinus.*

Bot; *nisi, sed, quin. versus:—*

'Si nisi non esset perfectus quilibet esset.'

† Bot if (Botyff A.); *Simulatem, sed si.*

a Bottelle; *obla, & cetera; ubi a flakett.*

*a Bottelle of hay².

a Bothomo; *fundus, fundulus.*

*a Bothomo of threde³; *filarium.*

† Bothomlos; *perlusus, et saccus perlusus.*

a Bowe; *archus, arculus diminutivum.*

†a Bowe of a bryge⁴; *ubi a wawte. (Volte A.)*

†a Bowe of a charz; *fultrum.*

to Bowe; *fletere, de-, plectere, humiliare, curare, clinare, de-*

† Bowabylla; *ubi diadylla.*

to Bowe doune; *declinare, de-, Clinare, ju-, cl[in]ere, proclinare, &c. (A.)*

† Bowe; *clinatus, deusus, declinatus, & cetera.*

a Bowelle; *intestinum, viscus, & cetera; ubi a tharine.*

†to drawe oute Bowells⁵; *deviscerare, eniscerare, & cetera.*

a Bower; *arcuarius.*

†a Bowge⁶; *gibbus, struma, gibbositas, strumatos; gibbosus, strumatus participia.*

† Bowynge; *acclinis, acclinus, clavis, clinatus, obstupus, deusus.*

†a Bowynge; *inclinacio, euclisis.*

a Bowkyng; *lirivarium.*

a Bowkynstoke (Bowkynstole A.); *lirivitorium, lorivarium.*

*a Bowrde⁷; *locus.*

*to Bowrde; *locari.*

*a Bowrder; *mimularius, mimilegus,*

¹ Compare Horace, '*Perjicit ampullas et squipetulia verba.*' *Art. Poet.* 97.

² 'A bottle of hay, *manipulus.*' *Manip. Vocab.* Fr. *botte*, a bundle, bunch; *dimin.* *botel, boteau*, a wisp, small bundle; *Gael. botteal, bottau*, a bundle of straw or hay. Harrison tells us that Craumer, from having been a student at a Hall (also called a Hostel) at Oxford, was popularly supposed to have been an oster, 'and therefore in despite, diverse hang'd up bottles of haie at his gate.' *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 87. '*Botler*. To botle or bundle up, to make into bottles or bundles.' *Cotgrave*. '*Manipulus*. A gavel.' *Medulla*.

³ 'Botom of yarne, *glomus.*' *Manip. Vocab.* See also Clowe, below.

⁴ 'Bow, a. (1) An arch, a gate-way. (2) The arch of a bridge. Bow-brig, a. An arched bridge: as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water.' *Jamieson*. A. S. *boga*. Compare Brace of a bryge, &c., below.

⁵ '*Eutecero*. To bowellyn. *Exentero*. To bowaylyn.' *Medulla*.

⁶ '*Gibbus*. A greete bunche or dwelling. *Struma*. A swellinge in the throte, the king's euill; a bunche on the backe. *Strumous*. That hath the impostume in the throte, or the king's euill.' *Cooper*. *Haret* has 'A great bunch or swelling, *gibbus*. He that hath a crooked backe, or a bunch in any place of the bodie; that hath the rounde figure of a thing embossed, *gibbus*.' '*Gibber*. That hath a bunch on his breast. *Gibbosa*. Womely. *Gibbus*. A broke back. In *dorso gibbus*, in *pectore gibber* habetur. *Struma*. *genua pectoris*, or bolnyng of the breast.' *Medulla*.

⁷ In *Piers Plowman*, B-Text, xiv. 19, we read 'Dolat shal beten it and bouden it;' on which see Prof. Skeat's note, in which are cited the following: 'I bucke lynen clothes to scour off their fylthe and make them whyte, *je buc*.' *Palsgrave*. '*Bundlere*, f. a laundresse or buck-washer.' *Cotgrave*. In the *Union Inventories*, p. 28, is mentioned a '*Buckfitt*, or washing tub.' In the *St. John's College*, Cambridge, MS. of the *Dequerville's Pilgrimage of the Life of the Munkode*, leaf 21 back, we find, 'Of thaim I make a *buckynge* for to putte in and bucke and wasche alle fylthes.' See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 108. '*Lirivium*. Lye made of ashes.' *Cooper*. See *Wedgwood and Jamieson*.

⁸ '*Bourd, struma.*' *Manip. Vocab.* 'To boursle, and jest on some bodie, to tell merry jests' *Barcl.* '*Bourle*, or sport.' *Hobart*. '*Jocor*. To speake in jest or boorde.' *Cooper*. '*Bourle*, a least, rib-tale or a toby.' *Cotgrave*. See Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* i. v.

<i>luser, insulator, & cetera; ubi a harlotte.</i>	A Brace ⁶ ; <i>defensorium, brachiale.</i> (A.)
*a Bowdeworde ¹ (Bowdword A.); <i>diverium, dictorium.</i>	†a Brace of a bryge or of a wate ⁷ (Vawto A.); <i>sinus, arcus.</i>
a Bowre ² (Bowe A.); <i>conclzua, conclavis, conclave.</i>	a Brachett ⁷ (Bracho A.); <i>oderensicus vel oderinsiquus.</i>
a Bowestrynge; <i>cardicula, funiculus.</i>	Bracere ⁸ .
a Box ³ ; <i>pixis, lectitus olei est.</i>	Brade; <i>latus, amplius.</i>
a Box tre; <i>bucus, buzum; burens participium.</i>	*a Brade arrowe ⁹ ; <i>catapulta, scorpio.</i>
B ante R.	a Brade axe; <i>dolabrum.</i>
†a Bra ⁴ ; <i>ripa, & cetera; ubi a banke.</i>	†to make Brade; <i>ampliare, ampliificare, & cetera; ubi to sprede owto.</i>

¹ In Rauf Coilyear, E. E. Text Soc., ed. Murray, l. 905, Mageg in warning Rauf of the approach of the Saracens, says—

'We will spuilke þow dispyttously at the next springis,

Mak þou biggingis full bair, *bedward* haue I brocht.'

In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11047, Elizabeth, addressing the Virgin Mary, says— 'Elised be þou þat mistrud night Fe hali *bedward* þat þe was broght.' See also p. 76, l. 1192, Ormslum ll. 7 and 11475, Destruction of Troy, ll. 6262, 6315, &c. A. S. *bod*, a message, *boden*, to bode, offer; Icel. *bodord*, a command, message.

² *Barro, conclare*. Manip. Vocab. 'Conclavis. A prevy chambyr.' Medulla. 'Bowre, *salle*.' Palgrave. 'Conclave. An inner parlour for chamber; a bankettyng house.' Cooper. A. S. *būr*.

³ *Lecythus*. A pottle of earth that serued only for oyle; an oyle glasse; a viole.' Cooper. 'Lecithus: *ampulla olei*.' Medulla.

⁴ *Bra, Baze, Bray, &c.* The side of a hill, an acclivity. The bank of a river.' Jamieson.

⁵ *Brachialium*. Propugnaculum; *braie* unde *fausee-braie*. Ducange. 'Bracati, Brasses, or Vambrasses; armour for the arms.' Cotgrave. See also Brassuro.

⁶ See Bows of a bryge, above.

⁷ *Oderensicus*. A spanyel. Medulla. 'Catellus, a very littell hounde, or *brache*, a whelp.' Elyot. 'Oderensicus, canis venaticus, qui odore feras sequitur. *chien de chaise*.' Ducange. See also *ibid.*, s. v. *Bracco*. 'There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called *ane rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.' Gentleman's Recreation, p. 27. A. S. *rdce*, M. H. G. *brache*. 'There be many maner of dogges or houndes to hawke and hunt, as grayhounes, *braches*, spanyellis, or suche other, to hunt hert and hynde & other bestes of chase and venery &c. and suche be named geutyl houndes.' Laurens Andrewes, The Noble Lyfe, chap. xxiij, 'of the dogge,' quoted in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 109. *Brache* occurs several times in Shakespeare; see King Lear, i. 4. 108 and iii. 6. 72; 1 Henry IV, iii. 1. 240, &c. 'A *brache, canicula*.' Manip. Vocab. Palgrave gives 'Brache, a kynde of hounde, *brachet*,' and Barret has 'A *brache* or *biche, canicula*,' while Mulost mentions 'a *brache* or *lytle hounde*.' 'Bracca, a *brache*, or a *bitch*, or a *beagle*.' Florio. 'Brachet, m. a kind of lytle hound. Brague, m. a kind of short-tayled setting dog; ordinarily spotted, or partie-coloured.' Cotgrave. 'Brachell, s. a dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.' Jamieson. See Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, ed. Morris, 1142. On the derivation see Prof. Skeat's Etym. Diet., and cf. Gabriell *racho* below.

⁸ See Brassuro and Brace.

⁹ Judging from the Latin equivalents given for this word the meaning seems to be a catapult or engine of war for shooting stones or arrows. Cooper renders *catapult* by 'An incusious of warre to shoote darters and quarrels: a kynde of *elyng*,' and *scorpio* by 'An instrument of warre like a scorpion that shooteth small arrows or quarrels.' 'Catapulta. An hevyd barwe. *Scorpio*. A venym arwe.' Medulla. 'Hec *catapulta*. A brodarw.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 278.

*Bragott¹; *jilromellum*.

*to Bray²; *jilare, cum pila tundere vel terere, & cetera; ubi to stampe.*

a Brayn; *cerebrum, cerebellum vel cerebulum.*

*a Brakan³; *filix; filiceus parti i-pium: versus:—*

¶ 'Ardentes filices homines dicuntur esse felices.'

*a Brakanbuske: *filicarium, felicitum.*

a Brake⁴; *pinella, vibea, rastellum.*

a Brandryth⁵; *nipis.*

tu Brandryth to set begynnys (byggyng A.) on⁶; *locamentum.*

a Brande; *fas, facula, ticio, tola, torris.*

*Bran; *cantabrum, furfur.*

¹ In the Miller's Tale, Chaucer describing Alison says—

'His mouth was sweete as bragot is or leth,

Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or netto'

C. T. 3261

**Idromellum*. Mede.¹ Metalla. 'A Bragget, drink, *promulca*.' Manip. Vocab. The following recipe for making Bragget is given in Cogan's Haven of Health, p. 232. 'Take three or foure gallons of good ale, or more, as you please, two daies or three after it is cleensed, and put it in a pottle by it selfe, then draw forth a pottell thereof, and put to it a quart of good English Honey, and set them over the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle fair and softly, and alwaies as any froth ariseth, skemme it away and so clarifie it; and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire, and let it coole, and put thereto of Pepper a pennyworth, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, of each two penny worth beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them over the fire to boyle againe a while, then being Milke-warme, put it to the rest, and stirre all together, & let it stand two or three daies, and put barme upon it, and drinke it at your pleasure.' In Lancashire Bragget is drunk on Mid-Lent Sunday, which is hence called *Bragget Sunday*.

'Spiced cakes and wafers worthily

Withe bragot and methie'

John Russell's Boke of Nurture, in the Babes Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 55, l. 816. Another recipe for Bragget is as follows: 'Take to x gallons of ale, iij pottell of hie wort, and iij quartis of honey, and putt thereto canell 3, iij, peper a shot or longe 3, iij, galin-gale 3, j, and clowys 3, j, and gingiver 3, ij.' MS. 14th Century. Taylor, in Drink and Welcome, 1637. A 3, back, says of Bragget, 'This drinke is of a most hot nature, as being compos'd of Spices, and if it once seale the sence, and enter within the circumselusion of the Peristomion, it doth much accelerate nature, by whose forcible attraction and operation, the drinker (by way of distribution) is easily enabled to afford blowes to his brother.'

² In Trevi's version of Glanville, De Propriet. Rerum, lib. xvii, c. 97. Flax, we are told, after being steeped and dried, is 'bounde in praty nyches and boundels, and afterward knocked, beaten, and brayed, and casted, rolled and quodded, ribbed and hekked, and at the laste sponne.' O. Fr. *breuer, brakier*.

* *Brake* or *Brachen* appears to have been used for many purposes, for Tusser says—

'Get home with the brake, to brue with and beke, To lie vnder cow, to rot vnder owe,

To cover the shed drie ouer head,

To serue to burne, for many a turne.'

Five Hundred Points, E. Dial. Society, ed. Heistère, p. 33, st. 33. See also *ibid.*, p. 42, st. 33. '*Filix*. A brak.' Medalla. A. S. *bracce*, pl. *braccan*.

³ Palgrave gives 'Brake, an instrument. *braye*.' and Huloet has 'Brake, for to worke dowgh or past, *mastra*.' The Manip. Vocab. and Barret also give 'Brake, *frangitamenta, mastra*.' In Jamieson we find 'Brak, break. An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core.' Cf. Dutch *brack*, a brake; *chabrank*, a flax dresser's brake, and A. S. *braccan*. '*Brinke*. A brake for hempe. *Braquer de chanvre*. To brake hempe.' Cotgrave.

⁴ In the Inventory of Thomas Robynson of Appleby, 1547, quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Cuninghame, we find 'One brass pott, iij pannes, *brandyte*, cressyngyng'; and in the Lane Med. MS., leaf 283, is a recipe quoted by Halawel, in which we are told to 'Take grene y-rlis of esche, and laye thame over a *brandyte*, and make a fire under thame &c.' '*Brantiron, andron*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A brantiron or potest, *choten*.' Barret. In the list of articles taken by the Duke of Suffolk from John Paston in 1463 we find 'ij rakke of yr n, ij *brandyte*, a almayr to kepe in nute,' &c. Paston Lett. 18, li 435. See *Brandyte* in P.

⁵ Ducange renders *Locamentum* by 'Concatenatio lignorum quæ solent flores in fundamentis

†to Branych¹; *crispare, vibrare, librare.*

†Brant (Branto A.)²; *abrugatus.*

Brasen; *creus.*

Brasse; *es*; *creus*, participium.

a Brasse pot; *annun.*

†a Brassure³; *braciale vel brachiale.*

to Brawde⁴; *epigramme.*

†a Brawdester; *epigramator, epigramatrix.*

†to Brawneche; *Fronlere, -descere, frondare.*

a Brawneche; *antes, frons, frondicula, propago, ramus, surculus; frond-eus, frondosus, ramulis* participia.

†a Brawneche gederer; *frondator.*

*pe Brawne of a man⁵; *musculus, fura.*

*Brawne⁶; *ayrini, pulpa; aprius, pulposus.*

addiciorum: assemblage de bois en usage pour maintenir les matériaux dans les fondement d'un édifice. The description seems to answer to our word *pâtes*. Halliwell gives 'Brandrith. A fence of wattles or boards, &c.' We have already had *loramentum* as the Latin equivalent of a Bande of a howso. The *Catholicon* explains *loramentum* to mean boarding or frame work compacted together. '*Loramentum* (concoctatio lignorum), gruntestunge, gruntest von holz geschlagen.' Dief. Compare Key, or knyttyng of ij wallys & Pyle in P.

¹ Apparently an error for Brandysh: I know of no instance of the spelling Branych; but the *Medulla* has '*vibro*. To braunchyn, or shakyn.' Cf. also P. Brawdeshyn (*brawenchyn* as man K).

² 'Brent. High, straight, upright, smooth, not wrinkled.' It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connection with *brwa*, as denoting a high forehead, as distinguished from one that is flat. Jamieson. In this sense it is used by Burns in 'John Anderson, my Jo,' where we find 'Your bonnie brow was *brent*.' A.S. *brant*, O. Icel *bratt*. See Halliwell, s.v. *Brant*.

³ Armour for the arms. In Ascham's, *Toxophilus* (Arber's reprint, pp. 107, 108), we find the following passage: 'Pm. Which be instrumentes [of shotynge]? Tox. *Bracer*, shotynge-glove, strynge, bowe and shafte . . . A *bracer* serveth for two causes, one to save his arm from the stryke of the strynge, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other is, that the strynge glydyng sharplye and quicklye of the *bracer* may make the sharper shoote.' Chaucer, Prologue to *Cant. Tales*, 111, describing the Yeoman, says—

'Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*,

And by his side a sword and a bokeler.'

In the *Morte Arthure* (E. E. Text Soc., ed. Brook), l. 1859, in the fight with the king of Syria, we are told that '*Bracers* burnyste bristis in sondyre;' see also l. 4247. Baret gives 'a *bracer*, *brachiale*,' and in the *Manip. Vocab.* we find 'a *bracher*, *brachiale*.' '*Brachiale*. A varibus.' *Medulla*. '*Bracelet*, a bracelet, wristband, or bracer.' Cotgrave. See also Florio, s.v. *Bracciale*. '*Brachiale*. Toppes in brachio, dextrale; *bracelet*.' *Trunage*. '*Brachiale*. A bracciletto; also a bracer.' Cooper. See also *Brace*, above, and P. Warbrace.

⁴ 'Alle his clothes *branded* up and down.' Chaucer, *Monke's Tale*, 3659. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's coats, amongst the cloths and dress occurs 'j pice of rode satyne, *branden* with the faunt fere.' *Paston Letters*, ed. Gardner, i. 477. 'Browdyn. Embroidered. Brandster. An embroiderer.' Jamieson. See also *Brothester*. In Cotgrave we find '*Brader*. To imbroyder. *Bradi*, Imbroydered.' See also Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xi. 464. A.S. *bræpan*, to braid, pp. *brægan*, *braden*.

⁵ '*Muscular*. A muscle or fleshy parte of the bodie compacte of flesh, veines, sinewes and arteries, serving specially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by means of the sinewes in it. *Musculosa*. Harde and stille with many muscels or brawnes of harde and compacte flesh' Cooper. Chaucer, in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, 546, tells us that

'The Mellers was a stout and for the nones,

Ful big he was of *brawne*, and cok of boones.'

and in the *Legende of Good Women*, *Dido*, l. 145, *Eneas* is described as of

'a noble visage for the nones,

And formed wel of *brawnes* and of loones.'

⁶ Cooper gives '*Pulpa*. The wooble of all trees that may be separated or cleft by the grayne of it, and is the same in timber that *musculus* is in a mans bodie. A *muscle* or

***Bredo**; *artocapus, artoceria, artocasius, libum, panis, pastellus, paniculus, placenta, simila, similago, siligo*, Sed hec tria per metonymiam.

***Breke**¹; *bracce, femorale, perizoma, saraballa*; *braccatus participium*.

***Breke of women**; *feminalia*.

†a **Breke belto**²; *brachiale, braccale, braccarium, lumbare, lumbatorium*.

to **Breke**; *frangere, collidere, confringere. ju-, per-, cf. findere, con-, dif-, de-, contundere, frustrare,*

frustellare, quassare, mampere, cor-, ab-, pro-, terere, cau-, exact, dec-, ruptare, rupturare,

to **Breke or tryspas**; *infringere, pneumaticari, transgredi.*

†a **Breker or tryspaser**; *previcator, transgressor.*

†to **Breke garth**³; *dissipare.*

†to **Breke as a man breke his fast**; *dissolvere.*

a **Brekynge**; *fraccio, fractura, fragmen, ruptura.*

a **Bremo**⁴; *bronus.*

†pe **Bredo**⁵ (**Bredo A.**) of a vesselle; *labrum, abies, absidia, ripa.*

fleschis parte in the bodie of man or beaste. A peece of flesh. **Pulpa. Brawle. Medulla. O. Fr. braun.*

¹ **Perizoma. A breeche: a cospiece.* Cooper. **Feminalis, -le. A womanis breech.* Medulla.

² See Bygirdle, above, and Pawnerherde, below. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, ed. Herbage, l. 2448, Guy of Burgunly cuts down Maubyn the thief, so that

'Forw is heued, chyn & berd And into þe breggyrdel him gerd,
þat swerd adounward felle, þan ful he adoun and bledle;'

and again, l. 3008, Roland cleaves King Conyer, and

'At ys breggyrdle þat swerd n-stod.'

Brechgerdel occurs in the Avenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, 225, and Sir J. Maundeville tells us in his Voyage and Travaile 'that balsam (bawme) cometh out of such trees, that ben non hyere than a mannes *brech-girdille*.' **Perizoma. A brekgyrdyl. Bredale. A breke gyrdyl or a paunce. Bracco. To brekyn. Saraballa: cerra, bracc.* Medulla. See Mr. Way's note, s. v. Drygyrdyl.

³ Compare Tusser, p. 53, st. 36—

'Keep safe thy fence, Scarre *brekthedge* thence.'

See Garthe, below.

⁴ Chaucer, Prologue to Cant Tales, 352, tells us of the Franchiseyn, that

'Ful many a fat patrich had he in mowe,
And many a *breem* and many a lye in stowe.'

Neckham, De Naturis Rerum, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, says, p. 148, '*Bremus vero bestia desiliens insidias, ad loca comosa fugit aquarum limpiditatem quasi a tergo habet perturbans, eoque delata tyranni spe, ad alios pisces se transfert.*'

⁵ In the Ancien Rible, p. 324, we are told that 'He þat nappes upon helle *bredde*, in topleð ofte al in er he lest wene.' Compare P. 'Perde, or brynke of a vesselle. *Marga.*'

Cotgrave has '*Aile*, a wing; also the brimme or breewoode of a hat.' Carr gives *Breuard* as still in use in the same sense. 'The corvus croppis and the beris now *breed*.' Gawin Douglas, Prol. Æneid xi, l. 77. '*Breid*. The surface, the uppermost part, the top of anything, as of liquids.' Jamieson. In Chaucer's description of the Pardoner, Cant. Tales, Prologue, 687, we are told that—

'His wallet lay byfore him in his lappe, *Bret-ful* of pardoun come from Rome al boot;'

And in the Knight's Tale, 1305, 'Emetreus, the kyng of Ynde,' is described as having

'A mantel upon his schuldre hangyng.

Bret-ful of robes reede, as fir sparkyng.'

So also House of Fame, 1032, '*Bret-ful* of besygys,' and in P. Plowman, C. Passus I, 42, we read, 'Hure bygys and hure bely were *bretful* y crummyd.' Compare Swad *brechtful*, brintfull. See also Ormulum, 11519, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, p. 32, l. 915, and Wright's Political Poems, l. 69. A. S. *bred*, trim, top. '*Cregud, breed* nifer.' Wright's

Vol. of Vocab., p. 54.

a Brere¹ (Breyr A.); *cardius*, *tribulus*, *vepres*, *veprecula*.
 †a Brerecruke²; *falestrum*.
 *a Breso³; *atlabus*, *brucus* vel *locusta*.
 a Bresto; *pectus*, *torax*, *pectusculum*; *pectoralis*.
 a Breste plate; *torax*.
 *a Bretasyng⁴; *propugnaculum*.
 a Breth; *ubi* ande.
 to Bretho; *suspirare*, *spirare*, *spiritum trahere*, & cetera; *ubito* Ande.
 a Brethyngo; *spiraculum*, *spiramen*.
 to Brewo; *pandoxer*.
 a Brower; *pandoxator* - *trix*, *brasiator* - *trix*.

†a Brewhowse; *pandoxatorium*.
 *a Bribur; *circumforans*, *lustror*, *sierfanta*.
 a Bridalle⁵; *nuptie*.
 a Brido; *sponsa*, *sponsus* *vir eius*.
 a Bridylle; *lorum*, *aurea*, *aurex*, *aurias*, *frenum*, *ora*, *lailulum*, *lupulum* est *frenum* *Acutissimum*.
 to Brydelle; *frenare*, *infrenare*.
 †with owtyn Bridylle; *effrenis*, *effrenus*, *infrenis*, *infrenus*.
 †a Bridylle rene; *habena*, *habenula*, *lorum*.
 a Bryge⁶; *pons*, *penticulus*; *penticus* *participium*.

¹ 'Cardius. A brymbel' Medulla. A. S. *brér*. 'Now in the crophe, now down in the breca.' Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 674.

² The *falestrum* was a sickle at the end of a long pole used for cutting brushwood. Soldiers armed with weapons resembling it (see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleopatra, l. 68, 'He rent the kayle with holes like a sithe') were called in Old French *bidanz* (Riquetfort). Tusser, in his list of tools, &c. necessary for a farmer, mentions a 'loush sithe,' which is the same instrument.

³ 'A Brize or Gadbee. *Talon, taon, manche aux lances*.' Sherwood. Cotgrave gives 'Talon. m. A brizze, Brimsee, Gadbee, Dunfle, Oxellie. *Talon marin*. The sea brizze; a kind of worm found about some fishes. *Tacen de mer*. The sea Brizze: resembles a big Cheslop, and hath sixteene feet, each whereof is armed with a hook, or crooked naile: This vermin lodging himselfe under the finnes of the Dolphin, and Tunny &c. afflicte them as much as the land Brizze doth an oxo. *Deser*. A cow to runne up and downe holding up her taile when the brizze doth sting her. *Reet. Aller à Sainet Reet*. To trot, gad, runne, or wander up and downe, like one that hath a brizze in histale. *Oestre Immonique*. A gad-bee, horse-flie, dunfly, brimsee, brizze.' Halliwell (who has the word misspelt *Brise*) gives a quotation from Elyot. Cooper has 'Bruchus. A grasse werme or locust to that hurteth corne, *Species est locustae purpurea nota*.' *Asilus*, which is given in the Prompt as the Latin equivalent, is rendered by Cooper, 'A greate flie biting beastes; an horse-flie or broese.' In the Reply of Friar Daw Topias (Wright's Political Poems, ii. 54) we read—

'When the first angel blew,
 Ther was a pit opend,
 Ther rose smotheryng smoke,
 And brese therinne,

Alle thei weren lich horses
 Araied into bataile,
 Thei stongen as scorpioun,
 And hadden mannys face

Tothel as a lion.'

'Brucus. A short worm or a brose. *Locusta*. A brose, or a sukkyl.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Bredespice. A port, or portall of defence, in the rampire, or wall of a towne.' Cotgrave. It properly means wooden towers or castles as appears from Ducange, s. v. *Bretachia*.

'And þe brytasyng on þe tour an heze

Dullfuly a-down wer caste.'

Sir Ferum's ras, ed. Herbage, 3315.

⁵ Originally a *bridle-ale* or wedding feast. An *ale* is simply a feast of any kind: thus we find beet-ales, woot-ales, church ales, &c. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 89 pp.

⁶ 'þu drou it þen and mæd a bryg
 Ouer a hitel burn to lig,—

þe burn of Sylow, and said,
 Quen þai þa bryg þær-over laid,' &c.
 Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 514, l. 8945.

A. S. *brygg*. 'Pons. A brygge.' Medulla.

† Brokyn lendis¹ (Broken lendyde A.); *lumbifRACTUS*; *lumbifragium est fissio lumborum.*

Brostyn²; *herniosus.*

A Brostynes; *hernia.*

a Broth; *brodium, muria est piscium.*

† a Brothester³ (Broudster A.); *anaglasurius, anaglasuria.*

a Browe; *ciliū, supercilium, juncicilium est spatium inter cilia.*

* Browes⁴; *Adipatum*; *Adipatus participium.*

Browyn; *fusus, & cetera*; *whi blake.*

* a Brocho; *firmaculum, monile, piarium, spinter, spinterculum; rarus* :—

¶ *Pectoris est spinter proprie, pariter que monile,*

Ornatus colli sit torques, & auris inauris,

Torques corpus habet, humeros armilla, monile

Colla, perichitides brachia, gemma manus,

Anulus in digito splendet, sed inauris in aure⁵.

a Broder; *frater ex eodem patre sed ex diversis matribus; fraternus, germanus ex eadem matre, eterminus, continus ex uno cetero.*

a Broder in law (Broder olawo A.); *leuir.*

a Broder son; *fratrus.*

† a Broderdoghter; *fratria.*

† to folow Broder in maneris; *fratrissare.*

† a Broderslaer; *fratricida.*

† a Brodir hede; *fraternitas.*

† a Broder wyfe; *fratrissa, glis, fratria.*

to Bruo⁶; *pandoxari.*

a Bruer; *pandoxator, pandoxatrix.*

† a Bruhows; *pandoxatorium.*

to Brulo⁷; *arsare.*

Brumo⁸; *genesta, merica, tramarica.*

to Brunno; *ardere, cremare, adolere, ardescere, ignire.*

¹ *LumbifRACTUS.* Brokyn in the [Lendys.] Medulla. See Lende. For *fRACTIO* the MS. has *spatio*.

² *Herniosus.* He that is hurst or hath his bowells fallen to his coddles. *Hernia.* The disease called bursting. Lyte, in his edition of Dodons, 1578, tells us, p. 87, that 'the Decoction of the leaves and roots [of the Common Mouse eare] drunken, doth cure and heale all woundes both inward and outward, and also *Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings*;' and again, p. 707, that 'the bark [of Pomegranate] is good to be put into the playsters that are made against *burstinges*, that come by the falling downe of the guttes.' *Hernia.* Beluyng of the bowaylles. *Herniosus.* Brostyn. Medulla. Cotgrave mentions a plant '*Bontomer, Rupture-wort, Burst-wort.*' *Hernia,* broke-ballechyd. Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 177.

³ Jamieson gives '*Broudster, an embroiderer; Broudyn, embroidered.*' See also Brawdester.

⁴ Parot has '*Browis, bruisse, or soppes; ossulr adipatur; soupe.*' See Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 3077, and Havelok, ed. Skeat, 924. *Bruys* occurs in the Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 19. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Brose.*

⁵ The following explanations of the various ornaments here mentioned are from Cooper: '*Spinter.* A troke; a bouskle; a clasp. *Monile.* A collar oriewall that women used to wear about their neckes; an ouche. *Torques.* A collar, or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to wear about one's necke. *Inauris.* A tynge or other lyke thinge hangyng in the eare. *Arailla.* A bracelet. *Anulus.* A ringe.' The Medulla renders them as follows: '*Spinter.* A lyn a brocho. *Torques.* A gytt eslere. *Inauris.* Be Aryng in the ere. *Perichitides.* ornamentum mulieris circa brachia et crura.'

⁶ 'Sukh us jai true now ha jai drunken.' Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2848. See also to Brewe, above.

⁷ Chaucer, in describing the Cook, says 'He cowde roste, and sethe, and broille, and frye.' Prologue, C. T. 383. O. Fr. *brûiller*.

⁸ Lyte, Dodons, p. 686, tells us that the juice of the broom 'taken in quantitie of a cut or litle glasse ful fasting is good against the Spinansie [quinsey] a kind of swelling with heate and payne in the throte, putting the sieke body in danger of chokyng; also it is good against the selachia.' See Wych, Jeremiah xvii. 6. A. S. *brēm*.

a Brunstone¹; *sulfur*; *sulfureus*.
 †a Brusket²; *punctusculum*.
 a Brusch for paynterys; *ceps*.
 a Brustylle; *seta*, *setula* diminutivum; *setosus*.

B ante V.

a Bucher; *carnifex*, & cetera; ubi a fleschour (fleschener A).
 †a Buchery³; *carnificium*.
 a Buclere; *antile*, *clayus*, *egida*, *egis*, *parma*, *pelta*, *umbo*, & cetera; ubi a boclere.
 †a Bucler plaer⁴; *gladiator*.
 †a Bucler playnge; *gladiatura*.

a Bufet⁵; *Alapa*, *Aporia*, *colaphus*, *ictus*, *iccin*, *percussio*.
 to Buffet; *Alapare*, *Alapizare*, *colaphizare*.

a Buffetter; *Alapus*, versus:—
 ¶ 'Qui dat qui recipit alapus alapus vocatur.'

a Buke; *liber*, & cetera; ubi a boke.

*a Bugylle (Bogylle A.)⁶; *bulbus*, *Animal* est.

†Bugille⁷; *buglossa*, *lingua bonis*, *herba* est.

a Buk; *dama*, *damula*.

¹ In the Priests of Conscience we are told that at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah 'It rayned fire fra heven and *brunstane*.' l. 4853. And in the Cursor Mundi account, ed. Morris, p. 170, l. 2841—

'Our laward rained o Jahn o-man Dan o lift, fire and *bristan*.'

Cf. Isid. *brannistain*, sulphur, from *brenna*, to burn, and *stain*, a stone.

² '*Brichet*. The bricket, or breast-peece.' Cotgrave. '*Eriscket*, the breast.' Jamieson.

³ A slaughter-house, shambles. In the Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Aldis Wright, p. 129, Wrath says, 'nevere mustyf ne bieche in *bochery* so glubliche wolde ete raw flesh and I ete it.' '*Macellum*. A bochery. *Maceria*. A bochery off [or] the stall.' Medulla. '*Boucherie*. A butcher's shambles, stall or shop.' Cotgrave. Amongst the officers of the Larder in the Household Ordinances of Ed. II. are mentioned 'two vallets de mestier, porters for the lardere, who shal receive the flesh in the *luchery* of the schatour, &c.' Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 34. '*Bocherye* or *bochers* shambles, where fleshe is soldo '*Carnarium*, *Macellum*.' Hulstet. '*Bochery*, *bocherie*.' Palsgrave.

⁴ '*Gladiator*. One playnge with a swoorde. *Gladiatoria*. Swoorde players in Rome set together in matches to fight before the people in common games thereby to accustom them not to be afrayde of killynge in warre.' Cooper. '*Gladiatura*. A bokeler playng.' Medulla. Fencing with the buckler, or buckler-play, is alluded to in the Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley, pp. 282-3. For an account of this play, see Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1858, p. 560, and Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Hazlitt, ii. 299.

'Upon the morn after, if I suth say,

A merry man, sir Robard out of Morlay,

A half eb in the Swin sight he the way;

There lord men the Normandes at *bukler* to play'

Song on King Edward's Wars, printed in Wright's Political Poems, i. 70.

⁵ Compare *Nekherynge*, below, and P. Bobet.

⁶ '*Bewgle*, or *bugle*, a bull, Hants.' Grose. '*The bagill* drawer by his hornis great.' The King's Quhair, ed. Chalmers, p. 87. '*Buffe*, *bugle* or *wylde oxe*, *bulbulin*.' Hulstet. '*A bugle*, *bulbulus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Dunbar, The Thissel and the Rois, we read

'And lat no *bugle* with his lusteous hornis The meik pluck-ox oppress.' St. xvi. l. 5.

'*Bugles* or *buffes*. *Vris*.' Withals. O. Fr. *bugle*, Lat. *bululus*. See also Jamieson, s.v. *Bowgle*. Andrew Broude, in his account of Bohemia, says 'In the woods be many wylde beastes; amonges al other beastes there be *Bugles*, that be as large as an oxe: and there is a beast called a *Bow*, lyke a *Bogle*, whyche is a vengeable beast.' Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, pp. 166, 167. In his note on this passage Mr. Furnivall quotes a passage from Topsell's History of Four-footed Beasts: 'Of the Vulgar *Bugil*. A Bugil is called in Latine, *Bulbulus*, and *Bugulus*; in French, *Bugle*; in Spanish, *Bufano*; in German, *Bugel*; &c. See Maundeville, p. 259, and Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.

⁷ Of this plant Neckham (De Naturis Rerum) says, p. 477—

'*Lingua lvis purgat cholera rubeamque nigramque*,

Et rix cardiao gratior herba datur.

Vim jnat occipitis quoniam sibi tradita defert,

Solent cum fidei decus esse hunc.'

See Oxetongo, below.

a Buket; *situla, cistrum, hauritorium, situla*.
 a Bukylle; *buccula, pluscula*.
 a Bukylle maker; *plusculus, plusculator, -trix*.
 to Bokylle; *plusculo; plusculans, plusculatus*.
 *A Bulas¹; *populum*.
 *a Bulas tre; *populus*.
 to Bule; *bulire, & cetera; vbi to cothen*.
 a Bulynge; *bullor, bullio*.
 to Bulhede²; *bulbus, capito, piscis est*.

a Bulle; *taurus; taurinus participium*.
 a Bulle (Bwille A.) of lede; *bulle*.
 to Bulle (Bwille A.) of a dore³; *grapa*.
 to Bulto; *polentriduare*.
 to Bultyng cloth (Bult clothe A.)⁴; *polentriduare; polentridualis*.
 a Bune; *precaria, postulacio, & cetera; vbi a askynge*.
 a Buntynge; *pratellus*.
 *a Burbylle in y^e water⁵; *bulle*.
 to Burde dermande (dormande A.)⁶; *Assolulla*.

¹ **Bullace*, a small black and tartish plum.' Halliwell. They are mentioned in Tusser's Five Hundred Points, chap. 34. 4. Bullace plums are in Cambridgeshire called *crickies*. 'Bulace and black-berries put on bryes growen.' William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 1809. See also Romant of the Rose, 1377. Irish *bulas*, a prune; Breton *pules*, a bullace; Gaul *bulastor*, a sloe. 'Bullerier. A bullace-tree or wilde plum-tree.' Cotgrave. 'A bullace, fructu. *Prunellam*.' Manip. Vocab.

² **Bullhead*, the fish, Miller's thumb.' Cotgrave gives 'Ane, m. an asse; also a little fish with a great head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's thumb.' According to Cooper *Capito* is a 'coldfishie.' The term is still in common use in the North for a *cod-pole*, in which sense it also occurs in Cotgrave: 'Capest. A Pole-head, or Bull head; the little vermine, whereof toads and frogs do come.' See also *ibid.*, s. v. *Tetard*. 'Hic nullus, A^o, a bulbyd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 253.

³ Apparently this means either the *handle* or a *stud* of a door. In Mr. Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. Dialect Society, is given 'Bule. The handle of a pot, pan, or other utensil. At Lancaster the flat wooden handle of an oster market basket.' Halliwell also has 'Bulis. The ornamental knobs on a bed-head. See Howell, sect. 12.' A. S. *bulia*. See note to *Burdun of a Buke*, below. The Medulla explains 'Grappa' by '*forasacn*,' but *grapa* in the present instance appears to be a made-up word, suggested by the knob-like or grape-like form of the thing meant.

⁴ In the Treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth (13th century), Wright's Volume of Vocabularies, p. 155, is mentioned 'a *bulunge*' or *bulung-clot*, the glossary continuing—

'Per *bulenger* (*bulinggi*) est cerevis. La flour e le furrie (of bren) demors.' And in Kennet's Antiquities of Ambrosden, a 'bulters-cloth.' The mediæval Latin name for the implement was '*turulantara*' (see Elfric's A. S. Glossary), from the peculiar noise made by it when at work; a word borrowed from Ennius, as signifying the sound of a trumpet, in Priscian, bk. viii. A portable *boulter* was called a 'tiffany.' *Bultellus* occurs in the Liber Customarum, p. 106. 'Bulting Cloth, a cloth used for sifting meal in malla. In 1534, the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Boston possessed 'a *bultyng* pipe covered with a yarde of canvase,' and also 'ij *bultyng* clothes.' Peacock, English Church Furniture, p. 189, quoted in Peacock's Glossary of Manly &c., E. D. Soc. In the Union Inventories, p. 29, occurs, 'in the *Boultynge* house, one daugh trough, ij *bolting* skiffes' (hatches), i. e. vessels into which meal is sifted. 'Boltynge, the coarse meal separated from the flour.' Peacock's Glossary. See also Paston Letters, iii. 419. The word came to be used metaphorically as in the phrase 'to bolt out the truth,' i. e. to sift the matter thoroughly and ascertain the truth. Thus in Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandrie (E. Dial. Soc., ed. Herrtage, p. 152)—

'If truth were truly bolted out, As touching thrift, I stand in doubt
 If men were best to wine.'

'Boultynge clothe or bultur, *blutern*. Boultynge tubbe, *huesche a blutern*.' Indragave. 'Pistores habent ceras qui politrudant farinam grossam cum polentridio delicato . . . Politrudiant, id est blutent, et dicitur a pollem quod est farina et trudo. Politrudium Gallie dicitur *bollet* (*bollet*).' Dictionarius of John de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 127.

⁵ **Bul's*. A burbyll. *Scales*. To brakyv vp, or burbelyv. Medalla. See also *Belle in the Water*.

⁶ In Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, we are told of the Frankelyn that

†a Bar tre¹; *sambucus, sambucetum* ibi crescant.

a Buschelle; *butulus liquidorum est, bucus, molius, butillus, modiolus, tessera.*

a Buse for a noxe²; *buectum.*

†a Bussard³; *arpia, picus.*

*a Buske⁴; *arbutum, dumus, frutex, fructetum, fruticetum, rubus, rubetum.*

*a Buyste⁵ (Bust A.); *alabastrum, alabastratum, pixis, hostiarium pro hostijs.*

*Bustus; *rudis, rigidus.*

to be Bustus; *rudere.*

a Bute (Buyt A.) of ledir or wan-

dis⁶; *crepida, crepidula, diminutivum, occia.*

*Bute (Buyt A.); *Auctorium, augmentum* As in cosyng.

*to Bute (Buytt A.); *Augmentare.*

to Bute (Buytt A.); *ocrear, ocreis ornare.*

a Butewe⁷; *ocresla.*

a Buthe; *emptorium, caducum, tenerium, meritorium, opella, staciuncula.*

Buytingo rbi Buytt (A.).

a Butler⁸; *acalius, indeclinabile, acellarius, pincerna, promus, propinator.*

¹ 'Bar-tree, or Bort-tree, the elder tree. From the great pith in the younger branches which children commonly bore out to make pot-guns (sic) of them.' Ray's Glossary of North Country Words. In Lancashire elderberry wine is called *Bortreejuice*: see Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., and Jamieson, s. v. Bortree. 'Sambuca, Sambucus. Hyllyr.' Medulla. Lyte, Dodgens, heads his chapter xliij, p. 377. 'Of Elder or Bortree.' 'Sambucus. Bortre or hydal tre.' *Ortus Vocab.*

² 'Boose, an ox or cow-stall. Ab. A. S. *booth*, praesepe, a stall.' Ray's Gloss., ed. Skeat. 'A boose, stall, *booth*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Boose, and Cribbe, in P.; and Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, E. D. Soc., s. v. Boose. 'Hoc boster, a boose.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 235. 'Boose, Boise, Boose. A cow's stall. To Buse. To enclose cattle in a stall.' Jamieson. 'Boia. A booc.' Medulla.

³ 'Picus. A byrde making an hole in trees to breede in: of it be three sortes, the first a Specht, the seconde an Hicwaw, the thyrde which Aristotle maketh as bigge as an beane is not with us. Plinde addeth the fourth, which may be our witwell.' Cooper.

⁴ 'Buske, *dumetum*.' Manip. Vocab. *Bucus* = woodland, occurs in *Liber Customarum*, pp. 44, 670. 'Abod vnder a busk.' Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 3069.

⁵ In English Metrical Homilies, p. 148, the devil is described as passing a certain hermit's cell, and we are told that

'Ingates on himside he bare, And amplices als luche ware.'

See also P. Plowman, A. xii. 68, and the History of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xv. 463, 479, xvii. 131, 137, &c. 'Buist, Buste, Boist. A box or chest. Meal buist, chest for containing meal.' Jamieson. 'Boiste. A box, pix, little casket.' Cotgrave. 'A Booste, boze, pixis.' Manip. Vocab.

⁶ I know of no instance of boots made of twigs (*canalis*), which appears to be the meaning here, being spoken of, but the Medulla gives '*Carabus*. A boot made of wekerys,' and renders *ocrea* by 'a boot or a coker.' '*Ocrea*. To botyn.' '*Crepidula*. Calceamenti genus cupis talibus lignis suppellex pluribus clavis conjungebantur; *chaussure à semelle de bois* (*Arta Sanctorum*).' D'Arma.

⁷ '*Butere*, a kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV, p. 119; Howard Household Books, p. 139.

⁸ See his duties &c. described in the Boke of Curtasye, printed in the Harleian Echo, ed. Furnivall, p. 199, and also at p. 152. The Middle English form was *butler*, *botler*, as in Wyclif, Genesis xl. 1, 2. Douce gives the form *bottelarius* as occurring in the Laws of Malcolm II of Scotland, c. 6, § 5. The word is derived from the Norm. Fr. *bottiller* from l. Lat. *bota*, or *butta*, a butt, or large vessel of wine, of which the *bottelarius* (*botteller*, or *butler*) of the early French kings had charge. So the *bottler* of the English kings took prieger of the wines imported, one cask from before the mast, and one from behind. *But* in later times meant a measure of 126 gallons, but originally it was synonymous with *delium* or *ton*. *Bouteille* is a diminutive from *butta*; and the 'bottary' is the place where the *butte* were kept.

a Buttok; *nates, natica, naticula*, diminutivum.
 a Buttoñ¹; *fibula, nodulus, bulla*.
 to Buttoñ; *fibulare, consilulare*.
 a Butry; *Apotheca, cellarium, pin-*
ceriaculum, promptuarium, pro-
pina, penus, -i, penus-nus, penus,
-aris, penum, penu indeclinabile.
 *a Butto; *meta*.
 Buttyr; *butirum*.
 Buttir marko. (A.)
 ta Buttyr floe; *papilio*.
 a Buttyr²; *scalprum, scalprus, sca-*
ber, scabrum.

a Buttir³; *ubi myiedromyllz; Axi*
est.
 *Buxum; *clemens, propicius, flexi-*
bilis, flavosus, pociens, obidius,
pronus.
 †Buxumly; *clementer, pocienter,*
prone, obidienter.
 a Buxumnes; *clemencia, colibencia,*
colibencia, flexibilitas, pociencia,
propiciacio.
 †vu Buxum; *inobidius, contumax,*
impociens, ostinax, pertinax, re-
bellis, inclemens.

Capitulum Tercium C.

C ante A.

ta Caban of cuke (cuke A.)⁴; *ca-*
pua.

a Cabille; *rulens, & cetera; ubi a*
rape.
 ta Cade⁵; *domestica vel domesti-*
cus, et ovis vel avis domestica.

¹ Compare Knoppo of a scho.

² This appears to mean a pruning knife. Catgrave gives *Boter*, to prune or cut off the superfluous branches of a tree. *Scalprum*, according to Cooper, is 'a shauyge knife; a knife to cutte vines,' and according to the *Medulla* 'a penne knyf.'

³ 'Myedromyll, or a butere.' *Ortus*. The bittern is still known as a 'Butter-lamp,' or a 'mire-drum,' in the north of England. In the *Nominate* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 220) it is called 'buturre,' other forms of which were *bitter, bittor, and bittonr*. In the *Liber Custumarum* we find, pp. 304 6, the form *butor*, and on p. 82, *butore*. *But-r* occurs in *Middleton's Works*, v. 289, and in the *Baker's Book*, p. 37, amongst other birds are mentioned the 'bustard, *bitoure* and shoveler,' a form of the name which also occurs on p. 49, l. 696, and p. 27, l. 421. In the *Boke of Keruynge*, printed in the same volume, p. 162, are given directions for the carving of a 'hytturre.' Five herons and *bitors* are mentioned amongst the poultry consumed at a feast, temp. Richard II, *Antiq. Report*, i. p. 78. 'Burnakes and *bitours* in baterde dysches.' *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brook, 189. 'Hearon, *Byttour*, Shoveler, being yong and fat, be lightlier digested than the crane, and be *bitour* sooner than the Hearon.' Sir T. Elyot, *Castell of Health*, leaf 31. '*Gulstrand*, the fowle learned a *bittor*. *Butor*, a *bittor*.' Catgrave. The bittern is said to make its peculiar noise, which is called *bumblyng*, and from which it derives its second name, by thrusting its bill into the mud and blowing. To this Chaucer refers in the Prologue to the *Wyf of Bath*, 116—

'A= a bytoure bumblyth in the myre,

She layde hir mouthe unto the water down.'

See also *Mire-drombylla*. '*Onocrotalus, byttore*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.

⁴ '*Capua*. A tawene or victaylyng house.' Cooper.

⁵ '*Cade lamb*, a pet lamb "reared by hand." *Pencok's Gloss. of Manley &c.* '*Caset lamb or celt &c.*, a *cade lamb*, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand.' *Ray's South Country Glossary*, E. D. Soc. ed. Skeat. In the *Nominate* (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 219) the word *canacia* (probably for *canaria* = a six-year old sheep) is explained as 'Anglice, a cnd.' '*A cade lamb, Apus Domestica, doud obicure*.' Littleton. Still in use, see Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Glossary*, 1879.

Casse ¹; *acus, palea, paleola, folliculus, theca.*

ta Casse hows; *puliare, puliarium.*

n Cage; *catasta, volucrium.*

n Cake ²; *torta, tortula, diminutivum.*

Calde; *frigus, frigiditas, tepiditas, geliditas, alpe, algeria.*

†Calde of *þ* axes ¹; *frigor.*

Calde; *algidus, frigidus, tepidus, gelidus, frigidus, gelidus.*

to be Calde, or **make calde**; *Algere, -gescere, frigere, re-, frigesce, re-, frigidare, re-, in-, tepescere.*

ta Calde plaze; *frigidarium.*

Caldrekyn ⁴; *frigerosus, & cetera; ubi calde (A.).*

n Calderon (**Caldron** A.) ⁵; *calderon, lebes, eniola, coculum (coculum A.), enium, enulum*

(*enidum A.*), *feruarium, (enidum A.).*

†Cale ⁶; *olus, olusculum, diminutivum, caulis, olerens.*

ta Cale lefs (**Calefo** A.); *caulis.*

ta Cale seller; *olitor, -trix.*

n Cale stok ⁷; *magdalis.*

ta Cale worme ⁸; *crucis, alacus, cucurbitulus, vicia, vicia.*

n Calfe; *vitulus; vitulinus, participium.*

†to Calfe; *fetare.*

twith Calfe; *fetosus.*

þe Calfe of *þ* legs; *crus, crusculum, cura.*

ta Cale garth; *ortus, & cetera; ubi a garlynge.*

Calko ⁹; *creta, calx.*

†Calko; *cretosus.*

¹ A. S. *caef*, chaff. Hampole, *Pricks of Conscience*, 314S, says—

‘als fyre þat *cafe* son may bryn,

gold may melt þat es long þar-in.’

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 701, has—

‘Me lust not of the *caf* ne of the stree,

Maken so longe a tale as of the corn.’

See **Barlycasse**, above.

² *Fourte*. A great loaf of household or browne bread (called so in Lannois and Dauphiné). *Tourteu*. A cake (commonly made in haste, and of lesse compasse than the *gouteu*); also a little keefe of household or browne bread; also a Pancake. Cotgrave.

³ Palegrave gives ‘Chyveryng as one dothe for colde. In an axes or otherwise, *frilleux*, Ague, axes, *figure*.’ See also *Aires*. *Aris* or *Ares* is from Lat. *accessum*, through Fr. *accès*, and is in no way connected with A. S. *æce*. Originally meaning an approach or coming on of anything, it at an early period came to be specially applied to an approach or sudden fit of illness: thus Chaucer has, ‘upon him he had an hote *accere*.’ *Black Knight*, l. 136, and Chaucer, ‘fel into a sekenes of feures or *accere*.’ *Paris & Vienn*, p. 25.

⁴ Very susceptible of cold, or very cold. ‘Caldrycke, or full of cold. *Algosus*.’ Hulst. Jamieson gives ‘*Caldrych ali* used as synonymous with *Caldryfe*. Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude*, cold, and *riek*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-riek*, rich in blindness, *deaf-riek*, very deaf, &c.’

⁵ *Lebes*. A cauldron to boyle in; a kettle. Cooper. *Enium* is of course for *aleuenum* or *aleum*, a vessel of brass.

⁶ *Olus*. The herbe Cale, or Coleworts. Cotgrave. See Jamieson, s. v. Kail.

‘Qua he was þa *cale* gaderand, And stanged Jam in þe hand.’

A neider start vte of þe sand

Cursor Munch, p. 718, l. 12526.

⁷ *Olus*. A courtes. Medulla.

⁸ *Magdalis*. A col stock. Medulla. *Magdalis*. A kinde of the hearbe *Isopetium*; after other onely the stalks of it; after some the roots. Cooper. In Skelton's *Why Come ye Nat to Court?* 350, we read—

‘Nat worth a shyttel-cocke, Nat worth a sowre *calstocke*’

⁹ *Erucis*. A colewyrn or a carlok. Medulla. *Erucis*. A coleworm or a carlok. Ort.

Vicia. *Erucis*. The worme called a canker, commonly upon the colewourtes. Cooper.

Crucis. *Erucis*. The worme which *creaseth* most commonly on colewourtes, some do call them the dewys goldwyng & some the colewort worme. *Erucis*. Hulst.

¹⁰ A. S. *cale*.

†a Candylweke; *lichinus, lichinum*.

†a Candylsnytynge¹; *licinus, licinum*.

†Caned; *Acidus*.

†Canyng² of ale²; *Acor*.

Canylle³; *cinamomum, Amomum*.

a Cankyr; *cancer, -is secundum antiquos, sed noli est secunde declinationis, cancer, -ei*.

a Canon; *canon*.

*Canopo; *canopeum; canopus, participium*.

*a Cantell⁴; *minutall*.

†Cantebery (Cantyrbery A.); *cantuarria; cantuariensis*.

a Canvas; *canabus, carentiullum*.

*a Capo; *capa, capula, caracalla, caracallum, delmatica cantoris est*.

*a Capylle⁵; *caballus*.

a Capon⁶; *capo; Altis, gallinarius*.

¹ There appears to be some error here, the scribe having apparently copied the same Latin equivalents for Candylsnytynge as for Candylweke, to which *lichinus* or *lichinum* properly apply. Candylsnytynge is the act of snuffing a candle, or, if we understand the word *instrument*, a pair of snuffers. 'Suite. To snuff, applied to a candle.' Jamieson. '*Lichinus*. Candleweyke.' Ortus. '*Papale*. The weyke or [off] a candyl. *Lichinus*. A weyke off a candyl. *Lichinum*. The knast off a candyl.' Medulla. See to Snyte and Weyke.

² Said of vinegar when containing mould, or turned sour. Similarly in the version of Bona's Son of the Christian Faith, by R. Fyll, Lond. 1572, l. 124, we find—'It is meruile that they [the Priests] doe not reserue the wine as well as the breade, for the one is as precious as the other. It were out of order to saye they feare the wine will eger, or waxe pilled, for they hold that it is no more wine.' See P. Eger. '*Acor*: canyng of ale.' Ortus Vocab.

³ '*Candle*, our moderne Cannell or Cinnamon.' Cotgrave. 'And the Lord spak to Moyses, sayynge, Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis . . . the half of the *candel* [*cinamomum*].' Wyclif. Exodus xxx. 23. 'I ha sprengd my liggynge place with myrré, and aloes, and canell.' Ibid. Proverbs vii. 17. See also *Romance of the Rose*, p. 28, '*candle*, and setwale of prys.' In Trevisa's History, l. 99, we are told that 'in Arabia is store mir and *candel*.' In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Rubens Book, ed. Furnivall), p. 11, '*Synnamone, Canelle*, red wyne host & drye in þair doynge,' are mentioned amongst the ingredients of Ypocras. Is the name derived from its taste-like stalk? *Candel* also occurs in the Recipe for Chauden souz of Swannes, given in Harl. MS. 1725, l. 18. See note to Chawdaway. '*Cinamomum*. *Canel*.' Medulla. See also Cinamome. '*Canel*, appec, or tre so called. *Amomum*.' Huloet. '*Candle* & gingiure & licoriz.' Lagaason, l. 17,744.

⁴ Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, l. 2150, says that—

'Natura hath nat take his bygynnyng
Of no partye ne *cantel* of a thing,
But of a thing that partyt is and stable.'

Shakespeare also uses the word—

'See, how this River comes me crackling in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge halfe moone, a monstrous *cantle* out.'

1st Hen. IV., III. i. 98.

And also in Ant. & Cleop. III. x. 4. According to Kennett MS. 38, *Cantelle* means 'any indefinite number or dimension': thus in MS. Cantab. FF. ii. 38, l. 123 (quoted by Halliwell) we read—

'And a *cantell* of Lys schylle Flewe fro byn ynto the fylde.'

Burguy gives '*Chantel cantel, coin quartier, morveau, chanteau*.' '*Minutal*. A cantyl of bred.' Medulla. Compare P. '*Partyn, cantyn, or delyn, parciour*.'

⁵ '*Capyl, Capul, z. A horse or mare*.' Jamieson. '*Caballus*. A horse; a caple.' Cooper. From a passage in Ralf Collyear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, a '*Capylle*' appears to be properly applied to a *cart-horse*, as distinguished from a '*coursour*,' a charger or saddle-horse. Rauf on his arrival home orders 'two knafis'

'The one of þow my *Capill* ta.

The other his [King Charles'] *Coursour* alawa.' P. 6, l. 114.

See Carte hors below. 'Thanne Conscience vpon his *Caple* kaireth forth faste.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 23. '*Caballus*. A stot.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Altis* is rendered by Cooper, 'frankel or fiddle to be made fatte.'

*a Cappe¹; *pilius, pileus*.
 *a Cappe of a flayle²; *capja*.
 †Cappyd; *cappatus*.
 †to Cappe; *cappa* at, -avi, -re.
 a Captan; *Archidensis, capitaneus, castellanus, castellaris*.
 *a Carolle³; *corca, chorus, pecten*.
 a Carde⁴; *cardus, carpatium*.
 a Carde maker; *carptarius*.
 †a Carder; *carptis*.
 a Cardialkyle or cardlake⁵; *cardia, cardinea*.
 †a Cardynge; *carptarium*.
 a Cardinall; *cardinalis; cardinalis participium*.

a Carriage; *rustica, carthaginensis*.
 *a Carion; *caliver, furvus, fulutula, n. clivium, corpus; martianus participium*.
 a Carlas; *carthecium*.
 *a Carle (Caryle A.)⁶; *rusticus, cetera; vbi a charle*.
 a Carre; *carthan, carrus, carrum*.
 †Carsay⁷; *later*.
 a Carte; *higa, higu, carecta, carrus*.
 †a Carte band (Carbond A.)⁸; *crusta, crustula diminutivum*.
 a Carter; *Amis, carolus, verolarius, qualequarius, caretarius*.
 †a Carte hows; *carectaria*.

¹ **Galerus*. An hatte: a pirwike. **Pileus*. A cappe or bonet. Cooper. **Galerus*. A coyle of lather. Medulla. A. S. *crype*, which appears as the gloss to *plaxeta* in Meiss's glossary. **Galerus, vel pilus*, fallen hat. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 22.

² *The band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather. Halliwell *loc. cit.* See Flayle, below.

³ In the Cursor Mundii, p. 438, l. 7600, we are told that after David had slain Goliath: "Per carolet wies bi je way. Of fair carol sache was je sarge, &c."

Compare the account of the same event in Wyclif, 1 Kings, xxi. 11. *Pecten* is used hereafter as the equivalent for a Wrast. "Thire is carole of mable gent." Alexander, 1843.

⁴ **Cardes* or wool combs. *Hant el Hant, pectines*. Baret. **Cardes*. Cards for wool, &c., working cards. *Cardier*. A card-maker. Cotgrave.

⁵ **Cardiaque*. A consumption, and continuall swat, by the indisposition of the heart, and parts about it. Cotgrave. **Cardinea*. That hath the wringing at the heart. Cooper. Ratsom upon Bartholomew, lib. vii. cap. 32. "Of heart-quaking and the disease *cardinea*, says, 'heart-quaking or *Cardinea* is an evil that is so called because it cometh often of default of the heart,' &c. **Cardinea*, (1) qui patitur morbum cordis; (2) morbus ipse. Dineage. **Cardia*; *quidam morbus*. A cardyake. Medulla. See Piers Plowman, C. vii. 78 and xlii. 82. The word also occurs in Chaucer's Pardoner's Prologue, l. 27, and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 493, where we are told that the Pardoner "caust a *cardial* ill, & a cold sob."

⁶ **Carticus*. An uplandman. Wright's Vol. Vocab. p. 182. **Carticus*. A charle. Medulla. **A carle, Rusticus*. Manip. Vocab.

⁷ Cooper renders *lille* by 'A brigantine, or coats of force double plated, or double mayled.' Palgrave gives 'Carsey cloth, *cresg*,' and Cotgrave '*Caris, cresum* kerse.' Harrison in his Description of Eng. ed. Furnivall, i. 172, says that an Englishman was contented 'at home with his fine *carale* losen and a meane clap.' **Carsaye*. The woollen stuff called Kersey. Jamieson. The Medulla explains *lille* as 'a little off cloth cut off the under woundyn.' For the origin of the word see Sleat, Etym. Diet. xvi. Kersey.

⁸ A plate of iron. Cotgrave gives **Happe* f. A chape, or the booke of a chace; or a buckle to chape with; also the clowt, or band of iron that is nailed upon the arme, or end of an axletree, and keeps it from being worn by the often turning of the nave (of a wheel). This appears from the definition of *crusta* given by Cooper, 'bullions or ornaments that may be taken off,' to be the meaning in the present instance, but a *cart band* also signifies the *tire* of a wheel. Cotgrave has **Bande*. The stroke of a wheel, and Elliot, Diet. 1759, gives **Aband*. The stroke of a cart wheel, wherin the spokes be sette. *vieta*. A boepe or stroke of a carte. W. de Biddesworth in naming the parts of a cart speaks of *les bandes de les roes*, which is rendered in the gloss as 'the carts-bands.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. **Bande*. A welt or gird; the streak of a cart wheel. Cotgrave. See also Clowte of yren, and cf. Copbands.

†a Carte hors; *veredus, caballus*.
 †a Carte spurro¹; *orbis*.
 †a Cartwright; *carrestarius*.
 †a Carte sadille²; *sella veredaria, lollilodium*.
 a Case; *casus*.
 †a Case for spongs or oder thyngis; *theca*.
 to Caste; *jacere, emittere, effundere, torquere, con-, jaculari, balcin* *græc. exigere, jectare; verus—*
 †Si non vis *jacere, lapidem* *permittere jacere*.
 to Cast agayn; *reicere*.
 to Caste away; *abieciere, proicere, ab-* *icinus voluntate, proicinus iussu* *a'terum*.
 to Caste a darto; *jaculari, torquere,* *con-*.
 †to Caste be hinde; *deiacere, deicere*.
 to Castin; *juicere, jmittere*.
 to Caste down; *sternere, ab-, con-,*

pro-, diruere, dem-liri, subuercere, *obruere, jessundare*.
 Caste down; *stratus, pro-, dirutus,* *demolitus*.
 to Caste owte; *eiocere, ciastare, dimi-* *nuare*.
 †to Caste ouer; *trahere*.
 †a Castelle; *castrum, castellum, cas-* *tellulum, defensio, munimen, mu-* *nicipium, oppidum, oppidulum,* *opus, (ops, menes A.)*.
 †to sett in Castelle; *jacastrare*.
 †Castynge; *jacicus, emittens, iectans*.
 †Castynge as a bowe; *flexibilis, et,* *Arcus meus est flexibilis, an' ve-* *locastynge³*.
 a Castyngdown; *prostratio, subuercio*.
 a Catto; *catus, mureligus, musio,* *pila*.
 †a Cattyle (Catalle A.)⁴; *lanugo,* *herba est*.
 †a Cature⁵; *escurius*.

¹ Cooper gives '*Orbita*. Virg. Geo. A carte wheele: the tracke of a carte-wheele made in the ground.' 'The tracke, or Cart-wheele Rut. *Orbita*.' Withals. The Medulla has '*Videtur*. A furthe or cart spore. *Orbita*. A cart spore,' and The Ortus explains *orbita* as '*vestigium curri vel rote: ab orbe et rota dicta: et dicitur orbita quasi obliuiter vel riu*.' A. S. *spor*, a track; which we still retain in the term *spore*, applied to the track of deer, &c. Compare 'Foster, *Vestigium*.' Manip. Vocab. and P. Whele Spore.

² 'Carsadde. The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the train or shafts of the carriage.' Jamieson. 'The saddle placed on the shaft-horse in a cart, carriage, or waggon.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Compare P. Plowman, B. ii. 179. '*Cartsadde*, þe comissarie, owre carte shal he leue.' '*Cartsadde, dorsuale*.' Hulout. Fetherbert, Duke of Humberdry, B. B. 5, speaks of '*a cartsadde*, bakbandes and belybandes.'

³ That is 'well-casting.'

⁴ '*Cattula*. The heads of the great bulrush.' Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. '*Lingys*. The soft heares or mossiness in fruites and herbes, as in charie, &c.' Cooper. Jamieson says, '*Cat-Tails*, 4. pl. Hares tail rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum* Linn. also called *Cattas down*, *Cat-tails*.' Lyte, Deleens, p. 512, says that the 'downe or cotton of this plant is so fine, that in some countries they fill quishions and beddes with it.' He adds, 'Turner collecteth it in Englishe, Redd Mace, and *Cattas tyle*: to the which we may ioyn others, as Water Turbin, Marcho Beull, or Pestill, and Doncho downe, because the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happen to fall in to the eares. . . . The leaves are called *Matte reeds*, because they make mattes therewith. . . . Men have also experimented and proved that this cotton is very profitable to heale broken or halowe knees, if it be layde upon.' See also the quotation from Gerard in Mr. Way's note on Mowle. '*Cat's tail; typha*.' Withals. '*Cattas tyle*, herbe, whiche some cal horse-tails, *Canda equina*.' Hulout.

⁵ '*Escurius*: a cater.' Ortus Vocab. Barlet gives 'a Cater: a steward: a manciple: a provider of cates, *opamator, un dispensier; qui achete les viandes*,' and Palsgrave 'Provider cates, *dispensier*. Catur of a gentylman house, *dispensier*.' Turner, in his Five Hundred Points, &c. p. 20, says—

'Make wisdoms controller, good order thy clerke, Provision Cater, and skil to be cooke.'
 'Catur, or parveyours of viayles, *Opamator*.' Hol. et. 'The Cater buyeth very deere cates, *Opamator cates form erit candelis*.' Herman. From a Fr. form *centier* from *cente*, a buying, used by Chaucer, Prol. 573.

*a Cawcion¹; *cawcio*.

*a Cawdillo²; *cellarium*.

a Caulo³; *caula*.

a Causo; *causa*, *erga*, *declinabitur antiquitus*, *argum*, *gratia* & *ratio*; *sed causa multas habet species, ratio pu[n]ctissimas, & causa rem antecedit, ratio perficit; jus, occasio, res.*

be Causo; *causa*, *pretextu*, *contemplatione*, *gratia*, *intuitu*, *obtentu*, *occasione*.

C ante E.

a Cedir tre; *celrus*, *cedra*; *cedrinus*.

+Cele⁴; *vbi happy* (& *vbi blyssede A.*)

Celydon⁵; *celidonia*, *herba est*.

a Celle; *cella*, *cellula*, *conclauis*.

a Celler; *cellarium* (*apoteca*, *cella-*

rium, *penus*, -i, *penus*, -ris, *penus*, *peni*, *indeclinabile*, *penus*, *eris*, &), & cetera; *vbi a butry*.

a Cellerer; *cellarius*, *cellararius*.

a Censuro; *vide in S. littera*.

Centary⁶; *centauria*, *fel terre*.

a Cepture; *ceptrum*.

*a Cerkylle; *Ambago*, *Ambages*, *ambicio*, *ambitus*, *circus*, *circulus*, *ciclus*⁷, *siulus*, *circuitus*, *gicus*, *lustrum*, *lustratio*, *lustramen*, *spera*, *sperula*, *dianutium*.

half a Cerkylle; *semicirculus*.

Cortan; *certus*, *verus*.

†to be Certan; *constare*, *restare*.

Certainly; *certe*, *quoque*, *porro*, *quin*, *etique*; *versus*:

**Est stultus porro qui necesse vivere porro.*

¹ 'The king suor vpe the box, and cawcion vound god,
That he al clanhiche to the popas loking stod.'

Robert of Gloucester, ed. Hearne, p. 556.

So also in King Alisaunder, l. 2811, in Weber Metr. Rom. i. 110—

'And they weore proude of that cite; And ful of everiche in payte:

Kauyon they nolde geve, ne bidde.'

The word frequently occurs in this sense of 'hostages, security'; see Hollinshead, iii. 1584, 'hostages that should be given for cautions in that behalfe.' It is still in use in Scotland for 'bail, security.'

² In the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 14, l. 431, we are told how Kit, the tapster, her Paramour, and the Ostler

'Sit & ete þe cawdell, for the Pardonere þat was made

With sugir & with swete wyne, rist as hym-cliffe bade.'

*A calle. *Potiuncula ouacea*; *ouacea*. A caudel. *Potio*. An ote caudel. *Arenaceum*. Manip. Vocab. 'Of sweet Almonds is made by skille of cokkes . . . caudels of Almonds, both comfortable to the principall parts of the body and procuring sleepe. . . . Almond caudels are made with ale strained with almonds blanched and brayed . . . then lightly boyled and spiced with nutmeg and sugar . . . as pleaseth the party.' Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, pp. 98, 99. See also Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

³ 'Caula. A sheepe house; a folde.' Cooper. 'Caula. munimenta ovium; *bariles* pour renfermer les moutons, parc.' Ducange. 'Caula. A atabyl, a folde, or a shep cote.' Medulla. 'A Caule, pen; *caula*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ A. S. *salig*. 'Felic, wely or blisful: *Felicio*, to make wely.' Medulla Grammatica.

'There is *ely* cudeles beyng and cudeles blys.'

MS. Addit. 10053.

⁵ 'Chelidonia. The hearbe Selandine [*Celandine*].' Cooper. Of this plant Neckham says—

'Mira chelidonia, virtus clarissima reddit

Lumina, docta tibi probat hirculo fidem.'

De Naturis Rerum, p. 478 (Rolla Series).

See also Lyte's De laeons, p. 31.

⁶ 'Centary. A herb of Mars.' Colles' Dict. 1676. '*Fel terre*. *Centaurium*.' Cooper. The plant is mentioned in the Promptorium, p. 154, under the name '*Feltryke*, herbe,' on which see Mr. Way's note.

⁷ MS. *Cleus*.

†to Certesye; *certificare, certiorare.*

†to Ceruyll¹; *exacerbare.*

†to Ceruyllor; *exacerbatur.*

to Cesso; *cessare, desinere, desistere, dimittere, destare, emittere est ordinem interrumpere, premittere ex toto relinquere, supercedere.*

a Cessynge; *cessario, deficio, intermissio.*

like to Cesso; *cessatundus* (A.).

Cante H.

*Chasir (Chasir A.)²; *commercium.*

to Chasir; *commutare.*

a Chasyringe; *commercium, commutatio.*

*a Chasto³; *maxilla, mala, faux, mandibula, mandula, mola; maxillaris, participium.*

A Chaste; *ab[1]* Arowe (A.).

A Chaste; *eli spere, &c.* (A.)

Chastmonde⁴. (A.)

a Chayere; *cathedra, orchestra.*

†a Chare bowe⁵; *fulcrum.*

*to Chalange⁶; *vindicare, culumpnari.*

¹ 'Exacerbato. To beate out the braynes of a thyng.' Cooper. 'Cerastie, f. The braine.' Cotgrave.

² 'And some chosen chasire, they chosen the better.' P. Plowman, B Prologue 31.

'Greet pre at market makith deer chasire.' Chaucer, Wyf of Bath, Prologue, l. 523. A. S. *comp. chisp.*

³ In the Anturs of Arthur (Camden Soc. ed. Robson), xi. 2, we read—

'Alle the herles mynion here, the hyndest of alle,
Off the schaft and the shol, shartur to the skin.'

Halliwel quotes from MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. leaf 7—

'With the chafie-bon of a ded has Men sais that therwit slan he was.'

See also E. E. Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, p. 100, l. 268.

'With this chavyl bon I xal sle the.' Cov. Myst. Cain & Abel, p. 37.

Gawin Douglas describing the Trojans on their first landing in Italy, tells how they

'With thare handis brek and chafis gnaw The crustis, and the collingis all on raw.'

Encado, Bk. vii. l. 250.

In the Cursor Mundi, David, when stating how he had killed a lion and a bear, says—

'I had na help bot me allan . . . And seek pain be he lardes sua

And I lail hand on pain beleue Pat I pair chafes rane in tua.' ll. 7505, 7510.

where the Fairfax MS. reads *chauleis*, and the Gottingen and Trinity MSS. *chauleis*.

'He strake the dragon in at the chavyl, That it come out at the myyl.'

Ywaine & Gawin, 1991.

See also Chawylle and Cheke-bone. 'Chafis, Chafis, the chaps, Chaf-blade, the jaw-bone, Chaf-tooth, a jaw tooth.' Jamieson. A. S. *comp.* S. Saxon, *cheule*.

⁴ This word does not appear again either under C or S. It was a measure taken from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, generally considered as half a foot. Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words gives 'Shafman, Shafnet, Shaftment, *sh* the measure of the fist with the thumb set up; *ab* A. S. *scraft-mund*, i. e. *scrapet*.' According to Florio, p. 414, it means 'a certaine rate of clothe that is given above measure, which drapers call a handfull or *shaftman*.' In the Morte Arthure, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Brook, in the account of the fight between Sir Gawaine, and Sir Priamus, we are told—

'Rathe schere therowe schoulders a schaft-mande longe!' l. 2456.

See also ll. 2843 and 4232. In the Anturs of Arthur, Camden Soc. ed. Robson, xli. 2, we read 'Thro his child and his childur, a schaftman he share.' 'Not exceeding a foot in length nor a *shaftman* in shortness' Earnley Gooze, Husbandry, 78a. In the Liber Niger Domus. Ed. IV, pt. in Household Ordinances, 1795, p. 49, it is stated that the Dean of the Chapel 'hathe all the offerings of wax that is made in the king's chappell on Candlemasse-day, with the moderate fees of the beame, in the festes of the yere, when the tapers be consumed into a *shaftment*.'

⁵ See also Bowe of a chaire.

⁶ MS. Chalange. This word occurs with the meaning of *blame, accuse* in the Ancien Récit, p. 54, 'hearf *chalange* to me!' and in P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 174, Wrath tells how the monks punished him—

'And do me faste frydayes, to bread and to water,

And am *chalanged* in þe chapelhous, as I a childe were.'

a Chalange; *calumpnia*.

†a Chalanger; *calumpniator*.

a Chalice; *calix, caliculus*.

*a Chaloun¹; *Amphitapetum*.

a Cha[m]pion; *Athleta, pugnator, pugill*.

*a Chandeler; *cecarus*.

a Chanoñ; *canonicus*.

*a Chape of a knyfe²; *vomellus*.

a Chapelle; *capella, capellula*.

a Chapiture; *capitulum*.

a Chaplott.

*a Chapman³; *negociator, & cetera; etiam mercator*.

a Chapmanry; *negociatio*.

*a Chapmanware; *venalibilia*.

*to Chappe⁴; *mercari, com-, nuntiari, negociari*.

a Charbunkyle⁵; *carbunculus*.

In the Pricke of Conscience we are told how the devil demanded from St. Bernard

'By what skills he wable, and bi what 1521t

Chalange to kingdom of heven bright.' 1 2252.

The claim of Henry IV. to the crown of England is stated as follows in the Rolls of Parliament, 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge the realm of England.' &c. (Annals of Eng. p. 210). In *Morte Arthure*, Arthur in his dream sees two kings climbing to the chair of power.

'This chaire of charbokle, they said, we *challange* here afaire.' 1 3326.

'*Chalonger* . . . demander, contester, provoquer, attaquer, défendre, refuser, prodier, blâmer, de *calumnia*, fausse accusation, diacane.' Burguy, s. v. *Chalange*. '*Chalonger*. To claim, challenge, make title unto, set in foot for; also to accuse, of charge with, call in question for an offence.' Cotgrave. See also Ducange, s. v. *Calanyum*. '*Chalunge* a thynge of dutye or to be myne owne. *je chalunge*.' Palgrave. '*To chenge* *Vindicare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'We ben brest in for the moue whiche we laren xpen before in our sackis, that he putte *challenge* into us [*ut deribat in nos calumnyam*].' Wyclif, Genesi. 22. 18. So also in Job xxxv. 9: 'For the multitude of *challengers* [*calumnyatorum*] thou shalt crye.' '*I chalunge* to fyght with the bande to battle. *Et provocacione tecum dimicabo*.' Horman. See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 161, l. 7.

¹ Cooper gives '*Amphitapum*, idem quod *Amphimallum*,' which latter he renders by 'A cloth or garment fryed on both sydes,' and in MS. Lambeth, 451, it is explained as '*tapetum ex utraque parte utrumq; factum*.' In the directions for furnishing a room given in Neckham's *Treatise de Mansuiliis*, we find—

del pilr chalon idem

'*Altaria, sive epistolis calumpne, tapetum sive tapete dependant.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100.

² In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Fastolf, of Calster, taken in 1459, are mentioned 'Item, j bollok hastyd dagger, hatnesyd wyth sylver, and j *chape* thereto. Item, j lytyll schort armyng dagger, wythe j gilt *schape*.' Paston Letters, l. 478. '*Chappe*, f. The chape, or bocket of a senbhard.' Cotgrave. 'Here knyfes were *schapyd* nat with bras.' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 366.

³ Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 306, in describing the Shipman says—

'Fel many a draughte of wyn hekke he ydrawe
From Berleux-ward, whil that the *chepman* sleep.'

'Chapman. A seller, a hawker, a merchant.' Jamieson. See Layman, vol. iii. p. 232.

'And who so *cheped* my chachare, chiden I welde,
But he prestred to paye a peny or twene
More þan it was worth.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 380.

A S. *capium*. 'Cheape the pryce or valwe of a thyngs. *Licetore*.' Hubert.

⁵ The Carbuncle was supposed to have light-giving powers. Thus in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 7, we are told in the account of the Enchanted Chamber that there was there 'standing a *carbuncle* stone, the whiche gaf lht over all the house.' Alexander Neckham in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, Rolls Series, ed. Wright, p. 409, refers to this supposed quality as follows—

'*Præstat et chear radiis Carbunculus aurei
Palparea claud' quæd' fœdant miora*.'

The same supposed property of the stone is referred to in The *Mynoure of Our Lady*, E. E. Text Society, ed. Blunt, p. 175, where we read—'There is a preycous stone that is called

*a Chare¹; *ca[r]*[*r*]entum.

to Charge²; *onistare*, *sarcinare*, *onistare*, *gravare*.

a Charge; *cura*, *onus*, *gravamen*.

†to dis-Charge; *conerare*. (to vⁿ-charge; *vbi* to discharge A.)

Charged; *onustus*, *oneratus*, *onus-tatus*.

†a Chargere; *onerator*, *sarcinator*.

*A Charyooure; *vbi* a chare.

†Charls; *Karolus*, *nomen proprium*.

†Charelwayn (Charlewayn A.)²; *arthurus*, *plastrum*.

to Charme; *incantare*, *fascinare*, *circumare*.

A Charmer; *incantator*, *-trix*, *carminator*, *-trix*.

Charmyngs; *incantans*, *carminans*, *fascinans*.

a Chare⁴; *vbi* to chase.

A Chartyr; *carta*, *monimen*, *circographum*, *scriptum*, *secla*.

†A Chase; *fuga*.

†to Chase; *fugo*, *re-*, *em-*, *dis-*, *es-*.

Chaste; *castus* *corpore*, *iudicus* *animus*, *nuptus*, *continent*.

vⁿ Chaste; *injudicus*, *incontinent*.

†to lyf Chaste; *cauachidare*, *continere*, *caste vivere*.

a carbuncle, whyche shyneth bryghte as fyre, of hys owne kynle, so that no darkenesse may brenyshe yt no no moyete quenche yt. And to this stone ye lyken our lord god, when ye saye, *Per se lucens*. The carbuncle shynynge by itselfe needeth none other lyghte.¹

¹ See also Carro. 'Penne seide the Emperoure, when the victory of the bataill wer come home, he shulde have in the first day iij. worshipis; of the whiche this is the first, he shulde be sette in a charr, & iij. white hors shulde drawe hit to the palyse of the Emperour; The seconde is. For all his trespassours & Adversarijs shulde folowe his charr by hynde hand, with the bounden hondis & fetes.' *Gesta Romanorum*, ed. Heritage, p. 176. 'And [Pharao] sette aboute his [Joseph's] necke a golden beere, and made him stepe upon his second char.' Wyclif, Genesis xli. 43.

² In the Romance of Sir Erec and the French knights when on a foraging expedition discover

'Two and forty grete somers'

'Y-charged a le and some

Wyp fair flour, y-makid of whete:

And wyp brod and flesch and wyn.'

* And therfor, seif Matthe. *Jugata enim meum autem est, et onus meum leve*, his is to seye, My yoke, seif, penance, is swete, seif, for it turneth to swetness, & my charge or my burden, seif, commandment, is list. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 177. 'Charger. To charge, burthen, onerate, load; lye heavy upon, lay on, or lay load on, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Pondus. A charge.' Medulla.

³ The Constellation *Ursa Major*. Bootes was called either Waggoner to Charles' Wain or Keeper to the Great Bear (*arctophylax*), according to the name given to the chief northern group of fixed stars. (See Barrowards ante.) Cooper gives 'Plastrum, Charles Wayne, nigh the North Pole.' The word occurs also in Gawin Douglas, and in the Medulla we find 'Arctophilure (sic). The carle wensteire. *Arcturus: quoddam signum celeste, aufter. A carwaynesteire*'. Withula mentions 'Charles Waine. *Ursa minor, Cynosura*,' and 'A starre that followeth Charles waine. *Bootes*'. Jamieson gives 'Charlewan' and 'Charlewaigne.' Compare Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. ii. 1. A.S. *carleowin*. See also Cotgrave & n. Boote. The idea that Charles' Wain is a corruption of Charles or Charls Wain is a complete error. The *Charles* is not in any way connected with the A.S. *carl* or any of its later forms, but refers to the Emperor Charles, the Charlemagne of romances, who, as Spenser tells us, in the *Troas of the Moors*, was placed by Caliope 'amongst the starrs seven,' and who was addressed by the priests of Aix-la-Chapelle as 'Rex mundi triumphator, Jesu Christi conregnator.' The Woden's Wain of the North became the Charles' Wain of the Teutons. Holland, in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 74, speaks of the 'maiores of the celestial frame,' the magical note being 'Charlemagne his waine,' and in Teutonic's trans. of Bartholomaeus de Proprietatibus Rerum, viii. 35, we are told that 'Arcturus is commonly called in Englis *Charlewaigne waine*.'

⁴ A.S. *ceran*, *ceran*, to turn, drive. In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 225, we find 'Chare away the crowe.' 'Fulst me ever to gode and chare me from sunne.' E. Eng. Hom. lxx, ed. Morris, l. 212. See other examples in Strassmann. Compare P. 'Charyn a-way.' p. 75.

†to Chasty¹; *castigare, corripere*.
 A Chastyser; *castigator, -trix*.
 A Chastysynge; *castigacio, correctio*.
 Chastito; *continentia, proprie viduarum, castitas corporis scilicet proprie virginum pulchritudo, monogamia, integritas, celibatus, castimonia religionis*.
 †vn Chastito; *incontinentia; impudica*.
 †a Chaterer²; *futiles, garulus, verbosus, loquax, loquaculus, magniloquus, poliloquus*.

to Chatir as byrdis³; *conicari, coniculari, garrice*.
 to Chatir as a man; *garrulari, verborari*.
 †A Chaterynge; *garrulitas, verboritas, loquacitas*.
 †a Chaterynge of byrdis; *garritas*.
 †Chaterynge as byrdis; *garrulus, loquax*.
 †to Chatto⁴; *Garrulare*.
 †a Chawylle (Chavylle⁵; *chi A chafte*).
 Chawdepyssos⁶; *stranguria*.
 †Chawdewayū⁷.

¹ 'Als þe gude son tholes mekely þe fader, when he wille hym chasty.' Pricke of Conscience, 3549. 'To chasty I am and hold þaim in awe.' Ibid 5547.

² 'Bot luke now for charites thow chasty thy lyppe.' Morte Arthure, ed. Bosk. 1319. O. Fr. *chasteier, chastier*; Lat. *castigare*. See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, i. 122, ix. 743. &c., and P. Plowman, A. xi. 195.

³ See also to Chiter as byrdis dose. 'Conicari. To chatte or cackle like a chough. *Garruliter*. Chatterynge byrdes, singynge byrdes. *Garrice*. To babble or chatter; to take many wordes foolishly; properly to chirpe or chatter as a bird.' Cooper.

⁴ 'Garrulitas. Chattyng; jargylng; babbling; busy talking. *Rince garrulitas puerum*. Ovid. Chattyng of pies.' Cooper. 'Babillarde, f. A tittle-tattle, a prating gossip; a babling huswife; a chattering or chattering minx.' Cotgrave. To Jangolyn. Medulla. 'Som vseh strange whafferynge *chiterynge*.' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 159.

⁵ See note to Chafte. In Wright's Political Poems (Camden Soc.) p. 242, we find, 'to charle ne to chyde,' i.e. to jaw, find fault. In Sloane MS. 1571, leaf 48^b, is given a curious prescription 'for bolnyng vnder þe chole,' the principal ingredient of which is a fat cat. 'Branca. A gale or a chawle.' Vocabulary, MS. Harl. 1502. In the Master of Game, MS. Vespas. B. xii. leaf 34^b, mention is made of the 'samle bone' of a wild boar. 'Bucca, mala inferior. The cheeke, iawe or iawll.' Junius.

⁶ Cotgrave gives 'Pisse-chante. A burnt Pisse; also the Venerean flux; the Gonorrhoea, or contagious running.' The Ortus curiously explains 'Stranguria': as the odde pysses, *difficultas urincum guttation micturiant*. 'A recipe for the cure of *Chawlepyss*, or strangury, is given in MS. Lincoln. Med. fo. 298.' Halliwell. 'Stranguria, otherwise called in Latine *stidicidium*, & of our old facriers (according to the French name *chawdepyss*, is when the horse is provoked to stale often, & voideth nothing but a few drops—wherecometh, as the physicians say, either through the sharpness of the urine, or by some excretion of the bladder, or else by means of some apostume in the liver or kidnies.' Topsell, *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, ed. Rowland, 1673, p. 304. I know of no other instance of the word except in the curious O. Fr. poem 'Des xxiii Manieres de Valsins,' Paris, 1833, ed. Franc. Michel, p. 13, where we read—

'Si aient plenté de grume, Mal ki les faiche rechaner,
 Plenté de fievre et de gaurisse! Et plenté ki ne poist caner.'
 Et si aient le chawlepyss.

Jamieson gives 'Chawlepyss. Gonorrhoea,' and refers to Polwart. Fr. *chawlepyss*. See P. Cawepys.

⁷ A recipe for 'Chawdewyne de boyce' as follows is given in Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 25—

'Take smalle notes, schale out kurnele, And also oser poudre of spyns;
 As þou dogge of almond-s, fyre and wele; Fry oser curichis bysyde also,
 Frye hom in oyle, þou sethe loan 133t Celoure þou hit with safran or þou fer goon,
 In almende mylke þat is layst; To dresse þu mite þou schalt hit set,
 Þou þou schalle do in flour of ryce With þu fryed curichis with outen let.'

See also ibid. p. 9, for another recipe for 'Chawlepyss' for wyld swynes, swannes, and piggens, composed of chopped liver and entrails boiled with blood, bread, wine, vinegar, pepper, cloves

to Chauffe¹; *cal-fovere*.

A Chafer¹; *calefactorium, stutra, calculum*.

a Chaumber (Chamer A.); *camera, thalamus, triclinium, zeta, conclave*; versus —

¶ *Est spmsi thalamus, cum ram die esse solaris,*

Ac secreta loca templi penetralia diva.

a Chaumberlayn²; *camerarius, creditarius, cubicularius, paranimphus, enomphus, talemista*.

Champe³; *intercapedo, intersticium*.

a Chawnee; *casus aduersus est, auspiciu prosperum est, fortuitus aduersus est vel prosperus, euentus, futurum, foris ablativo -te, occasio, successus prosper est.*

a Chawnceler; *cancellarius, secretarius, apocripharius*.

a Chawncery; *cancellaria*.

to Chawngs; *alterare, alternare, variare, flectere, mutare, commutare*.

† Chawngcabyll; *mutabilis, commutabilis, fluctilis*.

a Chawngingo; *mutacio, commutacio*.

† a Chawngingo clath⁴; *mutatorium*.

* a Chawnter; *paraphonista, cantor, precentor, succentor, fabarius*.

a Chawntury; *cantaria*.

a Chawntury; *precentura*.

a Chestano; *Architenens, capitaneus*.

a Cheko; *gena, bucca, buccella, faux, mahu, maxilla*.

a Chekebone; *eli a chaste*.

a Chekyn; *podus, puliculus diminutivum*.

† Chekyn meto⁵; *ipia*.

and ginger. Another for 'Chawlern for Swannes' is given in Household Ordinances, p. 441. See also Shewen MS. 1201, leaf 63. MS. Harl. 1733, leaf 18, gives the following recipe—'Chawlern for Swannes. Tak þe issu of þe swannes, & wasche hem wel, skoure þe guttya with salt, seth; al to-dra. Tak of þe flesche; hewe it smal, & þe guttya with alle. Tak brod, gyrgere & galingale, Canel, grynd it & tempre it vp with bred; colour it with blood ore with brent bond, secon it vp with a lytly vinegre: welle it al to gydere.' 'Boef, mutton, stewed frysand, Swan with the Chawdryn.' J. Russell's Boke of Nurturo in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 48, l. 688.

¹ 'Concord to chaufen the knyghte.' Antars of Arthur, st. 35. 'He sethede potage and is fill; and is chappil (*calefactor est*), and seide, Vah, or weel, I am lat.' Wychif, Isaiah xlv. 16. See also Esther i. 10.

² A champan. Dame Elz. Browne in her will, Paston Letters, iii. 4661, bequeathes 'a grate standing chafer of laton with a lyon upon the lydde, ij chaufers of brasse, and ij lytel brasse pottys.'

³ On the duties of a Chamberlain see Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, pp. 59-69 and 168-9.

⁴ 'Interwayche, U.C. A space or pause: a space of time or place betwene.' Cooper. 'Chawng' is the word always used in the marginal directions for the illuminator of the Corpus (Oxford) MS. of the Canterbury Tales, when a small initial is to be made. 'Vignel' (our 'vignette') is used for the large letters. An example may be seen at the beginning of several of the letters in the present work. The scribe has left a space to be filled in by the illuminator with the proper capital letter, which for the guidance of the latter is written small. It is not an unusual thing to find these *chawnges* in MSS. unfilled in. The Ortus explains *inter capulo na* '*distancia localis et inter duas parietes*'. See an example in Addit. 22,556 in Mr. Way's Introd. p. xl.

⁵ 'Mutatorium. Pars mulierum vestimentorum; partie du vêtement des femmes, sorte de pèlerine.' (S. Hier.) D'Arnis. 'Mutatorium. A chaunging cloth.' Mestula. Wychif, Isaiah ii. 22, speaks of 'hemmes in the front hangen and chaunging clothes'. The Ortus explains *mutatorium* as '*vestis preciosa pro qua sumenda alia mutatur*': anglice, a precious chawnging, a chaungyng cloth, or a holy daye clothe, et habetur quatuor libro regum, v. cap. 17 Kings v. 22, in the Vulgate, *vestes mutatorias duplices*.

⁶ 'Ipse: quodam herba: chykewode.' Ortus. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the *ulmine credda* is called *chickens meat*. A. S. *cicena meto*, ulsine. Aelfric. The name is also applied to chickweed, endive, and dross corn. 'Chikensmete, intiba.' Wright's Vol. of Words p. 140.

Chokery; *pannus sarcocollatus*.

a Chekyr¹; *saccarium*.

*to Chepe; *taxare* (*mercari, commercari, nullinari, negociari, A.*).

*Chepe; *pretium* (& cetera; *ibi price A.*).

a Chepyng; *taracio*.

a Chero; *edulus*.

a Chery; *cerasum*.

a Cherytre; *cerisus*.

a Cherystone; *cerapetra*.

to Cherische or dawnte (Cherys or to daunt A.)²; *blanditractare*.

*a Chesabylla³; *casula, jufula, planeta*.

*a Chesse bolle (Chestowills A.)⁴; *papaver, ciulus*.

to Chese; *eliger, decerpere, deligere, legere, eligere*.

Chese; *cassus, caseulus, formella*.

a Chesfatt⁵; *casearium, sicum, sitellu*.

a Cheslep⁶; *lactis*.

a Chesynge; *elicio, dilectus*.

Chesse⁷; *saccus A.*

a Chestaū⁸

a Chestan tro } *balanus, castania*.

a Cheualry; *milicia*.

to Chow; *masticare*.

to Chew cud (Chewe þe cuyde A.); *ruminare*.

¹ 'Thenne the Kyng a ket a chekhere,

And cald a damsel here.' Ayowynge of Arthur, ed. Robson, iv. 1.

In the Romance of Sir Ferumbin, p. 74, l. 2224, Naynes in describing the amusements of the French knights say—

'To þat will of to here at hame playch to þe cchekhere.'

On the History, &c., of the Game of Chess, see note to my edition of the *tracta Romanorum*, chapter xvi. pp. 459, 460.

² In Fiers Plowman, ed. Skeat, B. iv. 117, we have 'childryn cherishing,' in the sense of the pampering or spoiling of children. Cotgrave gives '*Mignoter*. To dandle, feedle, cocker, cherish, handle gently, entertaine kindly, use tenderly, make a wanton of.' Cf. also Dawnte. See Chaucer, Troylas, Bk. iv. st. 220, and Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 128.

³ Dame Eliz. Browne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, mentions 'an awbe; j chery pill, with a stole, and all that belongeth thereto.'

⁴ Lyte, Dodgess, p. 200, says that the root of Dogges-tooth is 'long & slender lyke to a Chedel.' *Parot*, m. Poppin, Chestowills. *follette*, f. Poppie, Chessballs, or Chessowills. Cotgrave. '*Papaver*. Popie or Chesboull.' Cooper. See also Halliwell s. v. Chessballe. '*A Chesboull, Papaver*.' Withals. '*Chessballe, hee papaver*. Chessballe, *hee repula*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 190-1. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 94, when Sextus Tarquinus sent to enquire from his father what course he should pursue in order to betray Gaius, 'All Tarquine got no answer to the messenger, but tolke his staf, and yne past thecht his gordin, and quhar that he gat any chasballe that greu he, he strak the ladd's fra them vith his staf, and did no thyng to the litil chasballe.'

⁵ '*Chesse-fat, Chesut*. The mould in which chesses are made.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. See note to Frals. '*Casearium*. A day house where chesse is made.' Cooper. '*Lactise*. Any small hurdle or any utensil of watted ozer, or wicker, &c., hence, a Chesse-fat, or Chessford thereof. '*Cygerolte*. A Chesford, or Chesfatt (of wicker).' Cotgrave. '*Mutrale*. A chesfatt or a deys payle. '*Fiscalla*. A leep or a chesfatt.' Medulla. '*A chesse fatie to presse the chesse in*. '*Fiscalla vel furca casearia*.' Withals.

⁶ '*Chesse lep*. A bag used to keep the remnet for making chesse,' according to Ray, but Peacock's Gloss. gives 'Chesse-lep, Cheslep, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese,' as a Lincolnshire word, and with this the *Ortus* agrees: '*lactis est melle et tenuis pellicula in qua hac coagulatur in ventre lactantis*.' Cooper renders *Lactis* by 'the sm all gutten.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 222, we have '*Cheslepe, chesse lep*.' The word is compounded of A. S. *leap*, a basket, see P. Byrnyge-lepe and Lysel-chep. Cf. '*Ches-slep* worms, otherwyse called Robyn Goodfellowe his lawse. *Tylas*.' Holcot.

⁷ See Chekyr above.

⁸ '*Balanus*. A kinde of roynle chestone.' Cooper. '*Cornus*. A chestony tre. *Balanus*, *idem*.' Medulla. '*Chestaigne*. A chestut. '*Chastaigne*. A chessen or chestnut tree.' Cotgrave. Ital. *Castagna*, from *Castanea* in Thessaly, its native place. In Arabic's Gloss. is given '*Castanea*, cystel, vel cyst leato,' whence Mr. Wright explains *chestnut* as the nut of the cyst-tree.

to Chyde¹; *litigare, certare, & cetera*;
 ubi lyte (lytt A.).

†to ly in Chilbed; *decumbere, de-*
cubere.

*a Chilbed; *puerperium, dembie.*

a Childs; *parvulus, pusio, puer, ja-*
vens, infantulus, pusillus, pueru-
lus, puellulus, soboles; puerilis,
participium; pignus, proles; in-
fantilis, infantuosus.

to be Childeshe; *puerare, re-, puer-*
ascere, re-.

*to Childs; *parturire, cūti, fetare,*
parere, profandere; versus—

¶ *Femina vult parere sed non*
vult illa parere.

a Childs beror; *puerpera.*

†to make with Childs; *gravidare,*
pregnare, inpregnare.

a Childs hede; *infancia, puericia.*

†Childsly; *pueriliter.*

a Chymney¹; *caminus, epicasterium,*
fumerium, fumerale.

*a Chyncho (Chynshe A.)²; *tenax,*
& cetera; ubi cowatus.

Chinchery; *tenacitas, & cetera; ubi*
cowatyse.

a Chine; *cathena, cathenula, catella,*
cathenella; cathenatus participi-
um.

a Chyn; *mentum; mentatus partici-*
pium.

¹ 'I liken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever chyling at mete.' Palgrave, p. 611, col. 2.
 In the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 253, l. 101, we are told—

'Lette ay your chere be lowly, Mythe and hale,
 Withoute chylinge as that yee wolde fyhte.'

Wyche, in one of his diatribes against the friars, says that they 'chiden & sitten as woode boundis, & sweren herte & bonye.' English Works, ed. Matthew, p. 216.

² 'Puerperium, Plin. The time of a woman's travayle with childe or lying in. Sueton. The babe or infant delivered. Parturio. To labour or travayle with childe.' Cooper. Fr. *enfantier*. In Wyche's version of Genesis xix. 27, 28, we read: 'The more doughtir *chillide* a sone, and deplede his name Meab . . . and the lesse doughtir *chillide* a sone, and deplede his name Anon, that is, the sone of my people.' See also Luke i. 57; Romance of Partenay, 1157; Ormulum, 126; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 259, &c. In the Cursor Mundi we read—

'Far dwellid or lauded wit hir mee,
 Til ion was born, a wel gold pree,

And at hir *chilling* was helpand.'
 Ed. Morris, p. 634, l. 11057.

'Partio. To chyllyn. *Vir parat mulierque parit sed gignit uterque.* Parturio. To ympyn, bryn, or chyllyn. Medulla. Compare 'A woman hade vij childer at oon chylenge,' Trevisa's Illiden, i. 205.

³ The original meaning of 'chimney' was a 'fireplace,' as in the following—

'Dammels, loke ther be,
 A fayne in the *chymene*,
 Fagatus of fyre tre
 That feteched was yare.'

Sir Degrevant, Thornton Rom. p. 234.

So also—

'His fete er like latoun bright

Als in a *chymne* brynnand light.' Pricke of Conscience, 4368.

See also Morte Arthure, ed. Bock, 168, 3041. Jamieson says, 'among "moveabill heirship," we find mentioned, "ane bag to put money in, ane eulorik, ane chimney, ane water-pot." Barrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.' In the Romance of Sir Perumbras, E. E. Text Soc. l. 2077, we read—

'Far was fer on a *chymney* A greyt fyr pat brente red.'

And in the Boke of Curtasye (Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall), p. 192, l. 460, we find amongst the duties of the Groom of the Chamber, that

'Fuel to *chymne* hym falle to gete.'

'*Chymene*, f. A chimney.' Cotgrave. '*Camina*. A chimney: a furnayse' Cooper. Chimnies, in the modern sense of the word, were not common until the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Description of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 338, says, 'Now have we 2. and *chimnies*: and yet our tenderlinges complaine of rheumes, catarrhis, and pokes [*colds in the head*]; then had we none but redeloses [*open hearths*]; and our heads did never ake.' See also *ibid.* pp. 139, 40.

⁴ In Havelok (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 2041, we are told that he began

'His denses men to feste wel So pat he weren alle riche;
 With riche landes and catel, For he was large and mouth *chynche*.'

a Chippe¹; *ussula, quisquillie*.
to Chippe; *dolere, &cetera*; ubi to hew.
a Chire²; *gentimen*.
a Chyrne; *ubi a kyrne*.
a Choselle; *celtis, celium, scalprum,*
scalprum, scalprus.
to Chiter os byrdis dose³; *garrere,*
minurire.
"a Chiterlyng⁴; *hilla*.
Chosyn; *electus, selectus, comparan-*
tur.

1a Choller (Chollere A.)⁵; *questor*.
a Churle⁶; *batinus, calidiro, rusticus,*
gello & gillo, gleho.

Canter I.

1p⁷ Ciatlea; *scatica*.
a Cimbello⁸; *simbala, -lum*.
Ciment; *cimentum*.
Cinamome⁹; *cinnamomum*.
1a Cipirtre¹⁰; *cipresus; cipres-*
simus; cenus, pro arbore &
fructu.

Gower also uses the word in the *Confessio Amantis*, vol. ii. p. 288, and Skelton has '*Chyneherde*.' According to Halliwell the substantive is found in Oseleve—

'And amonge other thingis that sowre wilne,

He infecte with no wrecchid *chynherre*.'

and also in Chaucer, *Millere's*, p. 161. 'A chynche; *patens*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Tenet; sparyng, niggi-l.' Cooper. See Cotgrave s. v. *Chiche*, and Seyn Saes, I. 1244.

¹ Palgrave gives 'I chyppe bread, *je chappille du pain* . . . *je desrouste du pain* . . . and *je payre du pain*.' chippings of bread, *chappille*. 'Aula. A chip or bathe; a slice of anything.' Cooper. 'Chippings and parings of bread, *quisquillie*.' Baret. See Habees Beke (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

² A blade of grass, or any plant. '*Chyer of grasse*.' Drayton's *Hucanoe*, 1591.

³ 'Sparwe is a *chateride* bird; *chattered* ever ant *chirmed*.' Ancien Riwe, p. 152. 'As any swalwe *chitteryng* on a berne.' Chaucer, *Millere's* Tale, 72, C. T. 3258. 'They may wel *chateren* us don thise *izyes*.' Chaucer's *Ysaiah's* Tale, 285. 'I *chetter*, as a yonge byrle dothe before she can singe her tune. I *chetter*. I make a charme as a Boke of small byrdes do when they be together. *Je targeonne*.' Palgrave. In Trevisa's translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*, i. 239, the word is used of the starling: 'With mouth than *chetereth* the stare.' See also *ibid.* ii. 159.

'She withall no words may soune

But *chitre* and as a bird *jargonne*.'

Gower, ed. Pauli, ii. 318.

See also Chaucer, C. Tales, 3218. Wyclif says that a confused noise is 'as ȝyf *izyes* and *pyes chateriden*.' Works, iii. 479, and in his translation of Deuteronomy, xviii. 10. See also P. Plowman, B. xii. 153. '*Garris*, To chytteryn as byrdis. *Garrillas*. A chytteryn.' Medulla. See also Chater.

⁴ In the Nomenclator, 1585, we find 'a *haggise*; some call it a chitterling, some a hog's harslet.' and Baret gives 'a chitterling, *omacum*; a gut or chitterling langed in the smoke, *hilla infumata*.' '*Hilla*; a woulde gutte or chitterlyng salted.' Cooper. See Surtees Soc. Trans. ix. 57. '*Piquetilles*. Slender and small chitterlings or links.' Cotgrave. In Neckam's *Treatise De Usilibus* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, *lyllar* is glossed by '*aundalyes*.' See also Cotgrave s. v. *Anlucille*.

⁵ A *lappar*. Lat. *quator*. See Perdonere, below. I know of only one instance of the word, viz. in an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trinity College, Dublin, where he speaks of '*freris and challeris*.' Probably from French '*cueilleur*. A gatherer, a reaper, a picker, chaser, or culler.' Cotgrave.

⁶ *Gello* and *Gillo* are apparently from the Gaelic *gilla, giulla*, a boy, a servant, whence the Scotch *gillie*. *Gleho*, exactly answers to our old *lapper*. '*Gello*. A charle. *Gleho rusticus*.' Medulla. Cotgrave gives '*Un gros mancoche*. A big lout; also an ungely luche or clusterfish; also a riche charle or fat chuffe.' 'I say a *charle* luth don a *charles* dwelt.' Chaucer, *Sompnours* Tale, 2206. 'Charle or cule of the country. *Petro Rusticus*.' Huloet. See also Carle.

⁷ Compare P. Chynne Belle.

⁸ See also Canyille, above.

⁹ '*Cipresus*. A cypre tree.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 192. In Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell, l. 235, we read—

'*Cypre trees* there gr- we owte longe,

Giste her-ysa there walke them amonge.' See also l. 277.

a Pare of cysora¹; *forpex, forpecula*
a Cisterne; *cisterna*.

a Cito; *ciuitas, ciuitatula; ciuilis*
participium; *vrbs; urbanus*.

a Citesyn; *ciuis*.

C ante L.

Clay²; *argilla, argillosa, cauum;*
caucus, glitoxus, conbitatus; glis,
glitoxus, linus, lutum; luteus,
lutus, lutulentus; versus:

¶ *Longe luto cauum, quibus adde*
volutibea liuum,

Glaria vel glipsis, glis est argilla
bitumen.

†a Clapitte (Clay pitte A.)³; *argil-*
larium.

a Clapir⁴.

A Clappe; *ubi luffet (A.).*

to Clappe handis; *complodere, ex-*
plaudere, con-

a Clappe of a mylne⁵; *taratanta-*
rium.

to Claryfie⁶; *clarificare*.

Claryfied; *clarificatus*.

†a Claspe⁷; *offendit, signaculum*.

†to Claspe; *signare*.

a Clathe; *pinnus, & cetera; ubi*
clothyng.

†a Clathe maker; *lanifex*.

a Clawe⁸; *gariofolus*.

to Clawe; *fricare, scalpere*.

a Clawso; *clausa, clausula diminu-*
tium.

†r Clcy (Cle A.) of a beste⁹; *ungula*.

¹ Cysers to cut the heare with, *forfec*, Barot. 'Cissers. Forfeculz.' Manip. Vocab.
² Forfec A shere. Medulla. See P. Cysowre.

³ Glis. Potter's clay, *lutuosus*. Myrie and durtie. Cooper. The Medulla distinguishes between the meanings, genders, &c., of the three Latin words *glis* as follows:

'Glis animal, glis terra tenax, glis hippa vocatur;

Ille animal, hec terra tenax, hec hippa vocatur;

-Ris animal, -tis terra tenax, -tis hippa vocatur.'

⁴ A claypit, a place where clay is digged; *argilletum*. Barot. 'Argilliere, f. A clay-pit; or a pit where in Pottery-clay is gotten.' Glaine. A whitish and slimie soyle: *glinceur*. Slinie. Cotgrave. Compare Clayre, below.

⁵ Perhaps the same as Clappe of a mylne.

⁶ A mil clack. *Crapitaculum*. Barot. 'Clapet de moulin. The clapper or clack of a mill-hopper.' Cotgrave. 'Taratantara. A seve, or the tro that lyth vnder the seve. Taratantare: talia clappere, vel farinam colare.' Medulla. See also Milne Clappe. In the Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris), 58, we find it as 'pe clapper of pe mylne.' See Chaucer, Persons Tale, p. 406. 'Clap of a mill. A piece of wood that maketh a noise in the time of grinding.' Jamieson. L. German, *klapper, klapper*. 'Batillum, a clack.' Wright's Vocab. p. 180.

⁷ Used here doubtless in the sense of making clear or fining liquids; cf. Clere as ale or wyne, below. The Author of the Catholicon nowhere uses *Clarus* in the sense of noble, glorious, but Wych, John xii. 23, has, 'Fadir, clarte thi name,' and Halliwell quotes from MS. Camb. PL. v. 48, leaf 90—

'A voice come fro Levene there I haf clargid the, he saide.'

⁸ Offendit. A knot of byndyng of lokys. Medulla.

⁹ Gariophylli. The spice called cloves. *Garyophyllus*. The clove gilliflowe. Cooper, 1584. See also Clowe of garleke, and Clowe, *gariofolus*.

¹⁰ Enyali. A clew. Medulla. Withals gives 'the cleyes of a fish, as of Lepsters, or such other, *Chelz*.' 'Les bras d'un Scorpion. The cleyes or clawes of a scorpion.' Cotgrave. 'Beachia canis. The clew.' Cooper. 'Clew is found in Gower, li. 39—

'As a cat wulde ute bechis Withoute watyng of his clew.'

and in P. Plowman, C. I. 172, 'to his clew clawen us.' See the directions for 'pygges farryd' in the *Later Cure Ecclesie*, ed. Morris, p. 36.

'Po cle of pygge sharte ho Pestred in þe clake, so mot þou þe.'

Wych uses the form in *Ecclus* x. 26, where Moses addressing Pharaoh sayes—'There shal not lene a clew of the thingis that ben necessarie.' See also *Genes* xix. 17 and *Judges* v. 12. See note to to chewe Cud, and Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 198. The pronunciation *Clew* is still kept up in East Anglia; see Nall's Glossary of Yarmouth, &c. 'Enyali. A clew. Medulla. A. S. *clō, clew, clew*, pl. *clawe*.

a Clege¹.

^aa Clekett²; *clauis*.

† Cloment; *cléments*, nomen proprium est.

^aClene; *intemeratus, incorruptus, incontaminatus, intactus, honestus, illibatus, immaculatus, illimis, impoluitus, immolatus, mundus, purus, serenus, sincerus*³.

vn Clene; *inexpiables, immundus, impurus*.

Clene rynyng⁴; *cliquas*.

a Clennes⁵; *honestus, mundicia, puritas, sinceritas*.

vn Clennes; *immundicia, impudicia, impuritas*.

† Clennessabyll; *expiables, purgabilis*.

†vn Clenceabyll; *inexpiables, impurgabilis*.

to Clense; *averare, procl[usitur] ce, procl[usitur] uerare, colare, despinare, diluere, effocare, allimare, cliquare, illimare, illuere, limare, liquare, luere, ab-, lustrare, mundare, e-, mungerere, de-, e-, pulare, parare, peracerare, p[ur]are, e-, purificare,*

purare, purgare, e-, tergere, de-, e-.

Δ Clensyng⁶; *colacio, defecacio, deliquario, deliquamen, expiacio, expiomen, expurgacio, lustracio, lustramen, lustrum, piacio, puaculum, purgacio, purgamen, purificacio*.

Clensyng⁶; *colans, defecans, liquans*[a]s, & cetera.

Clere; *clarus, pre-, folyp[er]us*⁷, pre-, *prospicius*⁸; *clarus*:

^aEst aqua p[ro]spiciua⁹, eunt solis lumen clari:

ephelus, fuculentus, limpidus, liquidus, lucidus, dilucidus, luculentus, nindus, politus, purus, purgatus, radiatus, serenus, sincerus, sidus, epeludilus, & cetera; ubi clene.

Clere as ale or wyne¹⁰; *defecatus, merus, merax, meraculus, meratus, purgatus, perspicuus*.

to Clere; *clarere, -rescere, -rare, de-, clarificare, elucidare, illuminare, purificare, serenare*.

^aa Clergō¹⁰; *clerus, clerumia*.

¹ A cleg is the Northern term for a gad-fly. Baret gives 'A clegge-fly, *solipunga*,' and Cooper has '*Solipunga*. Piscivora, that in the same stage must violently.' 'A clezge, flea, *Solipunga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Cleg, gleg. A gadfly, a horse-fly.' Jamieson. Danish, *klæg*, tabanus. 'The unlatit woman . . . More wily than a fox, pangs as the cleg.' Fordon, Scotichronicon, ii. 276, ed. 1759. J. R. in his trans. of Montfau's *Theater of Insects*, 1628, p. 936, says that the fly 'called in Latine *Tabanus* . . . is of the English called a *Burrl fly*, *Scot*, and *Brace*: and also of sticking and clinging, *Cleg* and *Cloger*.'

² 'Clek, Click. A small catch, designed to fall into the notch of a wheel; also a door-latch.' Nodai's Glossary of Laus. In a document of the date 1416, quoted by Ducauge, s. v. *Clipetus*, it is ordered that '*Refecturarius semper tenet hostium refectioni clausum cum cliquet*.' See P. Flouman, B. v. 623. 'Clitella. A clyket.' Medulla.

³ MS. *sinceritas*.

⁴ The MS. seems to read rynyng, but the third letter is rather blotted.

⁵ In Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse (Thornton MS. ed. Parry), p. 48, l. 12, we read, 'the Holy Goste call sende two maydyns . . . the one is callede Rightwaynes and he tother as called Luffe of *Clennes*.' Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, 505, says—

'Wel oughte a prest ensample for to give,

By his *clennesse*, how that his sheep schuld lyve.'

'*Poritas*, *Clennes*.' Medulla. See also The Myroure of Our Lady, c. 1. Blunt, p. 16, and Landelin's Holy Grad, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 426. See also Sir Gawayne, l. 653.

⁶ MS. *fulgidus*.

⁷ MS. *prospicius*.

⁸ 'Vinum merum, Ciero. Ciero wyne without water mixed.' Cooper.

¹⁰ 'Clergy. A nombre of clerkes.' Palgrave. 'Clergie is common in the sense of learning. See P. Flouman, A. xi. 104, 286, &c. This meaning we still retain in the phrase 'Benefit of clergy.'

a Clerke; *clericus, clavinarius, clericus*.

a Clerenes¹; *claresco, claritas, claritudo, faculencia, fulgor, inlar, lumbiditas; lux oritur, lumen accenditur; luculencia, meritis; versus*:

² *Lux a natura sed lumen materiale;*

serenitas, sinceritas, splendor.

Clott (Cleyt A.)²; *glis, luppa.*

†to Clothe in manhode; *humanare.*

Clothe³; *induere, operire, vestire, tapers, & cetera; versus*:

⁴ *In laus as operit, amicit, vestit, tept atque*

Velat, predictis sensum dedit usus eundem.

Oceolat, obnubit & obumbrat⁵, edat & abdit.

a Clothyng; *amictus, vestitus, vestis, vestimentum.*

Clothyng; *vestiens, amicus, juduax, & cetera.*

Clettis of qwete⁶. (A.).

to Cleve to; *herere; ad-*

to Cleve; *scindere, findere, con-, dif.*

a Clevere; *fissor⁶.*

⁷ a Clewo⁷; *globus, glomus, glomera-*

cio.

a Clisse; *clivus.*

a Clisse; *fissura.*

to Clymbo; *scandere, ascendere, con-, trans-, superare; et, iste superat sculum.*

to Clippe; *tondere, de-, tonsitare.*

[vn] Clippyd; *intonsus.*

a Clipper; *tonsor, ton[er]vir, tonstri-*

cula.

⁸ a Clippyng; *tonsur, tonsio.*

†a Clippyng howse⁹; *tonsorium, tons[r]ina.*

¹⁰ Clippys of y^o son & moyū¹⁰; *clippys, eclipticus.*

¹ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 12, we read, 'Over our hedis ys passage and goyng of people, and here shyneth the sonne in here clerenece.'

² Cotgrave gives 'Noyolor, m. The Burre docke, clote burre, great burre: *Lampourde, f. the Clote or great Burre: Glasteron m. the Clote, Burre Docke or great Burre: Hardine, f. the Clote, burresdock, or great Burre.*' In Vergil, *Georgics*, i. 153, we read, '*Luppyne tritabique*,' and a note in the Delphin ed. 1813, says '*Luppa, glasteron, hardane, burdock; herba esculenta ferens laniis a-pena, que vestibus pretereuntium adherent.*' Mr. Cockayne in his Glossary to '*Leechbooke*,' &c., explains '*Clote as aretum luppa*, with numerous references. Ray in his Glossary gives '*Clote, clote, petasites; rather burdocks.*' Halliwell suggests that '*Clote* is the yellow water-lily; but see Prof. Skeat's note on Chaucer, *Chaucer's Tales*, 577, and Lyte, *Dobson*, pp. 15, 16. See *Clote*, herbe in P. and Burro, above.

³ MS. chothe.

⁴ MS. obumbrat.

⁵ Probably the same as *Chole*, which Jamieson explains as 'small raised loaves, baked of coarse wheaten flour, of which three were sold for five farthings.' He also gives 'Sutors' Chole, a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, used in Selkirk, leavened and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth.'

⁶ MS. fissor.

⁷ In the *Legende of Goode Women*, *Ariadne*, l. 131, Theseus is given a 'clew' of thread—
'That by a clywe of twyne, as he hath goon,

The same way he may retorne anon.

Folwyng alway the threde.'

And in the tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, chap. 31, p. 115, founded on the same legend, the Lady of Salace addresses the knight who is about to enter the enchanted garden—'Take of me here a clewe of threde, & what tyme that thou shalt entre the gurdyn of the King etc.' Lynde at the entering in of the gurdyn the begynnyng of the clewe, & hobb eassmore the Remnant of the clewe in thyn honde, & so go furthe into the gurdyn by lyne.' 'A clewe or bottom of thred. *Glossary*.' Baret. 'A clewe, *Glossary*.' Manip Vocab. A S. clewe. See also Wynde Clowes. The MS. reads, *hic globus, hic glomus, hic glomus.*

⁸ Compare also Raster Howse.

⁹ In P. Plowman, B. xviii. 123, we read—

'And pat is cause of his clipp, pat cloath now the sonne.'

In the DeGandeville's Pilgrimage of the Lyl of the Manhode, MS. Jol. 1.6. Coll. Camb. leaf 121, no. 121. 'Adonaye, kyng of rightwysnes, whilke has power in the clipp, the grate Repentance of nature,' &c. 'Also the same seasons there fell a great rayne and a clipp

†to make Clippys; *reclipticare*.
 †a Clister; *clister, clisterium, clistro*.
 a Cloke; *Armburum*.
 a Clokke¹; *oreologium, horreum*.
 a Close; *septum, con-, clausura, clau-*
strum.
 to Close; *vallare, sepire, circum-, ob-*
 to vnClose; *dissipare, discludere*.
 a Closter²; *claustrum, claustrum;*
claustralis.
 †to Cloyke³; (vt *galina* A.); *gruculari*.
 †to Clotte⁴; *occare*.
 †A Clotting malle⁵; *occulatorium*.

†a Clotte⁶; *cespis, occarium*.
 a Clowe of garleke⁷; *castula*.
 †a Clowde; *nubes, nubecula, nubis,*
nubilosus, nubilus, nubium;
versus:
 †*Nubila sunt proprie nubes sim-*
bis auerate;
Nubila dat tellus, nubila vana,
si leui nubes.
 a Clowe⁸; *gossifolus, species est*.
 †a Clowe of fodegate (A Clowre or
 fodegate A.)⁹; *singlectorium, gur-*
gustium.

with a terrible thunder.' Berners' *Prosa*, ch. xxx. 'Hyt is but the clippys of the sunne.' Anturs of Arthur, ed. Rolson, viii. 3. 'Clips' for eclipse is still in use in Lincolnshire. In the *Roman of the Rose*, 5349, occurs the adjective *clipsy*, that is, as if eclipsed. See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 56.

¹ See P. Orlage. *Homologium*. An orlage; Medulla.

² *Claustrum*. A cloyster or other place where anything is enclosed. Cooper.

³ MS. *cloukka*. A hen when ready to sit is still in many dialects said to be *clouke*, a word derived from the peculiar noise made by the fowl. Raret gives 'to clouke like a henne, *ripo*; a henne clouking, *ingulticus gallina*.' In Cott. MS. Faust., B. vi. fol. 91, we find—'Loof henne wen lo leith, Leoth wen no cluk seith.'

'*Ponde glousante*. A Clouking Henne. Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'To cluck. To hatch. Cluckin-time. The time of hatching. Cluck. The cry or noise made by hens, when they wish to sit on eggs for the purpose of hatching them.' Grose explains a 'Clouking-hen' as one 'desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs.' 'A clucke henne. *Gallina ingulticus, gallina glouica, vel gallina nutrix. Glouica, glouica, singultio, pipio*. To clucke as hens doe.' Withals. 'A cloukyngc henne. *Singulticus gallina*.' Hulst. See also to *Kaykylle*.

⁴ *Occo*. To harrow; to break cloddes in the fildes eared. Cooper. 'To clodde, or clotte land. *Occo*.' Hulst. See Harrison's *Descrip. of Eng.* ed. Furnivall, ii. 54. 'Adent that the triple tillage of an acre dooth cost thirteene shillings fere pence . . . the clodding sixte or pence.' 'Occo. To clodden.' Medulla. Latimer in his *Sermon on the Ploughmen* says 'the ploughman . . . tiltheth hys lande and breaketh it in furrowes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. And at an other tyme harroweth it, and clotteth it.' ed. Arber, p. 19.

⁵ *Clot-mell*. A mallet for crushing clods. Peacock's Glossary. 'Clot-mell. A large mallet for breaking the clods of the field especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it.' Jamieson. 'Mall. A mall, mallet, or Beche.' Cotgrave. 'Occo. A clay (*'clay*) betel.' Medulla. 'A cloddyngc batyl or malle. *Occo. Occuturum*.' Hulst. See Moller, *post*.

⁶ In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 254, we read, 'For hit is in one clotte waste ilmed togedens.' See also Harrison, *Descrip. of Eng.* ed. Furnivall, i. 352, 'congealed into clotte of hard stone.' Caxton speaking of the hot wells of England says—'The maistress of thilke welles is the grete spirit of Minerva. In her hous the fyre enlureth alway that neuer chaungeoth in to ashes, but there the fyre shaketh lit chaungeoth in to stone clottes.' *Descript. of Britan.*, 1480, p. 6. Goughman has 'to clatter or clutter together. *Concreto, congloba*.'

⁷ See also Clawe.

⁸ *Clough*. A shuttle fixed in the gates or masonry of a lock which is capable of being raised to admit or discharge water so as to allow vessels to pass. Pennock's Glossary of Manley, &c., E. Dial. Soc. 'Clouse. A sluice.' Jamieson. See Dugdale's *Hist. of In-shanking*, 1662, p. 276. The statute 33 Henry VIII, cap. 33, grants certain duties to be levied on imported fish, in order to provide for the repair and maintenance of the walls, ditches and banks of Hull, as also to provide 'other chaices, gatties, gutters, goodies and other fortresses there' for the defence of the town. '*Chaipottum ut Ganges*. Passes in fluvio antitus, seu ad construentium molendinum, seu ad impendens piscis.' DuCange. '*Palus, Fluvius*. A sluice, Flou-gate, or Water-gate; also a mill-dam, &c.' Cotgrave. See also Fludegate, *post*.

a Clowte¹; *assumentum, repedium.*

*a Clowte of yrne²; *crusta, crusta ferrea, &cetera*; rbi plate.

to Clowte³; *pictaciari, repediare, sarcire.*

a Clowte of ledder; *pictaciuncula, pictaciunculum, repediare.*

Clowtyd; *pictaciatus, repediatus.*

a Clowter; *pictaciator, pictaciarius.*

a Club; *justis.*

† Clumsyd⁴; *enervatus, enervatus.*

a Cluster of nuttis⁵; *compustum.*

A Clowe; *et supra (A.).*

*to wynde Clowys⁶; *glomerare.*

C ante O.

a Cobyller; rbi a clowter.

tu Cobylls nutt⁷; *moracia.*

a Cocatrice⁸; *basiliscus, cocodrillus.*

¹ The author of the Ancien Risle tells us, p. 256, that 'a late [small] clot mei lod-loben wote a muchel thel peche;' and again, on p. 265, our lord is described as 'med clotes biwribled,' wrapped in cloths or rags. In Havelok, Quin first binds Havelok and then gags him with a 'keuel [bag] of clotes;' and in Sir Ferunbras, l. 2747, Guy of Burgundy is himself tied with a 'cloute.' A. S. *clut*.

² An iron plate. Amongst the implements, &c., necessary to the farmer, Tusser enumerates a 'strong exelred cart, that is clouted and shed;' and—

'Two ploughs and a plough chain, ij culters, ij shares,

With ground cloutes and side cloutes, for soile that so tares.'

Five Hundred Points, &c. p. 36.

In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 125, we have 'clot shon,' i. e. shoes tipped with iron. Cooper renders *Crusta* by 'bullions or ornaments of plate that may be taken off.' See also Carte bande and Cop bande.

³ See William of Palerme, l. 14, where the cowherd whose dog discovers William is described as sitting 'clowtand kyndely his schon.' A. S. *clatian*. Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, i. p. 4, says 'Anticristis lawe, cloutid of many, is full of errors;' and he renders Mark i. 19 by 'he say James . . . and John . . . in the boots makynge, either cloutynge nettis.'

⁴ In Wyclif's translation of Isaiah xxv. 3, this word is used—'Cumfat ye clumsid, ether comel bondis, and make ye strong feeble knees,' and again in Jeremiah vi. 24, 'oure bondis ben acumsid,' [*discedite eunt manus nostra*.] where apparently it has the meaning of *numb*, and hence *useless, weak*. So again in Purvey's version of Zephaniah iii. 16, 'Jerusalem, wile thou drele; Sien thin bondis be not clumid' [*non disceduntur manus tuae*.] where other versions read 'acumsid' and 'acumblid.' Holland in his trans. of Livy, Bk. xvi. c. 56, p. 425, renders *torpentes gela* by 'so clumie & frozen;' and in the Gospel of Nicodemus, ff. 213, we read 'we er clumid gret and smalle.' See also E. Eng. Poems, ed. 1862, p. 123. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words gives 'Clumps, clumpst, idle, lazy, unhandy; *inaptus*,' and refers to Skinner, who, in his Etymologicon says it is a word 'agro Lincolnensi usitatissima.' *Clumsome* or *Classome* is still in use about Wharfedale. In P. Plowman, B. xiv. 50, we read—

'Whan þou clumest for cold, or clyngest for drye.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note. 'Entombi. Stoned, benumbed, clumpse, asleep. *Harti de finid*. Stiff, clumpse, benumbed.' Cotgrave. See also *ibid*. *Intombi*.

⁵ Compare Bob of grapis.

⁶ See Clowe.

⁷ 'A cobnutte, or walnutte. *Moracia*.' Barot. The Medulla explains *moracia* as 'hard nutte longe kepte.'

⁸ In Alexander and Dindimus, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat, l. 158, we read how Alexander, when he had arrived at the river Pison, was unable to cross it on account of the

'Addras & ypatamus & others ille wormus,

& careful cocodrillus that the king lette.'

'Cocatrice, whyche is a Serpente, called the kynge of serpentes, whose nature is to kyll wyth his ynge eadlye. *Basiliscus Regulus*.' Huloet. So Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden i. 159, says 'Basiliscus is kyng of serpentes þat wif smyl and sigt sleep beestes and foules.' 'The cocodrillus. A cecordylle.' Wright's Vel of Vocab. p. 220. The Low Latin *cocodrillus*, itself a corruption from *crocodylus*, was still further corrupted into *cocatrice*, whence our *cocatrice*. The basilisk was supposed to have the property of infecting the air with its venom so that no other creature could live near it, and also of killing men by a mere look. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, chap. 57, is an account of one which in this way destroyed a large number of the soldiers of Alexander, and of the means adopted to destroy the monster. See a full

ta Cod¹; *ceruical, puluinar, dactera*;
vbi a qvysshyn.

a Cofyre; *clitella, cistella, ciatula*²,
cista.

ta Corfyrled (Cofer leyd A.); *dr-*
culus.

a Coggo³; *scurishallum*.

Coghe⁴; rhi hoste (A.).

*a Coysfo⁵; *pillius, pillulus, aper,*
galerus; versus:

* *Pillius est iuuenum, p. togine*
uniusq. galerus.

ta Coker⁶; *autumnarius*.

a Cok; *gallus, gallulus* diminutivum.

a Cok cambe (Coke came A.); *gallus*

†⁷ Cok crawe⁸; *galliscantus, galli-*
cinian, gallianus.

† Cokett⁹; *iffangia* (*iffangia* A.), *est*
quid[am] panis.

a Cokylle; *pascis, coctis.*

description in Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, 1685, chap. ix. p. 486. Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, ed. Wright, p. 108, quotes an account of the creature from Solinus, Polyhist. cap. xxvii. 50, in which it is said to retain its fatal qualities even after death, and to be invulnerable to the attack of any animal except the weasel. *Cocodrillus* occurs in the Wycliffe version of Leviticus xi. 29, and Trevisa in his trans. of Higden i. 151, 154. *Pale* bech *c-codrilly* and *hippotari* [*cocodrilli et hippotauri*.] See also K. Alisaender, ed. Weber, i. 271, 'delyns and *cocodrill*.'

¹ In the Inventory of Thomas Rabyson, of Appleby, 1542, quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, are included, 'iij *coches*, one payre of f. rhyll shewetes, one lymyn sh. yt & a halfe. iij⁴.' '*Cocodrill*, *Est puluinar uacile, anglice, a pillowe, or a cocde*.' Ortus. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a cocde, cushion, *palemar*;' and *Jamaica* has '*Cod*, a pillow; *Cod crawe*, a curtain lecture; *Cod-hole*, a pillow cover or slip.' '*A maid and cod* of aue gray stone.' Complaynt of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 63. In Sir Degrevant, Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell, p. 259, l. 1393, we find '*Cocdrills* of sendall.' See also Towneley Mysteries, p. 84. Teel. *coctis*, a pillow.

² MS. *astula*, corrected by A.; but perhaps we should read *arcula*.

³ In the Owle and Nightingale, ed. Strachmann, 86, we find 'Froge þat sit at mulne under *cogge*.' It appears to mean a wheel. Cf. Swedish *kogge*, an indented prominence in an indented wheel.

⁴ Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 3697, tells us how Absolon when he went to serenade Alison—
'Softe he *cochith* with a romysoun.'

See also P. Plowman, B. v. 361. '*Tussis*. The cowhe.' Medulla.

⁵ '*Galerium*. An hatte; a pirwike. *Galericolum*. An under bonet or ridyng cappe; a close cappe much like a night cappe.' Cooper. '*Galerus*. A coysfo of lether.' Medulla.

⁶ '*Autumnus*. A harvest.' Medulla.

⁷ 'Carstow s ruen, he seþe, oþer syngen in a church,

Oþer *coke* for my *colers*, oþer to þe carts picche.' P. Plowman, C. vi. 12, 13.

⁸ '*Coker*. A reaper (Warwick). Originally a charcol maker who comes out at harvest time.' Halliwell. It seems rather to mean a harvest labourer, one who puts hay into *coks*. (See *Cok* of hay.) Richardson quotes the following:—'But it also provided that this act nor anything therein contained doe in any wise extende to any *cochers* or harvest-felkes that traualle into anye countrie of this realme for harvest worke, *either* come harvest or hay harvest, if they doe worke and labour accordingly.' Rastall, Statutes, Vagabonds, &c. p. 474.

⁹ See Harrison, Descript. of England, ed. Furnivall, ii. 89, for an account of the divisions of the hours of the night amongst the Ancients. Chaucer, Parlement of Foules, 350, speaks of—
'The *kok*, that orloge is of thorpys lyte.'

See also Cokerelle.

¹⁰ *Panis* de Coket is mentioned in a MS. of Jesus Coll. Oxford, I Arch. i. 20, leaf 268, as being slightly inferior to wastel bread. '*A coket* was a kind of seal (see Liber Albus, p. 45, and Madox, Hist. Excheq. i. p. 783), and as bread in London was sealed with the baker's seal, after inspection by the Alderman, it is not improbable that this bread thence had its name; though at some periods certainly, other kinds of bread, distinguished in name from Coket bread were sealed as well. . . . *Coket bread* was most used probably by the middle classes; that of inferior quality being *trete* or *twete*, while *seamed* and *wastel* were finer in quality and higher in price.' Liber Custumiarum, ed. Bohn, i. 793. See also Liber Albus, Glossary, v. *Coket* and *Bread*; Arnold's Chronicle vol. 1811, pp. 49-56; and Harrison's Description of England, i. 154.

*Cokylle¹; *quedam aborigo*, (*herba* A.), *zizania*.

*a Coknay²; *ambro, mammatropus*, *delicius*; *versus*:

¶ *Delicias qui delicijs a matre nutritur.*

ta Cok of hay or of corne³; *Arconius*.

a Cokerelle; *gallinarius*.

† Colai⁴; *colonia*, est *quedam civitas*.

a Colo (Coylle A.); *calculus, carbo*, *pruna* est *cum igne*; *versus*:

(*Dum calor est pruna, Carbo dum deest ignis*; A.)

¶ *Carbo nigrescit ignitatem pruna nitescit.*

*a Colar; *collarium, Amab. belium*.

*a Colar of siluer or golde; *maurenhz*.

a Colar of a hund⁵; *millus, collarium, capularius*.

a Colar of a hors; *collarium*.

ta Coler of yren⁶; *calambus, coliare*.

† Coleryke⁷; *colera*; *colericus*.

† Coliandyr⁸; *colia*.

pe Collike⁹; *colien parvo, yllingree*, *y'ton, indeclinabile*.

ta Colke¹⁰; *cruda*, (*interior pars pendi*, A.)

¹ The corn cockle. *Agrostemma githago*. Gaelic *capul*. Tares, husks, the corn-cockle. *Cockle* or *Colyl* was used by Wychf and other old writers in the sense of a weed generally, but in later works has been confined to the *gith* or *corn-pink*. **Copulid*. A degenerate barley or weed commonly growing among barley, and called Haver-grasse. Cotgrave. **Zizania*. Drayke, or durnel, or cokyl. Medulla. **Cochole* hath a large small [sic] leafe and wyll beare v or vi floweres purple colour as trode as a grole, and the seale is rounde and blacke. Fitzherbert, Boke of Husbandry. See also Darnelle.

² Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, &c., 92. 4, says—

*Some cocknies with cocking are made verie fooles,
fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles;

and again 95. 5—

**Cocking* Mams and shifting Dads from schooles,
Make pregnant wits to proove vilernead fooles.

*A *cockney*, a child tenderly brought up; a darling. *Cocking*, *molle illa educatio quous indulgentissimi vocantur*. A father to much cocking, *Pater nimis indulgens*. Baret's *Alvarno*. Cooper gives **Mammothreptus*: after S. Augustine a child that sucketh longe, but *finimus* taketh it for a child wantonly brought vp. *Delicte*: a minion boye; a cockney; a wanton.

**Archonius*: *acervus manipulatorum*. *Manipulus*, A gavel (sheaf of corn). Medulla.

*A *hay cocke*. *Meta ferri*. Withals. See also Mughe.

**Mallam*. A masteur's colar made of leather with boyles. Cooper. **Milas*. An boundys colere. Medulla.

³ Men were divided into four classes, according to their humours. Laurens Andrewe says, in his *Noble Lyric*. 'And the bodij of man is made of many diverse sortes of lyumes as renesse, raynes, latte, fleshe & skynne. And also of the foure moistours, as sanguyne, flamatyke, coleryke & melancoly.' (fol. xiv. back. col. 21. Men die, he says, in three wayes: 1. by one of the four elements of which they are made, overcomynge the others; 2. by *humorum radicale*, or 'naturall moystour,' forsaking them; 3. by wounds—the coleryke counteth oftentimes to dethe by accidentall maner through his hastines, for he is of nature hot and drye.' So also John Russell in his *Boke of Nature* (Labees Boke, p. 531, 1335—

'The second course *colericus* by callunge
Folle of Fyghtyng bluf-mynge, & brallynge,
Fallynge at veryaunce with felow and fere.

And he adda these lines—

Colericus,
Hircutus, Fallax, irascens, prodigus, entis aulax,
Artatus, gracilis, cicuta, croceusque colinis.

See also Dan Michel's *Ayebute of Inwyte*, ed. Morris, p. 157.

⁴ See also *Coriandro*. MS. which reads *Cokylle*, corrected by A.

⁵ Hampele in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 644. 3, tells us that

'Altho erthe by skille may likned be The whiche in myddes has a *colke*.
Ther a rounde apfel of a tree, As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yulke.'

And in the *Townsey Mysteries*, p. 251, we read—

'It is fulle reten inwardly At the *coke* within.'

to Colko¹; *timere, detinere.*

*ⁿ Collemaso²; *Alcedo.*

ta Collokis²; *haustellum, vel haustellum.*

n Collop³; *carbonella, frisa.*

n Colowre and to colour; *ubi colore.*

*ⁿ Colrake⁴; *trulla, verriculum.*

n Colte⁵; *pallus.*

ta Colte brydyll; *lupatum.*

Columbyne; *clunhina.*

n Coliare (Coljere A.)²; *carbonarius.*

to Come agayn; *venire, de celum;*
ubi to turne agayn.

to Commaunde; *consere⁶, consere,*
hortari, mulare, habere, prec-
pere, impare, edicere, indicere.
Commandynge; *imperiosus, imper-*
ans, jubens.

n Commaundment; *mandatum, pre-*
ceptum, dictum, imperium, elictum,
in dictum, iussum, iussus, precep-
tus, hortamen.

Cake is still in use in Lancashire with meaning of pith, core. '*Frula alud quod est in medio pomi, ab evo dicitur: anglice, a core.*' Medulla. '*Couk of an apple, cor.*' Manig. Vocab. Dutch *kolk*, a pit, hollow: compare Gaelic *caoch*, empty, hollow.

¹ Jamieson gives 'to *Coll*, v. a. To cut, to clip. To coll the hair, to poll it. S. One. To poll the head; to clip short in general; to cut, to prune; to lop off. To be *collt*, to be bald. It occurs as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tuncure. Cleland. *Tecl. kullr, tonsum caput.*'

² Spelt *Calmece* by Lydgate. '*Alcedo: quedam avis. A semicula.*' Medulla. '*Hec alcedo: a colmow.*' Wright's Vel. of Vocab. p. 252. Causton, Desser. Hist. 1480, p. 24, says, speaking of Ireland, 'In lagenia is a ponde ther be seen *colmans* birds, the byrdes ben deped certelles and come homly to mannes honde.'

³ '*Collock.* A large pail. Cf. *Iscl. Kolla* = a pot or bowl without feet.' Nodal's Glossary. In the Will of Thomas Dantree, 1483, pr. in Testaments Eboracensis, pt. 2, p. 61, Surtees Soc. vol. 30, the following item occurs: '*lego unum pecium coquetum, custom be collok ecclesie in parochiali, ad inde faciendam unum compam sine pcedem pro eorum Christi.*' See also the Richmondshire Wills, &c., published by the same Society, vol. 26, p. 169, where are mentioned in an Inventory dated 1563, 'a kneadinge tula, iij *collocks*, a wynnocke, ij stands, a churne, a flesch *collecke*, &c.'

⁴ '*Frisa.* A colop, or a peece off flesch.' Medulla. The *Ortus* explains *carbonella* as '*caro assata super carbonem*,' and adds the lines—

Est carbonella caro: prout assata tenella.
Carbonem faciens: hic carbonarius existat.

⁵ '*Collop.* A slice; a rasher of bacon.' Nodal's Glossary. Westwood derives it from '*clap* or *colp*, representing the sound of something soft thrown on a flat surface.' The word occurs in old Swedish. Thre says—'*Kollops*, edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tadata lignea probe contusis et unceratis.' In Piers Plowman, B. vi. 286, Piers says—

'I have no salt bacon. Ne no kokeney, bi cryst, *collopes* for to maken.'

'Slices of this kind of meat (salted and dried) are to this day termed *collops* in the north, whereas they are called *steaks* when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh.' Brand, Pop. Antiq. i. 62. '*Rillette*, a collop or slice of bacon. *Des œufs a la rillette*, Eggs and collapse; or an omelet or panesque of eggs and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together.' Cotgrave. 'The *coloppes* cleaved faste to the fryenge pannes bottom for lacke of oyle, droppynge or butter. *Offe fan to cartagins haerout alla distillationis desiderio.*' Horstman. See also Andrew Boorde's Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 273. P. Plowman, C. Text, xvi. 67, and Harrison, i. 61. '*Colloppes* *saute, and an lard.*' Palsgrave.

⁶ '*Colerake, or makron. Rutabulum.*' Barlet. '*Encoque* = a coalsake or an oven fork.' Poyen's Diet. 1652. See also Frugon. Standish, *Itiner. of Ireland*, in Holinshed, vol. vi. p. 27, speaks of the '*colerake* sweeping of a pith-cake baker.' '*Colerake, ratiometer.*' Palsgrave. '*Colerake. Rutabulum.*' Huloet.

⁷ '*Pallus.* The yonge of everything; a colte; a foale; a chicken.' Cooper. '*Patulus, or Pullus.* A chicken or a foale.' Medulla. 'A chicken, colt, or young blide, *pallus.*' Barlet. '*Poultine.* A foal or colt.' Cotgrave. See also Foyle.

⁸ In William of Palerne, ed. Skeel, 1723, we read—

'Cheliers put ceyreden col come jere bi-side
Pe lollers bi komad to kappe kerey i here!

See also the 'Tall of Rauf Hylmer.'

⁹ R. p. 281 in MS.

to Come; *venire, per-, al-, a-luen-tare.*

to Come togedyr; *conuenire, coire, comentare, -ri.*

a Comforth; *solamen, solacium, consolacio, paradisis*¹.

to Comforth; *confortare, solari, con-*

a Comforththier; *confortator, conso-lator, paracletus.*

†to Come to mynde; *occurrere.*

Comeynge agayn; *ubi turnynge agayn.*

†a Comynge to²; *accessus, aduentus.*

Comynge to; *accedens, adueniens.*

Commendabylle; *commendabilis, lau-dabilis.*

a Commentye³; *vulgus, populus, gens, plebs; vulgaris, plebius, gregarius, vulgaris, popularis, gentilis; communitas.*

a Common⁴; *comunia.*

to Common; *communicare, commu-niare.*

Common; *communis, publicus, vul-garis, generalis, universalis, uni-tatus, catholicus, canon*⁵ *grece.*

Commonly; *communiter, uniuersa-liter.*

†a Commonslaughter⁶; *dulcaria.*

†a Common woman; *Alcaria, ca-ristia*⁷, *centrix, lena, ginea, meretrix, scortum, thays, lupa, caprea, cinarra, chemera, nomaria, trica, (meretriculi A.), scortulum, scortunicus participium, capra; ver-sus:*

¶ *Est meretrix, scortum, thays, lupa, capra, chimera.*

a Company; *agmen, cetus (fortuito congregatus) noliis peditum est, concilium*⁸ (*conuocata multitudo*) *conuentus, ex diuersis locis populus in eum congregatus societas, consocium, comitina, falanx, tur-ma equitum, turmella, turba, tur-bella, catervu, cetus, contubernium, legio, cohors, manus ala est mili-tum, cuneus; verus:*

¶ *Mille tenet cuneus sed centum continet ala;*

• *Collegium, catervarius parti-cipium.*

a Compas; *circumferencia, girus, circus, circuitus.*

to Compas⁹; *girare, circinare, & cetera; ubi to go a-howte.*

¹ MS. *parochialis*. Greek *ἐπαρχικός*.

² MS. *comynge to*.

³ *Plebs*. Raskady of folk. *Vulgus*. Raskady. Medulla. In the Libel of English Policy, Political Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 186, the writer recommends the close union of England and Ireland so

That none enmye shulde hurte ne offende

Yrlende ne us, but as one *comonte*

Shulde helpe to kepe welle aboute the see.

Trevise in his trans. of Higden says that 'Julius Cesar his hond was as able to be penne as to be sword; but no man governede þe *comonte* better þan he.' Vol. iv. p. 215. See also Wyclif, *Ecclesi* xiv. 23.

⁴ Here the scribe has misplaced a number of words. The mistake is corrected by the following note at the top of the page:—

Pro istis tribus congru, congruly, congruete; vide postea in 20 folio sequente quod hic scriptor erravit.

⁵ Apparently for *κοίνα*.

⁶ I suppose this means 'general slaughter.' Ducange gives '*Dallare, Falcare; faciller, force in fauchaison*.' ol. *Hailler*.' '*Faucher*, to mow, to sweep, or cut cleane away.' Cotgrave.

⁷ *Carista*. An hare or a slav servant. Medulla.

⁸ MS. *concilium*.

⁹ Thus st. Paul says in the Acts, 'From thence we fetched a compass and came to Iherosolym.' xxviii. 13. In the earlier Wicliffite version, *Ezechiel*, xli. 7 is thus rendered: 'and a street was in round, and stode upward by a vice, and bar in to þe seler of the temple by compass;' and in Mark iii. 34 we find, 'Beholdynge hem aboute þat saten in þe *compas* of lyun, he saij, &c.' See also Matt. ix. 35. '*Gyrus*. A circuite or compass.' Cooper.

†Come (A. Conne A.) ¹ ; <i>offendiculum</i> .	†[in] Congruly; <i>incongrue, adverbium</i> .
†to breke Conande; <i>depacisci, diffidare</i> .	Congure; <i>piscis est, Conger vel congruus (A.)</i> .
†to make Conande; <i>pacisci, compacisci, pringere, convenire</i> .	a Conyng ² ; <i>caniculus; caniculinus participium, canes caneline</i> .
†a Conande ³ ; <i>condicio, pactum, pacio, conuencio, condictum, tenor; pactarius participium</i> .	*a Connyng ⁴ ; <i>sciencia, facultas; sciens</i> .
†to Concludo; <i>concludere, circumscribere</i> .	vu Connyng ⁵ ; <i>ignorancia; ignorans, qui aliquid scit; versus:</i> ¶ <i>Inscius de nescius qui omni (quis cum A.) noticia caret,</i> <i>Ignorans Aliquid scit, qui nescit caret omni</i> <i>Rerum noticia, sic tullius approbat esse.</i>
†Concludyd; <i>conclusus</i> .	a Connyng ⁶ -hale (Cunyg holle A.); <i>cuna</i> .
†a Concubyno; <i>concupiscere, de cetera; ubi A. lemman</i> .	to Coniure ⁷ ; <i>a liuro, con-, exorcizare</i> .
a Condicion; <i>condicio, tenor</i> .	†a Coniurer; <i>adiurator, con-, exorcista</i> .
Condicionaly; <i>condicionaliter, Adverbium</i> .	
†Congru; <i>congruus</i> .	
†Congruly; <i>congrue, Adverbium</i> .	
†a Congruyto; <i>congruitus</i> .	
†[in] Congru; <i>incongruus</i> .	

¹ Halliwell gives 'Con. A. clog. North,' which is evidently the meaning here, but I have not been able to find any instance of the word in that sense, nor is it given in any of the E. Dialect Society's Glossaries. 'Offe ulculum: ostaculum.' Medulla.

² 'He Held thame full weill all his *cunand*.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 265. See also *ibid.* i. 361, iii. 759. &c. In Rauf Coilhear, E. E. Text Society, ed. Murray, Rauf having promised to meet Charles at Paris, starts

'With aue quhip in his hand
Cantlie on cat-hand

To fulfill his *cunand*'
l. 387.

* Vp gan knyht there fordwartis and *cunand* Of anyte and perpetual ally.
Gawin Douglas, *Euclydes*, x. l. 385.

³ A rabbit.

* He went and fett *conynge* thre

Alle bakon welle in a paste.' MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, leaf 50. Wyclif has *coning* in Leviticus xi. 5, where the A. V. reads *coney*. In William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 182, we read, 'He com him-self y-charged wþ *conyng* & hares.' Stowe mentions a locality (referred to in the Liber Custumarum, p. 229), in the vicinity of the Poultry, in the city of London, called *Conehop*, from a sign of three rabbits over a poultryer's stall at the end of the lane. In the Liber Cust. p. 344, is also mentioned a 'Conichepunge,' or rabbit-market, in the neighbourhood of St. Pauls. '*Cunin, cunil*.' A conny, a rabbit. Cotgrave. '*Caniculus*. A cunne.' Cooper. See also Liber Albus, pp. 712, 717, and 507. The word was employed in various forms in Early English; 'conyng rosted,' 'conell conyng' occur in *Parricide made for King Richard II.* Antiq. Report. i. 73. In Sir Degrevant (Thorn-ton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 1405, we find 'Flat *conynge* and nowe.'

* 'This abbot, which that was an holy man' This yonge child to *conoure* he began.
As monkes been, or elles oughten be, Chaucer, *Princes Tale*, 1852.

'I *conoure* þee bi god, þat þou tourn-ute me net.' Wyclif, Mark v. 7. In Leland's History of the Holy Grail, xvi. 306, ed. Furnivall, we read how Joseph drove the devil out of the Jews—

'To an ymage there gan he to gon And the davel there anon fath ȝyt
That stood in the temple vpon the chief awter Out of the ymage isowd in a heredit'
And him anon *conoured* there, See also l. 387.

* *Exorcista*. An athurour or confourour. Cooper. '*Conjurer*. To conjure; injure; . . .
to conjure or exorcise (a spirit).' Cotgrave. '*Exorcismus*. A conjurison. '*Exorcista*. A benet; conjurator. '*Exorcista conjuratur*.' Medulla. See Jamieson.

- †a Conluryson; *aliurcio, con-, exorcismus.*
 †to Consawe; *concipere, percipere, concepitare, intelligere.*
 a Consciens; *consciencia.*
 to Consent; *consentire, Assentire, & cetera; ubi to Afferme.*
 a Consentynge; *Allibencia, & cetera; ubi Affirmynge.*
 Consentyng; *consensiens.*
 to Consydyr; *considerare.*
 a Consederynge; *consideracio.*
 Consydyryng; *considerans.*
 to Constrene; *ubi to gurre (or to compelle)¹.*
 to Constru; *capnere, construere, commentari.*
 †a Constirrere; *compositar, -trix, constructar, -trix, & cetera.*
 †a Construccio; *construccio, compositio.*
 Construyng; *construens, exponeus.*
 Contagius.
 †a Contak²; *ubi stryfe.*
 to Continew; *continere.*
 Contyneand; *continens, continuans.*
 a Contyneuyng; *continuacio.*
 Contra[r]y; *contrarius loco, aduersarius, animo, apostatus, prepositus, transversus.*
 a Contrarynes; *contrarietas.*
 a Contricion; *contricio, dolor, compunctio.*
 Contrite; *contritus.*
 *a Cop³; *cirrus, crista est uinum, et galli vel alaule.*
 a Coppo; *ciphus, conlus, guttus, cantarus; versus:*
 *Canterus & patera, calices & pocula, crater.
 Ciphus, apud veteres comitantur cornua, crucea,
 Cimbra vel ciatus, carchesia⁴
 iungimus jstis.
 †a Copbando⁵; *crustula diminutivum.*
 *a Copburde; *Abacus.*
 †a Copberer; *ciphigerulus.*
 †a Copmaker; *cipharius.*
 a Copy; *capia.*
 Copir; *cuprum, Auriculcum.*
 Copros (Coprosse A.)⁶; *vitriculum.*
 Corde; *corda, & cetera; ubi a rope.*
 †a Cordement⁷; *concordia, concordancia.*
 †Cordynge in sang; *concentus.*
 †to Cordo; *concordare; ubi to Accordre (A.).*
 Cordynge; *concordans, conueniens, aptus.*

¹ In a later hand.

² Under the various forms of 'cuntek,' 'contek,' 'cunteke,' 'contek,' and 'contake,' this word occurs frequently in early English. In Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 328, we find 'contekour,' a quarrelsome person, whence probably our word *controversious*. 'The keneste in contek that vnder Criste langes.' *Morte Arthure*, 1731. 'There was contike falle kene, and cunykynge of chappys.' *ibid.* 369. 'Also stryues, conteli & debatis ben vord in oure lond, for lordis stryuen wip here tonauntis to bryngs hem in thraldom.' Wyclif, *Scholet Works*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, p. 234.

³ *Acrotis*. Crested, capped. Cotgrave. A.S. *cop*. Chaucer uses the word simply as a top when he says of the Miller that

'Upon the cop right of his nose he had a werte.' C.T. Prologue, 554.

⁴ *Carchesia*: a stan (yng cuppe with handes) Cooper.

⁵ In Liller Albus, p. 60, are mentioned *Cupbande*, which Mr. Riley, in his Glossary, explains as 'Cup-bands or Cup-bands; bracs made of metal on which mazers and handled cups were strung.' Compare *Carte bande*, and the definition of *crusta* and *crustula* in note to Clowte of yren.

⁶ The Kennett MS. has 'C. prose, copperas, vitrid,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Coperouse, chalcathum.' Barot gives 'Cupras or vitrid, chalcanthum.'

⁷ See also under A.

• If men schal telle properly a thing

The word mot *corde* with the thing working'

Chaucer, *Maunciple's Tale*, 106.

^a a Cordewayn (Corweñ A.)¹; *Aluta*,
a Cordwayner; *alutarius*, & cetera;
ibi a sower.

Coriandre²; *coriandrum*.

Carysy³.

Corko.

a Cormirande⁴; *cormiranda*.

Corñ; *granum*, *bladum*, *aunona*, *seges*,
& cetera; versus:

*¶ Bladum dum viride, dum in
granario granum,*

*Est seges, atque seres sunt fruges
& (ac etiam A.) sata messes;*

*Cam (dum A.) scribitur seges est,
sata cum radicibus herent,*

*Fruges cum (dum A.) fruimur,
messes sunt quum metuntur.*

*De creandis ceres fertur cum res
creat omnes.*

†to Conferme; *confirmare*, *cathari-
zare*, *dicare*, *allegare*; et, *ille*
Allegat literas meas.

a Corner; *angulus*, & cetera; ibi a
hirū.

^a a Corparax (Corporas A.)⁵; *cor-
porale*.

†A Corrasour (Covrieure A.) of
ledder; ^o *corresutor*.

a Corrupeion; *corrupeio*.

†to Corrupe; *corru[m]* *per*.

to Corry a hors⁷; *strigilare*.

a Corse; *cadaver*, *mortuorum*.

^a Corsy (Corsy man, or woman, or
best A.)⁸; *corpulentus*.

¹ *Aluta*. Soft leather tawed' Cooper. It was probably similar to the modern morocco leather. The duty is stated in the Liber Albus, p. 221, as '*la dozen de cordewayne j denier*.' See also the 'Ordinances Alutariorum,' or Ordinances of Tanners, *ibid.* p. 732. The word still survives in 'Cordwainer's Ward,' near St. Paul's, the name of which was derived from the Cordwainers or Shoe-makers settled in that district. *Aluta* Cordewane, *Alutarius*. A cordwanere.' Medulla. In the Libel of English Poetry, Wright's Political Poems, Rolls Series, ii. 163, amongst the commodities of 'Portingale' are mentioned

'Fygues, reysyns, hony, and *cordewayne*.'

² Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 476, assigns the following virtues to Coriander—

*Et tribuunt febribus egest acribus coramitis,
Et gemini testes dum tumor ardebat eos,
Lumbricos pellit, tuncas datet, necer ignis,
Quum pestem metuit Gallia, coedit ei.*

See also Coliandyr.

³ This seems to be an error for Carysy or Corsy, which are inserted in their proper places.

⁴ Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, 361, speaks of 'the hote *corrupeion* of glotony.'

⁵ In Havelok (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat), l. 188, are mentioned

'Je caliz and je pateyn ok. Je *corporeus*, je messeger.'

and in Guy of Warwick, Met. Romances, ed. Ellis, ii. p. 77, we read—

'After the reles they send The *corporeus*, and the mass-gear'

'*Corporail*. The corporall: the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, pp. 125, 126, occurs the phrase—'*corporaliter jurare*,' to take an oath while touching the *corporate* or cloth which covered the sacred elements. It also occurs in the Act 35 Eliz. c. 1, § 2. Dame Eliz. Bawne in her Will, Paston Letters, iii. 464, mentions 'ij *corporeus* coys of cloth of gold; j olde vestment,' &c. 'After je passoun of Alisaundre je pope, Sixtus was pope almost eleven yere: he ordeyned pat trica-jum, pat is, "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus," shal be songe at masse, and pat je *corporeus* schal be nougt be of silk noþer sendel, but of fine linnen cloþ nougt i-lyed.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 11.

⁶ *Corporas* for a chalice, *corporeus*. Palgrave. See also Shorcham, p. 20.

⁷ *Corrygear*. A carrier of leather. *Corrygear*. To carry; tow, or dresse, leather.' Cotgrave. In the Liber Albus, 738, is mentioned the '*Ordinatio misterie de Corrasours*,' or Guild of Carriers. *Corrasour*. A tanner' Cooper. Wych, in Acts ix, 12, speaks of 'Sim a the *carfour*,' the Vulgate reading being *cararius*. 'He is a corner of crtic. *Perfer est ut cararius professione*.' Hornam.

⁸ *Strigilar*. An lins com.' Medulla.

⁹ *Corra*. Gross, fleshy, corpulent, big-bodied.' Cotgrave. '*Corsy*. Big-bodied; corpulent.' Jamieson. '*Corsyle*, to full of fatness, *corpulent*, *corru*.' Palgrave.

a Cortyn¹; *cortina*, & cetera; vbi a curtiū.

*to Coyso²; *alterare*, & cetera; vbi to clawinge.

*a Coysseyr of hors³; *mango*.

a Cosyn; *copuatus*, *cognatus eiusdem originis est*, *uipox*, *propinquus sanguine vel affinitate*, *uipox*, *consanguineus*, *consanguineus*.

a Costo⁴; vbi a kyndome; *clima* vel *climata*.

to Coste; *constare*.

Cost; *sumptus*, *sumptuosus* (*expense* A.).

Costord⁵; *querarium*.

Costy⁶; *sumptuosus*.

*a Costrella⁷; *onerum*, & cetera; vbi a flakett.

ta Cottage; *contagium*, *domunculus*.

*a Cotearmour (Coyturmur A.); *insignium*.

a Cote; *tunica*, *tunicella*, *tuniculus* diminutivum.

*a Cote (Coyt A.); *capana*, est *praua domus*, *casu*, *casula* (*cadurcum* A.).

Cotuū; *bombacium*.

*On sielike wyse this ilk chiftane Troyane The cerry passed Oairia he has slane.
G. Douglas, *Eniados* xii. p. 426.

'The king beheld this gathelus, Strong of nature, *cosic* and *conageous*.' Stewart, *Chronicles of Scotland* 1345. i. 7. 'Coyse or fatte. *Piquin*.' Hulst.

'One of the duties of the Marshal of the Hall, as given in the Boke of Curtasye, Eubee Boke, p. 189, was—' *pe dozura cortines* to henge in halle.'

'To cupe or cease, *cambica*.' Baret. 'To cove, *cambica*.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has 'Tequer. To truck, chop, swab, scorse, barter, change, &c. *Burater*. To trucke, scorse, barter, exchange.' 'The traist Alethes with him has helmes *costit*, and gait him his.' G. Douglas, *Eniados* ix. p. 286.

**Mingo*. A bande that payuteth and pampareth vp boyes, women, or seruautes to make them seeme the trimmer, thereby to sell them the deerer. An horse coarser that pampareth and trimmeth his horses for the same purpose.' Cooper. 'Mango. A courseure off hors.' Medalla. See also Wyclif, *Select Works*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Matthew, p. 172, where he inveighs against the priests for mixing themselves up with trading: 'Fei ben *coeris* & makers of malt, & bien schep & meet & sellen hem for wynnynre, & beten marketis, &c.' 'P. Of whom hadst thou him? T. Of one, I knowe not whether hee bee a horse coarser, a hackney man, a horse rider, a horse driver, a carour, or a carter.' Florio's *Second Frutes*, p. 43. Sir A. Fitzherbert says, 'A *coarser* is he that byeth all ryddan horses, and selleth them agayne.' *Boke of Husbandry*, sign. II. 2.

**Coste*. A clyne or portion of the firmamente between South and North, varying in one day halfe an howres space.' Cooper. *Coste* meant a region or district, not necessarily the sea-board.

'This bethe the wordes of cristeninge

Bi thyse Englishe *costes*.' Shorcham, p. 10.

In Sir Ferumbras, Charles chooses Richard of Normandy to be guide to the messengers sent to the Saracen Emir, because he 'knew alle the *coste*.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187, Jonathan, when seated on the magic cloth, 'a noon thowte, lord! yf we wer now in fir cotrees, wher neuer man come a'tere this! And thenne withe the same thowte jey wer bi the Reynd up to gedir, in to the ferrest *coste* of the worlde, with the clothe with hem.' 'Coate of a country. *Continens*, *finis*, *ora*. Coast or region, ether of the ayre, earth or sea, as of the ayre, east west north & south, &c. *Regio*.' Hulst.

**Fruiterer*, s. A fruiterer, fruitseller, costermonger.' Cotgrave. 'A costard. *Panne Apple*. Sherwood. 'Pannurina. A costardmonger, or seller of fruite.' Cooper. 'A Costardmonger. *Pannurina*.' Baret. 'Costardmonger, *fruguetier*.' Cotgrave.

*Wyclif, in his tract on Feignid Contemplative Life (*Select Works*, ed. Mathew, p. 102), complains that the clergy of his time wasted all their 'studie & traile . . . abowte Salisbury the wip multitude of newe *costy* parkes, antiferens, graiclis, &c.' and that rich men 'costen so muche in grete schupplis and *costy* bokis of mannis ordynances for fame and nobelis of the world.' Again, p. 210, he says, 'pe fend & his treken to make *costy* festis and waste many goodis on lordis and riche men.' See also pp. 211, 212, &c.

*In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, E. E. Text Soc., Ferumbras perceiving that Oliver is wounded offers him some ointment which, he says, will cure any wound, it being made

- a Countyse; *Avaricia*, & cetera; *ibi* curatyse.
- *a Couent¹; *conventus*, *conventi-
lus*.
- to Couere; *velare*, *ad-*, *tegere*, *con-*,
ob-, *operire* cum *operendo*, *adoper-*
inus foras; *impetimus*, *con-*
tacenti aliquid supponimus, *co-*
operire, *obumbrare*, *adumbrare*,
linere, *nubere*, *obluere*.
- †to vu Couore; *discooperire*, *detegere*,
& cetera; *ibi* to schewe.
- a Couerakylle²; *operendum*, *operi-*
men, *operimentum*.
- a Couerlyt; *lectisternium*, *cooper-*
torium, *torale*, *supelles*, *genitio-*
-tilis.
- †a Couerynge of a buko; *cooper-*
rium, *tepien*, *tepiumentum*, *eda-*
men, *teatus*.
- to Coust; *Appetere*, *optare*, *ad-*,
Ardere, *ex-*, *Ard-scere*, *ex-*, *capere*,
con-, *concupiscere*, *glicere*, *Auere*,
capture, & cetera; *ibi* to desyre.
- a Coweho; *culile*, *culatorem*, &
cetera; *ibi* a hole.
- to Coweche³; *culare*.
- a Cowe; *uacca*, *vacilla*.
- a Cowhird; *vacarius*.
- a Cowerd; *revers*, *pusillanimitas*, *ex-*
cors, *seors*.
- a Cowerdnes; *pusillanimitas*, *reor-*
dia, *reordia*.
- *a Cowle; *cuella*, *culi*, *culina*,
cuellus; *culatus* (*cuellatus* A.).
- to a-ske Cownelle; *consulere*; *ver-*
sus:
- ‡(Consulo, te rogit; tibi consulo,
consilium do.
- to Cownelle; *consiliare*, *consulere*,
suadere, *indicare*, & tunc *con-*
struitur cum dativo casu.
- a Cownelle; *consilium*, *consilium*,
consultacio, *consiliacio*; *consili-*
arius.
- a Cownselour; *qui petit consilium*,
consulor (*qui dat consilium* A.),
consultus, *consall*, *anticularius*,

of the balm with which our Lord's body was anointed at his burial. He addresses Oliver thus— 'Ac by myddel þer korgeþ her, Hwæc ys ful of þat bame oler.

A costrel as þou miht se þat þreows ys and tre.' P. 20, l. 310.

The word occurs again at p. 32, l. 742, when Oliver with his sword

'the costrel þat was with yre y-bowle, Ferwith a-two he carl.'

'Onophorum A costrel. *Ascapa*. A costrel.' *Medulla*. Wyclif also uses the word in Ruth ii. 9; 'if also thou thrustist, go to the kil costrels, and drynk watre.' 'Costrel to enye wyne in. *Onophorum*. Costrell or battell for wyne. *Vier*. Hulest. 'The costrelis, a costrell.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 232.

¹ *Conventus*. A couent. *Medulla*. 'They also that rode in the Couente might so bysely to enye theyr lesson before.' *Myroure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, p. 67.

'Such as ben gaderid In couentis togidre.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64.

See also *ibid.* i. 225. A 'couent' of monks, with their Superior, properly consisted of thirteen, in imitation of our Lord and the twelve Apostles. Thus we read in the *Sompnour's Tale*, 1250—

'Bring me twelve frores, wit ye why? Your noble confessor, her Gid him blisse.'

For threene is a couent as I gess; Schal parforn up the nombre of O's couent.'

On the same point Mr. Wright quotes from Thoma, *Decem Scriptura*, col. 1807: 'Anno Domini M.C.XVI. idē Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum in illius monasterio, et erant lx. monachi perfecti postea abbatem quatuor conventus in monasterio.'

² In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's property, taken in 1450, we find—'vj bolles with oon covercle of silver . . . Item, vj bolles with oon covercle of gold.' *British Letters*, i. pp. 468-9. 'Covercle, A cover or lid' *Congrave*. 'Towl. A coverlyte.' *Medulla*.

³ Wyclif in his tract on 'The Order of Priesthood' (*Select Works*, ed. Mathew, p. 168), says—'Priests also schuldren þe peple to ensample of ydelnesse and wretchednesse, for comynly þei chowchen (*chowchen* AA.) in sette beddis, whanne oþer men riȝt to here labours, &c.' and again, p. 201, he speaks of 'pore men þat ben beddisse & comen in muk or dust.' 'Kow-kid him under a kragge.' *Wall of Palerne*, l. 2240. See also *Arctura of Arthur*, st. xii. l. 9.

- secretarius, assecutus, inclinata-
bile, conciliator, infaustus malus
conciliator.*
- to Cownte: *calculari, connumerare,
computare, numerare, degerere.*
- a Cownte; *raciocinatum, conpotus.*
- a Cownter¹; *computista, calculator.*
- ta Cownty; *comitatus.*
- a Cowntyng; *libramen, libramen-
tum, libraire, libranium.*
- a Cowntyng place; *libratorium.*
- a Cownter; *Anticopa.*
- a Cowntyse; *comissa. (Comitissa
A.)*
- Cowpe; *cupa.*
- a Cowper; *cuparius.*
- a Cowrse; *cursus, decursus aqua-
rui est.*
- a Cowrser²; *admissarius, cursa-
rius.*
- a Cowrte; *curia, curiola, curtes vel
curtis, curialis, curiosus.*
- A Cowrthouse. (A.)
- ta Cowrbe (Cowrtby A.); *renale,
emitogium.*
- a Cowrteman, or a cowrtyoure;
*curio, aulicus, curialis parti-
cipium; palaturus de palacio
dicitur.*
- †from Cowrte to cuwrte; *curiatim.*
- ta Cowschote³; *palumbus.*
- a Cowslope⁴; *lygustrum, vaccinium.*
- Cante R.
- a Crab; *piscis est, cancer.*
- a Crab; *Arbitum vel Arbota.*
- ta Crab of þe wod (A wode Crabe
A.)⁵; *Acroma (Acrama A.) ab
acritudine dictum.*
- a Crab tre; *arbitus (Arbuta A.),
macianus, macianum est fructus
eius.*
- a Crafte⁶; *Ars liberalis, sciencia,
articula, articularis participium,
artificium manuum est; arti-
ficialis, artificiosus participia;
facultas.*

¹ 'There is no countere nor clerke con hem reken alle.' MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. leaf 110, in Holliwell. See also Political Poems, ed. Wright, i. 328. The Counter was so called from his counting counts, or, in other words, arguing pleas. Chaucer, C. T. Prologue, l. 359, says of the Frankelyn that

'A schurreve hadde he ben, and a countour.'

The Counters are in Wright's Pol. Songs (Camden Soc.), p. 227, denominated *relatores*, and do not appear to have borne a very high character.—

'Iteuntur relatores;

Ceteris peiores,

Utraque manu capiunt,

Et sic eos decipiunt

Quorum sunt tutores.'

'Relatores qui querelam ad iudices referunt.' Ducange. See also Liber Custumarum, p. 280.

² 'Admissarius. A courseur.' Medulla.

'The one of þow my Capill ta;

The other his Countour alwa,

To the stabill swyith 3e ga.'

Rauf Coilheer, ed. Murray, l. 114.

³ The wood pigeon is still known in many parts as the *Cushat*. Gawin Douglas in his Preface to the 12th bk. of the *Aeneid*, 237, speaks of 'the *lourschat*' that 'croudis and pykkis on the ryse.' 'Cushat, a Qucest, Cowshot, Ring-dove, Stock-love, wood-Culver.' Colgrave. See also s. v. *Blunder*. 'A ring dove, a wood culver, or *coushat*.' Nomenclator. A. S. *cusecote*. 'The turtill began for to greit, quhen the *couchet* 3oullit.' Complaynt of Scotland, p. 39. See also Palladius on Husbandrie, p. 28, l. 758. '*Cusecote, palumba*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 280.

⁴ '*Vaccinium*. The floure of the hearbe *Hyacinthus* or *Crowtwee*. *Lignstrum*. By the judgement of alle men it is priuet, or prinprint.' Cooper. '*Lignstrum*, a cowlespe, or a *preynouse*.' Otter.

⁵ A wild crab-apple tree. '*Pomme de bois ou de bouquet*. A crab, or wilding.' Colgrave. See also Wodde Crabbo; and compare Wyclif's expression, 'he eet locustus and *hany* of þe wode.' St. Mark i. 6. '*Mala nariana*. Wode crabba.' MS. Harl. 3388. 'Crabbe frute, *pomme de bois*.' Palgrave.

⁶ In the Coke's Tale, l. 2, we are told of the 'prentice that 'Of a craft of vitallers was he.'

† A man of Crafte; *artifex qui suam, artem exerceat, artificiosus qui alienam suo ingenio expremat, autor, opifex; versus:*

¶ *Artificis nomen opifex assumit & autor;*

Invenit autor, Agit actor, res ampliat auctor.

† *va* Crafty; *inartificiosus, infaber, jussaber, solers, omnis generis est.*

Crafty; *Artificiosus, faber, affaber, solers.*

a Crag of stone; *ibi a Roche.*

*a Crakan¹; *cremium.*

a Crako; *cornix, coruus, cornicularis.*

A Crakko. (A.)

to Crak nuttes; *nucliare, enucliare.*

a Crakkyng; *nucliacio, enucliacio.*

† Cram kake²; *collirida, lagnum.*

þe Crampe; *spasmus.*

a Crane; *gras, grucula; gruius participium.*

*Crappes³; *Acus.*

to Crawe; *cantare.*

a Crawe of a fowle; *vesicula.*

a Crede; *cimbalum.*

a Credyll; *cuna, cune, cunnalium, crepidium, crepidium, crecca*

a Credilbando⁴; *fascia, fasciola, instita.*

†a Credille sange⁵; *fascennine.*

a Crekett⁶; *grillus, salamandra.*

†a Crekethole; *grillorium, grillorum est locus ibi habitant.*

¹ 'Cremion. Brush, or drie stickes to kandle fire with.' Cooper. 'Cremium. Crake (Craken). Medulla. See Crappes below.

² Apparently *cream-cake*, but according to Halliwell the same as *Pancake*. 'Lagnum. A thinn cake made with flour, water, fatte brothe, pepper, saffron, &c.; a fritter; a pannecake.' Cooper. 'Collirida. panis species; sorte de gallette.' Ducange. 'Lagnum. a pancake or a flawne.' Ortus. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with:—

Eccl. cap. xxix.

... tak a cal from the droue, and two whetheris with outen wemme, and thurf loones, and a cake with outen sour dowg, the whiche ben thei spreyned with oyle, and therf *crameskes* wett with oyle: and of puyr whete meche thou shalt make alle thingis.

Eccl. cap. xxix.

... take thou a calf of the droue, and twel rammes with out wem, and therf loones, and a cake with out sour daw, whiche be spreynt to gidere with oile and therf part sedon in watir, lawmed, ether fried with oile; thou schalt make alle thing's of whete flour.

Wycliffe Version, l. 261

³ Ray in his Collection of S. & E. Country Words gives 'Crap-laruel. In Worcestershire and other counties they call buck-wheat *crap*.' See Peacock's Glossary s. v. Craps, and Crakan, above.

⁴ 'Fascia. A swathell or swathynge bande, or other lyke thing of linnen.' Cooper. 'Crepidum. A credyll bonde.' Instita. A rocket or a credyllboucle.' Medulla. 'Credell bande, *bunde de herseur*.' Palgrave.

⁵ *Fascennine* means of, or belonging to, the town of Fescennia in Etruria; from which place certain sportive, but coarse songs which, with the Romans, were sung at weddings, took their name. Hence the term became an epithet for coarse and rude jests of any kind. In the present instance it seems to be equivalent to nursery rhymes. Cf. Lullay, *jae*, and P. Lullynge Serge. See Liber Customarum, p. 6. 'Fascennine. Songs that women use when they rock the cradle.' Gouldman.

⁶ 'Fisch to lyue in þe flode, and in þe fyre þe *crekbat*.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiv. 42. There was a popular belief that the cricket lived in the fire, arising probably from two causes, firstly, its partiality for the hearth; and secondly, a confusion between it and the eschneider, the Latin name of the former being *grillus*, and of the latter *pyrlis*. See Philip de Thaun's Bestiary, s. v. *Grillo*; Wright's Popular Traditions on Science, p. 97, and the Ayenbite of Inwyrt, ed. Morris, p. 167. 'Grillus. A worm which liveth in the fire, as big as a fly. Salamandra. A beast in shape like a lizard, full of spots; being in the fire it quencheth it, and is not burnt.' Gouldman. 'Salamandra. A creek.' Medulla.

Crome¹; *crisma*.

to Crepo; *reperire, ir-, ob-, reptare, -titare, serpere, surripere.*

a Crepylle²; *tantillus*.

a Crepynge; *reptilis*.

to Crepyng best; *reptile*.

*a Cressent a bowte þe nek³; *torques, torquis, lunula, lunula*.

Cresse⁴; *nasturtium*.

*a Cressett⁵; *batillus, crucibulum, lucubrum*.

a Cresto; *cinus, crista, iuba; cristatus, jubatus, & iuberis participia.*

a Creuesso; *fissura, rima, rimula; rimosus*.

*a Crib; *presepe indeclinabile, presepium*.

to Cry⁶; *clamare, Ac-, con-, re-, clamare, clangere; canum est baulare & latrare, boun mugire, ranarum canare⁷, coruorum crocare & crocitare, cyr rarum vehare, anatum vetussare, Accipitrum⁸ pipiare⁹. Anserum clingere, apro-rum frendere, apum bombizare vel bombilare, aquilarum clangere.*

¹ In Myre's Instructions to Parish Priests, E. E. Text Soc. e l. Peacock, l. 582, amongst the directions as to baptism it is ordered that the priest shall

'Creme and crysme and alle þynge elles
Do to þe chylde as þe bok telles.'

Three kinds of oil were used in the Catholic Church—*oleum sanctum, oleum chris-matis, and oleum infirmorum*. With the first, called in the above extract from Myre, *creme*, the child was anointed on the breast and between the shoulders, before it was plunged in the font or sprinkled with water. After the baptism proper it was anointed on the head with the sign of a cross with the *oleum chris-matis* or *crism*. The *oleum infirmorum* was that used for the purposes of extreme unction. The three oils were kept in separate bottles in a box called a *chris-matory*, which was in shape somewhat like the Noah's arks given to children to play with. '*Crismi, Cremen*.' Medulla. '*Creame holy oyle, cressme*.' Palgrave. See R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, p. 530, l. 15, 268. See also Crymatory, and Crysome. 'The Mownte of Olyuete, the Lille of *creme* (*mont chris-matis*).' Higden, i. 113.

² The same Latin equivalent is given for a Dwarf (see Dwarfgo).

³ *Lunula*. A hoop, and ryng of golde to put on the finger. *Torques*. A collar or chayne, be it of golde or siluer, to weare about ones necke.' Cooper.

⁴ '*Nasturtium*. Wyttere cressys.' Medulla. '*Nasturtium*. The hearbe called Cresses, which amonge the Persians was so much esteemed that yonge men gooyng huntynge di l eate none other meate to relieue their spirites.' Cooper. '*Nasitort*. Nose-smart, garden-cresse, town Kara, town cresses.' Cotgrave. '*Nauusticium*, water kyrs.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 190. '*Cresses* herbes, *cresson*.' Palgrave. In P. Plowman, B. x. 17, we have 'not worth a *kerse*,' from whence comes the vulgar 'not worth a *kerse*.' A. S. *cresse* *kerse*.

⁵ In the Poem on the Siege of Calais, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 153, the French are said to have had

And vij m^l *cressetes* to brene liȝth; Gret wonder to here and so;

and at p. 218 of the same volume we read—

'The owgly bakke wyl gladly seen be nyght

Dirk *cressetya* and laumpe that been lyght.'

⁶ *Batillum*. A cressant, or a sencer.' Medulla. 'A light brenning in a *cresset*.' Gower, iii. 117. See Cresser.

⁷ In the Cursor Mundi, p. 615, l. 11235, we read that when Jesus was born, his mother

'Sulk clapes as scho had tille hande,

Wyl sulke scho swetheled him and hand

Titia twa *cribbis* scho him had.'

where the Fairfax and Trinity MSS read *cracches*. See also Pricke of Conscience, 5200, where it is said to have been said 'In a *crib'e*, bytween an ox and asse.'

⁸ Most of the verbs given under this word are onomatopœias, and some are probably invented for the occasion. *Noar* is used by Aristophanes in 'The Frogs,' 209, to represent the croaking of frogs. See also Mr. Way's note s. v. *Crowken*. '*Crapaud kowille, taddo crunk*.' Gault, de Billedeuworth, in Chapt. '*de naturele langage des bestes*.' '*Cont. t. ora, ore ranarum vel coruorum*.' Gloss. MS. Harl. 5376.

⁹ '*Pipiare*. To pipie lyke a chieke.' Cooper. 'To cryen as a thawken.' Medulla.

Arietum locustare, *asinerum* rudere, *catulorum* glatire, *Cervorum* nigere, *cicadularum* *finitare*¹, *vicinarum* croculare, *euclorum* cuculare, *elephantum* barrire², *grabularum*³ *fringulare*, *eporum* himire, *gallinarum* *crispire*⁴, *gallorum* cucurrire, *gruun* gruere, *hedorum* echare⁵, *hircorum* mutire, *hirundinum* *mimurrare* & *mimerire* est omnium minutissimarum⁶ *auicularum*, *leonum* rugire, *luporum* ululare, *lepororum* & *puerorum* vagire, *linum* ausere vel nutare, *miluorum* pipire, *murium* pipare vel pipitare, *mulorum* zinzicare, *mustelorum* driuorare, *noctuarum* culire, *oleum* densare, *onagrorum* *mugirillare*, *onium* balare, *pantherarum* caurire, *pardorum* folire, *passerum* tinciare, *pauorum* *paupellare*, *porcorum* grunnire, *serpentum* *sibilare*, *soricum*⁷ *disticare*,

Tigridum *carbanare*, *tudorum* *crucillare* vel *soccitare*, *veris* *quiritare*, *versorum* *versare* vel *sentire*, *vulpium* *ganrire*, *vulturum* *palpare*, *vespertilionum* *blaterare*⁸.

to Cry in þ^e merketh; *preconizare*.
A Crier in the Merkett; *preco*, *preconizator* (A.).

a Cryer; *clamator*.

Crynge (A Cry A.); *clamor*, *rationabilium* est et hominum, *exclamatio*, *baritus* *elephantum* est, *clangor* *anserum* vel *tularum*, *coax* *canarum*. *Cra* & *crocitatus* *canorum*, *genitus* *vulpium*, *rugitus* *leonum*.

Crynge; *clamans*, ac. com. re. *clannitans*, *clangens*, *altisonans*[u]s, *altisonus*, *clannosus*, *ragiens*.

a *Crynge* owte; *exclamatio*; *exclamans* participium.

to Cry owte; *exclamare*.

a *Crysmatory*⁹; *crysmale* (*crismatorium* A.).

*Crysomo*¹⁰; (*Crismale* A.).

¹ Read *finitare*. 'Frittare dicuntur cicade.' Cooper. 'Fritinio. To syngyn lijko awadows or byrdys.' Medulla.

² 'Lurrire. To braye.' Cooper. 'To cryen as an olyfaunt.' Medulla.

³ Read *Gaballarum*. 'Gaballa, equa, jument.' Ducange.

⁴ Ducange gives 'Crispire de clamore gallinarum dicitur.'

⁵ See above, *Copurum* echare.

⁶ 'Mucurio, i.e. minutum cuculare, to pype as small byrds.' Ortus. 'Mimurir. To cryen as small byrdys.' Medulla.

⁷ 'Sorex, a ratte; a field mouse.' Cooper. Hulst has 'Mouse called a ranney, blindmouse, or field mouse. *Mus araneus, mypala*, whose nature is supposed to have yil fortune, for if it ranne over a beaste, the same beaste shall be lame in the chyne, and if it bite any thyng then the thyngs bytten shall swell and dye, it is also called *sorex*.'

⁸ The following curious lines on the cries of animals occurs in MS. Harl. 1062, ff. 72.—

At my howse I haue a Jaye,	He can crocen as a froge,
He can make mony diuerse leye;	He can bakken as a dogge,
He can barkyng as a foxe,	He can clatteren as a wrome,
He can lowe as a noxe,	He can cokelyn as a henne,
He can crocen as a gos,	He can neye as a stede,
He can romy as a nasso in his cracche,	Suche a byrde were woode to soke!

thus rendered into Latin:—'Haben domi graculum cuius lingua sonat multa locum nebulam; gannit ut vulpes, imprecit ut bos, pipiat ut anas, rudit ut asinus in presipio, coaxat ut rana, latrat ut canis, pipiat ut castor, gracillat ut gallina, himit ut dexterior; talia pullus est nihil cito confingit.'

⁹ In the Inventory of Sir J. Paston's Plate we find 'one pette callid a *crismatory*' to put in holy *creme* and oyle, of silver and gilt, weying þ^e. Paston Letters, in. 433. See Halliwell s. v. *Crismale*; and note to *Crema*, above. 'Crismatorium. Vas in quo sacrum chrismi reponitur. Crismale. Vas ecclesiasticum in quo chrisma, seu sacrum oleum asservatur, quod ampulla *chrismatis* etiam dicitur.' Ducange.

¹⁰ 'Chrisme, according to Halliwell, signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism;

'a Cryspungegrað ¹ ; <i>dom. calamitatum</i> .	to Crowe (Crobe A.); <i>eromitare vel eremare, eremorum est.</i>
Cryscall ² ; <i>cristallus; cristallinus partitipium</i> .	a Crowinge (Crobhyng A.) of ra-uens; <i>era, indeclinabile, vel erocitatus.</i>
Criste; <i>Cristus</i> ³ ; <i>cristianus</i> . (A.)	a Crochet ⁴ ; <i>simpla</i> .
'a Crystendān ⁵ ; <i>baptismus, baptis-mus, christianitas, christianismus</i> .	ra Croffe ⁶ ; <i>confinium, crustum, tef-tum, fundus.</i>
to Crysten; <i>baptizare</i> .	a Cronykylle; <i>crucula</i> .
to be Cresteñd; <i>renasci, baptizari</i> .	'a Crosso ⁷ ; <i>cima</i> .
a Crystenman; <i>christianus, christi-cula</i> .	to Crosso ⁸ ; <i>decimare, produ[ctus]</i>
ra Crystynar; <i>baptista</i> .	<i>ci; versus:</i>
A Cryme; <i>delictum, crimen & cetera; ubi itaspas or rñ.</i>	<i>¶ Decimo caulis frondes, sed decimo⁹ garbas⁹;</i>

now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month. The anointing oil was also called chrism. Thus in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3435, in the interpretation of the king's dream we read—

'And synne be corowade kynge, with *ky-ome* enoyntede.'

See also ll. 142 and 2447. In the same Romance we find the word used as a verb; thus l. 1051, we read of 'A cowlefulle cramsle of *crismade* chylde.' See also ll. 1063 and 3185. 'Cristant and *crismante* . . . Felut in a fontestone.' *Anturs of Arthur*, xviii. 4. Although the same Latin equivalent is given for this word as for the preceding, it is probable that in this case the anointing oil is meant. 'Crysome for a yong chylde, *crismanc*.' *Palgrave*. See *Crome*, above, and cf. *Qud. Crymechylde* occurs in *An Old Eng. Misc.* ed. Morris, p. 90.

¹ 'Calamistrum. A Pinne of wood le or iuory, to trimme and crase heare.' *Cooper*.

² 'Cristus: *crismate unctus*.' *Medulla*.

³ In the Romance of Sir Ferunbras, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herrtage, p. 65, l. 1916, Charlemagne sends a message to the Saracen king, Balan, that he should restore the captive knights, &c. 'And *cr-tendom* scholdest fenge.' See also *Landlich's Hist. of the Holy Graill*, ed. Furnivall, xlvii. 10; lv. 191, &c. Wyclif, Works iii. 285, speaks of the sacrament of '*cristendom*.'

⁴ 'Crochet. A quaver. In music.' *Cotgrave*. 'Simpla: *anglice, a Croche*.' *Ortus*. 'A crochel et *Simpla, remaninima*.' *Gouldman*. 'Was no crochett wrong.' *Townley Myst.* 116.

⁵ In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 582, Piers, in describing the way to Truth, says—

'Pinne shalwe come by a *crofte*, but come how nouȝt here-lune,
That *crofte* hat comeyto nouȝt-meynes-catel ne her-wyces—
Ne nouȝt-of-her-seruauntes pat-noȝen-hem-myȝte.'

The word is not uncommon now. Jamieson gives 'Craft, s. a croft: a piece of ground adjoining a house. Crafter. Crofter. s. One who rents a small piece of land.' A. S. *croft*.

⁶ 'Cima. The toppe of an heerde.' *Cooper*. The phrase 'crope and route,' which we still retain in the inverted order, or as 'root and branch,' occurs frequently: see for instance *Landlich's Hist. of the Holy Graill*, xvi. 492; xviii. 241; Wright's *Political Poems*, i. 365, &c. Lyte, *Deuotus*, p. 270, says that 'the deuotions of the topes and *croppes* of Dill . . . causeth women to haue plentie of milke.' *Hampole, Tricke of Conscience*, 663, compares man to a tree 'of which he *crop* es turned downward.' See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 69, and *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, 1p. 464, l. 8638 and 486, l. 8458. Compare also Top of a tree. A. S. *cropp*.

⁷ In P. Plowman, B. vi. 33, Piers says—

'Siche [fole-] cometh to my *crofte*, and *croppeth* my whete'
and in the *Ancien Ricle*, p. 86, the author says that a churl 'is a-c he wiff þat spruttet ut þe better þat he hine also *croppeth*.' See also Myre's *Duties of a Parish Priest*, 1592. O. Icel. *croppi*, to pluck. 'Croppes of, *Carpo, Eudo*.' *Hulot*.

⁸ Pay tithe of.

⁹ 'Garba. Spicarum manipulus: *garbe* cl. *garbe, tincta decima, pars decime*.' *Therange*. 'Garbe. A sheeke, halfe-thrave, or heape of sheeces; also a bundle of straw.' *Cotgrave*.

<i>Decimo flores, sed decimo res meliores.</i>	a Crowne; laurea, crinale, sertum, diadema, corona, auricula, apex, coralla, coronula.
a Cropper; decimator, decimatriz.	to Crowne; Aureolare, coronare, laureare.
a Crosse; crux, crucicula.	a Crowner; coronator, laureator.
†to Crosse; cancellare.	*a Cruche (Crowche A.); cambuca, pelum.
*a Croser; crucificarius, crucifer.	*a Cruddo (Cruydo A.); bulbulus, consilium.
to do on Crosso; crucifigere.	to Cruddo (Cruydo A.); consulari.
a Crossover; crucibulum, bicubrum.	†Cruddis (Crudys A.); domus subter[ra]nea, crypta, ipogaeum.
*a Crowdo; corus sine littera (sine aspiratione A.), corista, qui vel que canit in eo.	
*a Crowett (Cruet A.); Ampulla, bichium, fiola, vrsus.	

¹ 'Crucifige. To crucifien or to flist to cros.' Medulla. The phrase to 'do on the cross' for crucifying, putting to death on the cross, is very common in early English. See for instance Myrc's Instructions to Parish Priests, p. 14, l. 437, where, in a metrical version of the Creed, we find—'Soffrede peyne and passyone, And on þe cros was I-done:' and in Lancelot's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xlix. 313—

'Of a virgine to be born with-owten offens, And sethen on croses idem.'

'Þey did him upon the crosse, and spette on his face, and buffetid him.' Gesta Rom., p. 179.

² 'Lucubrum. Modicum lumen; patula lumina. *Crucibulum*. Lucubra ad noctem; lumpe de nuit, veilleuse, ol. croiset.' Ducange. See also Cressett, above.

³ In Wiclif's version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Luke xv. 25, the elder son when returning home 'herde a symfonie and a crowde.' *Crowd* is still in use in the sense of a fiddle. See Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire.

'The pipe, the tabor, and the troubling *crowl*.'

That well agree withouten breach or jar.' Spenser, Epithet 129. 'A crowd (fiddle), *Fiddle*.' Sherwood. In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, vol. ii. p. 379, we find, 'a instrumente callede chorus, other a chore, was founde in Greece, of fewe cordes and strynges, whiche is callede now a *cruthe* or a *crude*.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 73. 803 'symphonie and *crowde* weren herd whanne apostlis knewen alle wittis.' See Wedgwood s. v. 'His *stabilicitor*, 1st *crowde*. *Stabilicitor*, to *crowde* or *accompany*. His *cruthe*, 1st *crowders*. His *corulla*, 1st *crowde*.' MS. Reg. 17, cxvii. ff. 43, back. See Lybeaus Disc. l. 137, and Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright, p. 53. It will be seen that Mr. Wray has misread the present MS. in his note to this word in the Promptorium.

⁴ 'Fiola. A croet. *Amula*. A Fyol or a croet.' Medulla. 'A croet, a holle water stocke, *Amula*.' Baret. In the Inventory of Sir John Fastolf's goods at Caistor, 1456, amongst the contents of the chapel are mentioned 'j. holy water shup with j. sprickill, and ij. *cructles*, weying xij. uncus.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 470. See also *ibid.* ii. 272. 'And Ionathas hadde þer a *crumette*, and fillid hit of that water. . . . Afir this he Ros, & yede, and sawe the secounde water; . . . And he fille a *cruct* þer with.' Gesta Romanorum, p. 189.

⁵ 'Pelum. A sheepe crooke.' Cooper. 'Cummer. s. A cruckel stick.' Jamieson. See also note to Cambake, above.

⁶ 'Cruada. Cards. *Cruada* & cream. Cards and cream.' Jamieson. In P. Plowman, B. vi. 284, Piers says he has only

'A fewe *crudles* and cream & and an hauer eke.'

Baret gives 'To Crud or growe together, *consulere*; milke *crudled*, *gelatus* lra.' 'To crud, curd or curdle. *Crutis*. Cruda *crutis*. *Crutis*, *Crutit*.' Sherwood. Lyte, Doddens, p. 246, says that Garden Mint 'is very good to be applied vnto the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it shaketh and softneth the same, and keepeth the milke from quarring and *crudling* in the breast:' and again, p. 719, he tells us that the juice of figs 'tarneth milke and causeth it to *crudde*, and againe it scattereth, or *crudneth*, or melteth the clustered *crudde*, or milke that is come to a *crudde*, as vinegar doth.'

⁷ *Cryptopartica*. Plin. Jun. Portious substantia, rot loco depressore posita, cupis medi structura est partium in antiqui operis monasteriis, *spertq*. A secret walke or

a Cruke; *curvata, hamus, vaneus*.

to Cruke of a dore¹; *gymphus*;
LETHG:.

*Obligis vino curus simul arcus
linu. (A.)*

to Cruke; *curvare, aduncare, arcu-
are, camerare, limare, flectere,
lacinare, lentare, lunare, obli-
quare, repandere, funare, evare;
unde in libro cin. animarum².*

Crukod (Crooked A.); *aduncus,
camerus, cameratus, curvatus,
curvus, dorcus, filitius, obliquus,
obuncus, pandus, re-, perobliquus,
per tortuosus, recurvus, reflexus,
sinuus, tortus, tortuosus, varus,
vaneus.*

a Crukyng; *canur* greece, *curvitas,
curvatura, juncinacio, siacus, ca-
ricia.*

a Crukyng of p^r water; *meandir.*

a Crume; *mica.*

to Crume; *ubi to myc.*

a Crovpoñ (Cruppon A.)³; *clenis
(inclenis A.).*

a Cropuro (Cruppure A.)⁴; *postela
(postellum A.).*

a Croste of brede; *crusta, cuticula,
crustus, crustum, crustulum &
crustellum, frustum, frustulum.*

to make Crustes; *crustare, frustare.*

Cante V.

a Cubit; *lacertus, cubitus; cubitalis,
componitur bicubitalis, tricubitalis;
bicubitus, tricubitus.*

a Cud⁵; *crismale.*

A Cote of a Beste; *Ruma, Rumen (A.).*

to chewe Cud; *ruminare.*

a Cuke; *Archimachernus, archicocus,
cocus, coculus, culinaris, juli-
narius, fumarius, macherus, cula-
rius, popularis.*

a Cukewalde (Cwewalde A.)⁶; *cu-
ruca, ninirus, zelotipus.*

vault under the ground, as the *crowdes* or shrowdes of Pauls, called St Faithes Church.⁷ Nomenclator. *'Cryptoporticus.* A place under the ground to sitte in the heate summer: a crowdes: also a close place compassed with a walle like the other vnder the ground.' Cooper. *Ipogeuon* is of course the Greek *ἐνδύειον*. The Parish of St Faith in *Cryptis*, i.e. in the Crypt: under the Choir of St. Paul's, was commonly called 'St Faith in the Crowde.' See Liber Albis, ed. Riley, p. 556. Withals renders '*Cryptoporticus*' by 'a vault or crowdes as under a church, or other place.' In the Pilgrimage of Syr R. Gylforde, Camden Soc. p. 24, the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre is described as having 'wonder many yles, crowdes, and vaultes.' *'Ipogeuon, treasury.'* Wright's Vocab. p. 175.

¹ *Gymphus* (Gr. *γυμφος*) is a wooden pin. Halliwell explains 'Crook of a door' as the hinge, but incorrectly. It is properly the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post, on which the hinge turns. See Jamieson s. r. Crook. *'Croc.* A grapple or hook.' Cotgrave. The *Ortus Vocab.* has '*Gymphus: est quilibet clavis, a hinge of a dore or a nayle.*'

² That is the '*Synonymia*' by John de Garlandia, of which an account is given by Mr. Way in his Introduction to the Promptuarium, pp. xvii. and lxxviii.

³ *Clenis.* The buttock or hanche.' Cooper. *'Crepion.* The rump or crupper. *Le mal de crepion.* The ranpe evill or crupper-evill; a disease wherewith small (cage) birds are often troubled.' Cotgrave.

⁴ *'Craprière de cheval.* A horse-crupper.' Cotgrave. *'Postilona.* A crupper of a horse.' Cooper. *'Hoc postela.* A crupper.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 234. In Sir Gawayne, the Green Knight is described as having

'To pendantes of his paytture, he pronde cropure,

His molaynes, & alle he metail anamayld.' l. 168.

⁵ *'Cude, Crude, s. A Chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism. Welsh cudiio, to cover.'* Jamieson. See Crysom, above. Jamieson quotes from Sir Gawan and Sir Golewys, l. 18, 'you was cristenel, and cressed, with canille and *cude*,' and from the Carochism, fol. 132: 'last of all the borne that is baptizit, is clad with aue quibite lynning cloth callit aue *cude*, quibite betokens that he is clene waschin fra al his synnis.'

⁶ *'Cuccat: quidam avis.* A supple. [The hedge-sparrow is still called a *hedge-cuck* in the West of England.] *Zelotipus.* A cuckold or a Jelous man.' Medulla. *'Cuccat est quidam avis que alienas pullos abutit vel edicat, et hic liliosa se dicitur eodem uis'* MS. Harl. 1257, leaf 24. *'A cuckould, sir louner; a cuckould maker, muckus.'* Barlet's Alvearie. *'Cuccat.* The birds that hatcheth the cuckous eggs. A titling.' Cooper.

†to make Cukewalde (Cwkwalde A.); <i>curucare, zelatipare.</i>	a Cundyth ¹ ; <i>Aqueductile, & cetera; ubi A gutter.</i>
*a Culice ¹ ; <i>morticium.</i>	†a Cune of y ^m money; <i>nummisme.</i>
A Culme ² .	to Cunne; <i>scire, & cetera; ubi to con</i>
*a Culpōn.	a Cunnyng; <i>scien-ia, & cetera; ubi connyng.</i>
a Culture ³ ; <i>cultrum.</i>	a Cunstabylle; <i>constabularius, tri-hanus.</i>
a Culoure; <i>color, fucus est falsus color.</i>	a Cuntrye; <i>patris; patris partici-pium.</i>
to Culoure; <i>colorare, fucare.</i>	n Cuntreman; <i>patriota, compatriota.</i>
†of diuerse Color; <i>discolor.</i>	†a Cuppylle of a horse (howse A.); <i>copula.</i>
†a Culyur ⁴ ; <i>collector.</i>	†A Cwpylle of hundys; (<i>copula</i> A.).
†to Cumbyre (Cummore A.); <i>irritare, illaqueare.</i>	to Cuppille; <i>coniungere, copulare, dicare, maritare; -lar, -trix.</i>
Cumbyrd (Cummerd A.); <i>ubi clumsyd.</i>	Cwpyllyng; <i>copulatus, coniunctus</i> (A.).
to Cume; <i>venire, al-, & cetera; ubi to come.</i>	a Curage.
*a Cumlyng ⁵ ; <i>Advena.</i>	Curalle ⁶ ; <i>corallus.</i>
†Cummyng (Cummyn A.) as malte ⁶ ; <i>germinatus.</i>	
Cummyn; <i>cimnium.</i>	

¹ 'Cullis, a very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons' Halliwell. Andrew Boorde, in his Dyetary, (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 264, speaks of 'Caudales made with henape sode, and colleses made of shrympes,' which, he says, 'doth comforte blode and nature.' See also *ibid.* p. 302. Directions for 'a cecile of a ceeke for a weake body that is in a consumption,' are given by Cogan, Haven of Health, 1612, p. 131. 'Broth or collyse, *pulmentarium.*' Holcot. 'Coulis, m. A cullis or broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sicke or weake body.' Colgrave.

² Perhaps the same as 'Culme of a smeko. *Faligo.*' Prompt. See P. Flouman, B. xiii. 356.

³ 'Coulter. The Culter, or knife of a Plough.' Colgrave.

⁴ Fr. *cueilleur.*

⁵ Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1384, gives

'Be noght stille, Loverd, says he,
For I am a *commelung* towards þe,
And pilgrym, als alle my faders was.'

as the translation of 'Ne sileas quoniam advena ego sum apud te et peregrinus, sicut omnes patres mei.' In the Cursor Mundi, p. 392, l. 6785, we are told—

'To *commelunga* do yee right as snike,
For quidum war yee advenn like.'

See also Wyclif, Isaiah lii. 4, where it is used as a translation of the Vulgate *c. lousa*, as also in Harrison's Description of England, 1587, p. 6, col. 2, where we read that when the Saxons came to England 'within a while these new *comlings* began to molest the humilings.' 'Aceda. A comelyng.' Metellus.

⁶ Harrison, i. 156, gives a very full account of the process of malting in his time; the barley, he says, after having been steeped three days and three nights is taken out and laid 'upon the cleane floore on a round Leape, [where] it resteth so vntill it be readye to shoote at the roote ende, which maltsters call *comming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this manner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and afterward thinner and thinner vpon the said floore (as it *commeth*),' &c.

⁷ 'A cundlite pipe, *canalia.*' Barret. 'With *condithea* felle curious alle of clowde slayre.' Morte Arthure, 201. 'Aquaductile: A gutere. *Aquaductile.* A conthwyte (sic)' M. d. lla.

⁸ 'Corall, which in the sea groweth like a shamb, or brush, and taken out waxeth hard as a stone; while it is in the water, it is of colour greenish and covered with moss; &c.

†a Cur dog; *Aggregarius*.

a Cure; *cura*.

†a Curoheff; ubi a kerchiffe.

°Curfur (Curfewe A.)¹; *ignitegium*.

†Curious (Curiose A.); *operosus*.

Curlewe²; *coturnix*, *ortix* grecum est, *ortigometa*.

†a Curroure³; *calcula*, *cursor*.

to Curse; *Anathemare*, *Anathematizare*, *deuotare*⁴, *deuovere*, *detestare*, *excommunicare*, *execrari*, *maledicere*, *prophanare*.

Cursed; *Anathematizatus*, *execrabilis*, *detestabilis*, *execratus*, *excommunicatus*, *maledictus*, *nefandus*, *prophanus*, *deuotus*.

a Cursynge; *Anathema*, *deuocio*, *delestacio*, *excommunicacio*, *execracio*, *malediccio*, *maledictum*, *prophanitas*.

Curtas; *curialis*, *curiosus*, *comis*, *factus*, *lepidus*, *urbanus*; versus:

¶*Sit verbis lepidus Aliquis factisque facetus.*

†vn Curtas; *illegidus*, *jn-urbanus*.

a Curtasy; *curialitas*, *facecia*, *urbanitas*.

a Curtyn; *Anabat[r]um*, *Ansa*, *curtina*, *curtinula*, *lectuca*, *velum*, *syplum*.

†to Custome or to make Custome; *guadiare*, *ritare*, *inguardiare* (A.).

a Custome; *consuetudo*, *gaudia*, *mos*, *ritus*; versus:

¶*Mores, virtutes, mos, consuetudo vteatur.*

Customably (Customabylls A.); *rite*, *solito*, *solite*.

†to breke Custom; *degnudiare*⁵.

†a Cute (Cuytt A.)⁶; *fulica*, *mergus*, *cuta*, *merges* -tis, *medio correpto*.

to Cutt; *Abscindere*, *Abscidere*, *Amputare*, *cedere*, *concidere*, *ex-*, *de-*, *scindere*, *re-*, *secare*, *con-*, *re-*, *prescindere*, *dissecare*, *putare*, *truncare*.

†to Cutt between; *intercidere*.

to Cutt down; *succidere*.

Corallium.⁷ Barot. Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 469, gives a similar account—

°*Corallus noctis arceat fantasmata, pugnans*

Ejus tutela tutus in arma ruit.

Herba tenella ricens, dum crescit Tethys undis,

In lapideum transit sub ditione Jovis.

Harrison mentions white 'corall' as being found on the coasts of England 'nothing inferiour to that which is founde beyond the sea in the albe, neere to the fall of Tangra, or to the red and blacke.' *Descript. of England*, ii. 85.

¹ In the *Liber Albus*, p. 600, we read of the meat of some foreign butchers being forfeited, because they had exposed it for sale after the curfew-bell had struck—*post ignitegium pulsatum*; and again, p. 641, are given certain orders for the Preservation of the Peace, one of which is '*quod nullus ent rogans post ignitegium pulsatum, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum*.' In Notes and Queries, 5th Ser. v. 150 (February 19th, 1876), it is stated that 'The Launceston Town Council have resolved to discontinue this old custom [of ringing the Curfew bell], for which two guineas annually used to be paid.'

² Both *Coturnix* and *Ortiz* properly mean a quail, and Cooper renders *Ortygometra* by 'The capitaine or leader amonge quayles, bigger and blacker than the maine.' See the directions in Wynkyn de Worde's *Boke of Keruyng* (*Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 162), how to 'vntacke [carve] a curlewe.' °*Ortiz*. A Feasant. Medulla.

³ A courier. The word occurs in this form in the 'Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode,' ed. W. A. Wright, p. 200, where we read—'Of hire we ben me-mangeres and specially curroures'; and in P. Plowman, A. xii. 79, we have—'A curroure of our hosa.' In Cartou's *Game of the Chess*, the heading of chapt. viij of the thirti 'traytte' is 'Of messagers curroures, Rybaules and players at the dyve.' °*M. deuotare*.

⁴ *Guadia*: *debita constitutio*. *Guadio*: *quodam constituere, quodam firmare*. Medulla.

⁵ The bald-eye, called in Walter de Bileworth, Wright's Vol. Vocab. p. 165, a 'blarye,' or blue-eyed, from the peculiar appearance of the face. A. *solito*.

Versus: *Est merges volucris si mergis sit genitivus.*

Si sit mergis tunc garm dicitur esse.

- †to *Cutt yn þe myddis*; *sincopare*.
 †a *Cutter*; *scissor*, *cesor*.
 a *Cuttynge*; *Abscisio*, *amputacio*, *con-*
cisio, *pulacio*, *putamen*, *reseccacio*,
scissura.
 a *Cutte*¹; *sors*, *sorticula* *diminu-*
tium.
 †to drawe *Cutte*; *sortiri*.
 †a *Cutler* (*Cultelere* A.); *cultel-*
larius.
Covatus; *Ambiciosus*, *Auarus*, *Aui-*
dus, *Auidulus*, *cupidus* *qui Aliena*
cupit, *cupidelus*, *cupidiosus*, *emax*
in emendo, *insaciabilis*, *tenax*,
parcus; *versus*:
 †*Est Auidus cupidus, & Auarus,*
& Ambiciosus:
Diutius cupidus cupit, Ambi-
ciosus honores.
 a *Cuwatis*; *Ambitus*, *ambicio honoris*
est, *ambicione incho[a]tur crimen*
sed ambitu consummatur, *auari-*
cia, *cupedia*, *cupido diuiciarum*
est, *emacitas in empcione est*,
parcitas, *tenacitas*, *philargia*.
 to *Cuwet* (*Covett* A.); *cupere*, &
cetera; *vbi to desyre*.

Capitulum 4^m D.

D ante A.

- A dA; *dama*, *damula* *diminutivum*.
 †a *Dactylle fute* (*fruytt* A.);
dactilis, *dactylicus* *participium*.
 *to *Dadtr*²; *Frigucio*, & *cetera*;
vbi to whake (*qwake* A.).
 a *Daggar*; *gestrum*³, *pugio*, *spaurum*.
 †*Daghe*⁴; *pasta*.
 a *Day*; *dies*, *diecula*, *diurnus*, *lux*,
emera grece.
 to *Day*⁵; *diere*, *diescere*.
 †from *Day* to *day*; *die in diem*, *in*
dies, *dietim*.
 †a *Day iornay*⁶; *dieta*.

¹ See note to *Drawe cutte*.² *Dither* is still in use in the Northern Counties with the meaning of 'to shake with cold, to tremble': see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, Nodal's Glossary of Lancashire, &c. *Dithers* is the Linc. name for the shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'to dadder, *trepidare*.' Cotgrave has '*Claquez les dents*. To gnash the teeth, or to chatter, or didder, like an Ape, that's afraid of blows. *Frisson*. A shivering, quaking, diddering, through cold or feare; a trembling or horror.' See also *Friller*, *Frissoner*, and *Grelotter*.³ Boyes, gyrls, and luskyth strong knaves,*Dydderyng* and *dadderyng* leaning on ten staves.

The Hye way to the Spytel Hous, ed. Hazlitt, p. 28.

as in the Avowyng of Kyng Arthur, xvi. 11—

and in xxv. 7—
 'He began to *dolur* and *dote*

Os he hade keghet scatthe'

'Jif Menealfe was the more myttie 3ette dyntus gerut him to *dedur*.'
 See also Sir Degrevant, 1109; and note to *Dayse*, below.⁴ Query '*Genum*. A kinde of weapon for the warre; a swoorde or wood knife.' Cooper.
 The same author gives '*Pugiunculus*. A small dagger; a poyneadow.' '*Pugio vel duna-*
bulum, lytel sweord, *vel hype-ex*.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 35.⁵ 'Thy bred schal be of whete flour, I-made of *dogh* that ys not sour.'

Myrc, Instructions to Parish Priest, l. 1881.

⁶ '*Pastum*. Dowh. Medulla. A. S. *dæg*. O. Icel. *deigr*. Gothic, *daigs*, dough. '*Daw* or
Daughe, *ferina fermentata*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Dowe* or *paste*.' Baret. '*Hec pasta*, A'
dagh.' Wright, Vol. of Vocabularies, p. 201. See also Jamieson s. v. *Daigh*.⁷ 'And in the *dayny* of day ther do3ty were *d3yte*,Herd matyns [&] mas, myldelik on morun.' Anturs of Arther, st. xxxvii. l. 5.
 See also to *Daw*, below.⁸ '*Dieta*. Iter quod una die conficitur, vel quodvis iter; *étape*, *route*.' Ducange. See
 Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 1880, and Mr. Way's note s. v. *Jurney*.

Dayly; *cotidia*; *cotidianus* participium.

a Dayntyo¹; *dilices*, *lenticia*, *lenticie*, *epule*; *delictus*, *deliciosus*, *lucius* participia.

† Daysardawo (A Dayserth A.)²; *jager*, *iagerum*, *jagus*.

†a Daysterno; *lucifer* vel *phosphoros*³, ut dicit *virgilius* capitulo *vespera*. (?)

a Dayey; *consolida*m.

A Dayle⁴; *distributio*, *roga* (A.).

a Dale; *willis*.

†A Dalke (or a tache)⁵; *firmaculum*, *firmatorium*, *monile*.

a Dame; *ubi* a *huswysle*.

a Damesselle; *damicella*, *dominella*, *nimpha*.

a Damysyn tro; *damiscus*, *niva* pro *arbore* & *fructu*, *conquella*.

to Dammo; *lanibinare* (*lombinare* A.), *circumscribere*, *dampnare*, *iudicare*.

Dampned; *addictus*, *circumscriptus*, *dampnatus*, *condempnatus*, *iudicatus*.

a Damnynge; *dampnatio* publici *iudicii*, *condempnatio* privati.

†a Dan; *dacus*, *quidam* *populus*.

†a Dan⁶, *sicut* *monachi* vocantur; *monius*.

†Danmarke⁷; *dacia*.

†to Dare; *aulere*, *presumere*, *usurare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to *dere*.

¹ The earliest Northern form of this word is *dayntch* (see *lista Romanorum*, pp. 368, 373). Prof. Skeat derives it from O. Fr. *dañtū*, Lat. *dignitate*. In heaven we are told by Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 7850—

'Pare es plente of dayntes and delices,' and again—

'Pare es alkyn delices and esse.' Ibid. 7831.

'*Dayntch*. A daynty.' Jamieson. '*Dilicetum*. Daintiness, or delicacy.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. 'Swa ceteris thair *dayntis*, on deis dicit dayntelic.' Rauf Coilgear, ed. Murray, 191.

² A day's work at ploughing: cf. *ardagh*, following, ploughing—'on *ardagh* wise—in ploughman fashion.' The Destruction of Troy, E. D. Text Sec. I. 175. Tossler, in his *Five Hundred Points*, Sec., p. 84, says—

'Such land as ye breake up for harle to sowe

Two *carles* at the least or ye sowe it bestowe.'

In DuRoi's *dictarium* is explained as '*Opus diei*: *journee de travail*—*Jugurum*; *journal*; *journal de terre*,' and Cooper renders *Jugurum* 'As much ground as one yoke of oxen will care in a daye. It conteyneth in length .240. foote, in breadth .120. foote, which multiplied riseth to 28800. It may be used for our acre which conteyneth more, as in breyth fower perches, that is .66. foote, and in length .40. perches that is .660. foote, which riseth in the whole to .43560. foote.' See Halliwell & c. *Arden*.

³ MS. *sophoros*. '*Ille jubiter*. A daysterra.' Wright's Vocab. p. 272.

⁴ *Roga*. A dole. Medalla. 'A dole, *deemance distribucio*.' Manip. Vocab. The word is still in use. See to *Dole*, below. In Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 220, we find complaints of how the poor were defrauded of their *dole*:

'The awmencer sayth he cam to late, Of poore men *doleys* is no sekir date.'

⁵ A. S. *dale*, *dale*, O. Icel. *dalkr*, a thorn; hence it came to mean as above a 'pin,' or 'brooch.' '*Fibula*. A boton, or broche, prykke, or a pynne, or a lace. *Monile*; *ornamentum* est quod adit ex *feminineum* pendere collo, quod alio nomine dicitur *firmaculum*: a broche.' Olaus Vocab. See also to *Tache*.

⁶ An abbreviated form of the Latin *dominus*, which appears also in French *dan*, Spanish *don*, Portuguese *dom*. The O. Fr. form *dans*, was introduced into English in the fourteenth century. See an account of the word in 'Leaves from a Word Hunter's Note book,' A. S. Palmer, p. 150. In the Monk's Prologue the Host asking him his name says—

'Whether shall I cally you my lord *dan* Johan,

Or *dann* Thomas, or elles *dan* Allen?

⁷ Cooper points out the error here committed—'*Dacia*. A country beyond Hungary. It lieth on the north *Scythia* of Europe: on the west the *Jazigians* of *Metanest*: on the south *Myrcia superiorum*, & *Dunaw*: on the east, the lower *Mysia*, & *Dunaw*: they

Darnelle¹; *zizannia*; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie quisque. A.).

n Darte; *iaculum, pilum, spiculum*;
chi a arrow.

to cast a Darte; *jaculari, Spiculari.*

to Dayso (Dase A.)²; *ebi* to be callide.

^a a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

n Date; *daculus, dutilicus.*

^a to Daw⁴; *diere, disecere, dist, die-*
bat, inpersonale.

call it now *Tranylunniam*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the *Laber Cusumatum*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633. See.

¹ 'Darnell; Iuraia or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *solium, zizania* Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'When al fole on sleep were,

Then com his fa, and ren richt thare

Darnel, that es an iuel wede;

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in londe

And breenes it opun the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s. v. '*Zizannia*, Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growing amonge corne.' Cooper '*Zizannia* Drayke, or darnel, or eckhyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—'*Darnel* groweth amonge the crane, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;' and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—'*feruible* groweth up streyghte like an hye grasse, and hath long seeds on eather syde the sterte.' Britton, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

² Icel. *dasedr*, faint, tired; *dase*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir

I *dase* and I *dadir*

For ferd of þat taylle.'

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, omarg other vice,

Brynned ay here in þe calle of malice,

And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to *Æneid*, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 120. *Dasedness*—coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4996: 'Agayn the *dasedness* of charite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *coldness*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E. vii. leaf 24—

'*Dasedness* of hert als clerkes proue

And slowly his luffe in god settes.'

Is when a man *dasedly* luveth.

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Daise, (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I stood as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems i. 1084.

³ '*Duribuccus* Qui numpuam vult operire os. Isidoro in glossis *duri bucces* idem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, steriles barba, quia cut-on bucce eorum non potest barba parrumpere.' Ducange. '*Ille duribuccus*; a dayberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'There is a *dayberd* I woulde dero

That walkes abroad wilde were,' Chester Plays, Sh. Son. 301.

'Some other sleighte I muste cpye

This *dayberde* for to destroye. *Ibid.* i. 204.

Cf. also ii. 34, 'We . . . must needs this *dayberde* destroye.' In 'The Sowdore of Babylon,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Truste the firth dce, sic *Dawberde*,

Or I challe the some make.'

'*Duribuccus* Hardbode,' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *duri*, a lazy fellow; see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Dastard*.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Parbour's *Brace*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Als e yn als it *dawit* day,' and l. 634—'On the tide-eyyn in the *dawpy*.'

†a Dawe¹; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nolulus*.

*to Dawbe²; *linere*.

a Dawber; *linitor*.

*Dawne (cf. Downe A.)³; *lanugo*.

a Dawnger⁴; *domigerum*, *rigurum*.

†Dawngerosy; *rignosus*.

a Dawnee; *chorrea*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Colbjear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Dail's sa derf, be the day was dawin'
and Chancer, Knight's Tale, 818, has—

'In his bede ther d'with him no day,

That he nys elol and reky for to ryle

With honte and horn, and hounles byn byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

'Tyl the jorlus castel he spede, By the day decee.'

See also Layamon, ii. 494. Genesis and Exodus, 16. Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Cuxton in his Description of Britain, 1485, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north hede of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the somer tyme, So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wether it be even tye or dawying.'

¹ 'Dawe; a catlesse, *monedula*. A dawne, or young crow, *cornicula*.' Barret. 'A dawne, *cornic*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Monedula. A chough; a daw; a catlesse.' Cooper.

² The term *dawbers* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a frame work, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *ragging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leitch, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *tachols*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawbing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dawber* = to plaster, from Latin *dealbare* = to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dub*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' 'Rauge Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawbers*, tiell-ers,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champettry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a pargetier, *ementaria*.' Barret. 'Cementarius, dawber.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab, p. 181. 'Plastrier. A plasterer, a dawber.' Cotgrave. See also to Dobe, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannys herde, *Lanugo*. 'Lanugine, the tenderness or downe of a yonge bearde.' Thomas, Ital. Diet. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Wyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Sufficient he was and myhty to delivere them plentivowliche al that hem needede withoute beeinge in any ootheres *daunger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Deuotio s. v. *Dangerium*. '3e polied ofte *daunger* of awaiche oðerwile þet muhte been eower þrel.' Ancren Riwle, p. 156. William Lomper writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *danger* and dette for my pension.' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown 'in his *daunger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skene, xix. 709, 'Quhill we be out of thair *danger*,' and also ß. 435, ß. 43. Herman says, 'I have the man in my *danger*. *Habeo hominem mihi obnoxium*.' Chancer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 663, says of the Sotapour, that—

'In *daunger* hadde he at his owne gise, The yonge curles of the diocle.'

O. Fr. *danger*, *dominion*, subjection; from Low Lat. *dominatio*, power. Compare Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *daunger*, do you not?'

**Domigerium*. *Periculum*; *danger*, *domage*—Subdomigerio aliquis aut manu eius, alius sub eo, esse sub illius potestate: *Être sous la puissance, sous la domination de quelqu'un*. D'Arnis. See also R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, l. 11824, and the Townshy Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnella¹; zizannia; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie qui-que. A.).

a Darto; iaculum, pilum, spiculum;
chi a arrow.

to cast a Darto; jaculari, Spiculari.

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; *chi* to be calble.

* a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

a Date; dactulus, dretileus.

* to Daw⁴; *diere, diracere, diel, dis-*
bat, inpersonale.

call it now *Tranzylannum*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Daces respectively in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633. See.

¹ 'Darnell; Iuraie or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annedeth corne, it is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lolium, zizania*' Bart. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Then ad sole on slep ware,
 Than com his fa, and seu right thare
Darnel, that es an iuel wede;

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in lande And breennes it open the land'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s.v. '*Zizannia*. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne,' Cooper '*Zizannia* Drayke, or darnel, or cockyl.' Moshalla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the corne, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;" and also by Fitzherbert (Duke of Husbandry), who says—"Darnelde groweth up streyghte like an hye grasse, and hath long seles on eather syde the sterke.'" Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 113.

² Icel. *dawle*, faint, tired; *daw*, a faint, exhaustion. To *daw*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat tayle.'
 I *daw* and I *dellir*

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, among other vice,
 Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,
 And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to *Enchirid*, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, House of Fame, Bk. ii. 150. *Itardures* = coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4966: 'Agayn the *dasedures* of charite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *colidure*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E. viii. leaf 24—

'*Dasedures* of hart als clerkes prave And slowly his luffe in god settis.'
 Is when a man *dasedly* loves,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Dasse, (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *dased* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems, i. 1084.

³ '*Duribucca*. Qui nunquam vult operiri os. I ed. so in glossis *dare* *bucca* *filiu* *sunt* *qui* *buta* *stardi*, *stiriles* *barba*, *quia* *cut* *in* *bucca* *cerum* *non* *potest* *barba* *percurrere*.' Ducange. '*Hic duribuccus*: a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dasederd* I woulde dare
 That walkes abroad wilde were.' Chester Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 401.
 'Some other sleighte I muste espye
 This *dasederde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 704.

(Cf. also ii. 34, 'We . . . must needs this *dasederdi* destroye.' In 'The Sowdons of Babylone,' Roxburgh Club, L 1787, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Tensie the forth cle, sir *Dasederde*, Or I shall the same make.'

'*Duribucca* Hardkede.' Moshalla. Probably connected with the Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Dastard*.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Perce*, ed. Skeat—thus in xlii. 102 we find 'Als ayen als it *dawit* day,' and l. 634—'On the rode evyn in the *da* *guy*.'

†a Dawo¹; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nodulus*.

†to Dawbe²; *linere*.

a Dawber; *linter*.

*Dawne (vel Downe A.)³; *lanugo*.

a Dawnger⁴; *domigerum*, *riqum*.

†Dawngeroosy; *riqnosus*.

a Dawnee; *chora*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377. vii. 315. In Rauf Colliear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385. the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Daill's as derf, be the day was dawin.'

and Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 818, has—

'In his leke ther *daweth* him no day.

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With houte and horn, and houndes hym byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

'Tyl the yerles Castel he *spede*, By the day *dawed*.'

See also Latham, ii. 494, Genesis and Exodus, 16. Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Brittain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north hele of the worlde hath light and bright nyghtes in the summer tyme. So that oft tyme at mydayght men haue questions and doubte wether it be euen tyde or dawynge.'

¹ 'Dawe; a cadesse, *monedula*. A dawo, or young crowe *coruicula*,' Baret. 'A dawo, *coruicula*,' Manip. Vocab. 'Monedula. A clough; a daw, a cadesse,' Cooper.

² The term *dawhours* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *napping* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *duber* = to plaster, from Latin *dealbare* = to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dub*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' 'Pampe. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw,' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dubbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dubbers*, tielliers,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champettry.' See *Damber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a pargetter, *ornamentarius*,' Baret. 'Cementarius, dawber,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. 'Plastrier. A plasterer, a dawber,' Cotgrave. See also to Dobe, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannes herde, *Lanugo*. 'Lanugine, the tendernes or downe of a yonge herde,' Thomas, Ital. Diet. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Suffeient he was and myghty to deliuer them plentivouslyche al that hem needede, withoute becynge in any ootheres *daunger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Doerange, v. *Dangerium*. '30 p. 3. d. ofte *daunger* of swi he oðerwile þet mihte been cower þet.' Anderson Riwle, p. 356. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *daunger* and dette for my pension,' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown 'in his *daunger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Harbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xix. 709, 'Quill we be out of thair *daunger*,' and see also ii. 425, iii. 43. Horman says, 'I have the man in my *daunger*, *Homo hominum nihil dimicium*.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 663, says of the Sompnour, that—

'In *daunger* hadde he at his owne gise.

O. Fr. *daunger*, dominion, subjection; from Low Lat. *dominatum*, power. Compare Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *daunger*, do you not?'

'*Domigerum*. Pericul us; *daunger*, *daunger*—Sub *daungerio* alienius aut manu esse, alieni subesse, esse sub illius potestate: *être sous la puissance, sous la domination de quelqu'un*,' D'Arnis. See also R. de Branne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, l. 11524, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnelle¹; zizannia; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie quisque. A.).

a Darte; iaculum, pilum, spiculum;
vbi a arow.

to cast a Darte; jaculari, Spiculari.

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; vbi to be callde.

*a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

a Date; dactulus, dactilicus.

* to Daw⁴; diere, diescere, diet, die-
bat, inpersonale.

call it now *Transyluniam*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the *Liber Custumarum*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; Iurale or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is hot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lolium, zizania*' Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Quen al folc on slep ware,
Than com his fa, and seu richt thare
Darnel, that es an iuel wede;'

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in bande And brennes it opon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s.v. '*Zizannia*. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper. '*Zizannia*. Dravke, or darnel, or cockyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*," and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Dernolde groweth up streyghte lyke an hye grasse, and hath long sedes on eather syde the sterte." Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

² Joel. *dadr*, faint, tired; *dase*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat taylle.'
I *dase* and I dedir

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, omang other vice,
Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,
And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to *Æneid*, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 150. *Dasednes*=coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4906: 'Agayn the *dasednes* of charite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *coldnes*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E viii. leaf 24—

'*Dasednes* of hert als clerkes pruve And slawly his luffe in god setten.'
Es when a man *dasedly* luvex,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Daise. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daisied* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems, i. 1084.

³ '*Duribuccus*. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidoro in glossis *duri bucci* iidem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, steriles barba, quia cutem buccae eorum non potest barba perrumpere.' Duongre. 'Ille *duribuccus*; a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dasyberd* I woulde dere
That walkes abrode wilde were.' Chester Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 201.
'Some other sleighte I muste espye
This *dasyberde* for to destroye. *Ibid.* i. 204.

Cf. also ll. 34. 'We . . . must needes this *dasyberde* destroye.' In 'The Sowdone of Babylone,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), 'Charles addresing one of them says—

'Truste the furth eke, sir *Dasyberde*. Or I shalle the same make.'
'*Duribuccus*. Hardhele.' Medulla. Probably connected with the Joel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Alym. Diet.* s.v. *Dastard*.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Als eyn als it *dawid* day,' and l. 634—'On the rude-eryn in the *dawing*.'

ta Dawe¹; *monedala*, *nodus*, *nodulus*.

*to Dawbe²; *linere*.

n Dawber; *linitor*.

*Dawne (vel Downe A.)³; *lanugo*,
n Dawnger⁴; *demigerum*, *rignum*.

†Dawngerosy; *riguosus*.

n Dawnee; *chora*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Collyear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 285, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

*Ovir the Daill's sa darf, be the day was *damin*;

and Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 818, has—

'In his bede ther *daweth* him to day.

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With herte and horn, and boundes hym byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

'Tyl the gertus castel he *spede*, By the day *dawe*.'

See also Layamon, ii. 494. Genesis and Exodus, 16, Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Britain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth under the north hede of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the somer tyme, So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wether it be euen tye or dawing.'

¹ Dawe; a *caduce*, *monedala*. A dawc, or young crowe *cornicula*, Barct. 'A dawc, *cornix*' Manip. Vocab. '*Monedala*. A chaugh; a daw; a *caduce*.' Cooper.

² The term *dawbours* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on to a framework of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *hogging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dawber* = to plaster, from Latin *dealbare* = to whiten. Welwood derives *dawb* from *dob*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' *Dawge*. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawbers*, tiell'ers,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champettry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a pargetter, *cementarius*.' Barct. '*Cementarius*, dawber.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. '*Plastrier*. A plasterer, a dawber.' Cotgrave. See also to Dobe, Dobar, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannys berde. *Lanugo*. '*Lanugine*, the tenderness or downe of a yonge beeste.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 87, 'Suffiaient he was and myghty to deliueren them plentiv welche al that tem nedeles, withoute ladinge in any ootheres *daunger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Doenges, v. *Dangerium*. '3e [bold] in *daunger* of awn he owerhale þet muhte been cower þrel.' Ancien Riwle, p. 356. William Lamer writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *daunger* and dette for my pencon.' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown 'in his *daunger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skene, xix. 709, 'Quhill we be out of thair *daunger*,' and see also ii. 435, iii. 43. Hornoun says, 'I haue the man in my *daunger*. *Habes hominem in illius obsequium*.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 665, says of the Summoner, that—

'In *daunger* holdt he at his owne gise,

'The yonge gertles of the diocise.'

O Fr. *danger*, *dominion*, subjection: from Low Lat. *dominarius*, power. Compare Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *danger*, do you not?'

'*Demigerum*. *Periculis*: *daunger*, *deramage*—*Sich demigeri calce nunc aut manu esse, alieu calceum, esse sub illius potestate: ite est in periculis, cum tu de calce tua de quolibet*.' D'Arri's. See also R. de Brune's Chronicle, ed. Farnivall, l. 11544, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnelle¹; zizannia; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie quisque. A.).

n Darte; *iaculam, pilum, spiculum*;
chi a arrow.

to cast a Darte; *jaculari, Spiculari.*

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; *chi* to be called.

*n Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

n Date; *dactylus, ductiliens.*

* to Daw⁴; *diero, disceere, diet, dic-*
bat, impersonale.

call it now *Transylanniam*: they do not well, which call Denmark by this name, which is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the Liber Costumatum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 632, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; luncis or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is let in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lolium, zizania* Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Romances, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Queen al sole on step ware,
 Then com his fa, and sen richt thare
Darnel, that es an incl wede';

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* fast in bande And breennes it upon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s.v. '*Zizannia*. Cockle, or any other corrupt and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper '*Zizannia* Dravke, or darnel, or cockyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—'*Darnel* groweth amonge the crone, and the corne groweth out of kynde into *darnel*.' and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—'*Darnelle* groweth up streyghte like an hye grasse, and hath long seedes on eather syde the sterte.' Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1879, p. 143.

² Icel. *dadr*, faint, tired; *daw*, a faint, exhaustion. To *daw*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat taylle.'
 I *dawe* and I *dodir*

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, among other vice,
 Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,

And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. D. v. Glas, Prologue to *Enchiridion*, Bk. vii p. 105 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 150. *Dactylus* = coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4906. 'Agayn the *dactylus* of charite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *edidua*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E. viii. leaf 24—

'*Dactylus* of hart als clerkes prave And slawly his luffe in god sette.'

Es when a man *dactylly* loves,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Dase. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To lumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *dased* who is superannuated.' 'I stol as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems. i. 1084.

³ '*Duribuccus*. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidoro in glossis *duri bucci* idem sunt qui *barba derili*, steriles barba, quia eorum hucus cornu non potest barba percurrere.' DuRoi. '*Hic duribuccus* : a dayberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'There is a *dasciberd* I woulde dere

That walkes at role wilde were.' Chaucer Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 201.

'Some other sleighte I muste carye

This *dasciberde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 204.

Of. also ii. 34, 'We . . . must needs this *dasciberde* destroye.' In 'The Sowdane of Babiloine,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1727, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Babilon (Babylon), Charles ad freezing one of them says—

'Truste the forth oke, sir *Duriberde*, Or I shal do the same make.'

'*Duribuccus* Hardhede.' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *daw*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Diet.* s. v. *Dastard*.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Harlequin's *Brace*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Al! soyn als it *durilt* day,' and l. 634—'On the rode-vyn in the *dayney*'

†a Dawe¹; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nolu-*
lus.

*to Dawbe²; *linere*.

a Dawber; *linitor*.

*Dawne (vel Downe A.)¹; *lanugo*,
a Dawnger⁴; *damigeron*, *rignum*.

†Dawngerosy; *riguosus*.

a Dawnce; *chora*, *chorus*, *tripadium*.

See also iv. 377. vii. 315. In Rauf Collyear, E. T. Text Soc. l. 385, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Daillis as derf, be the day was dawin'
and Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 818, has—

'In his bede ther d'ureth him no day,
That he nys clad and redy for to ryde
With houte and horn, and boundes hym byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792

'Tyl the jorlus castel he spede, By the day dawe.'

See also Layamon, ii. 494. *Genesis* and *Exodus*, 16. *Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his *Description of Britain*, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north hode of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the somer tyme, So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doute wether it be each tyde or dawynge.'

¹ 'Dawe; a cadesse, *monedula*. A dawne, or young crowe *cornicula*.' Baret. 'A dawne, *cornix*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Monedula*. A choough; a daw; a cadesse.' Cooper.

² The term *dawbers* occurs in the *Liber Custumarum*, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a frame-work, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and houses-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *napping* (see *Cheshire Glossary* by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawbing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of *Ezekiel* xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dindere*—to plaster, from Latin *dealbare*—to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dub*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' '*Dawge*. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.' Cotgrave. In *Liber Albus*, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawbers*, tiellers,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champetry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to *Liber Albus*, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a parsetter, *cementarius*.' Baret. '*Cementarius*, dawber.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. '*Plastrier*. A plaisterer, a dawber.' Cotgrave. See also to Dobe, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn mannes hande. *Lanugo*. '*Lanugine*, the tenderness or downe of a yonge beards.' Thomas. Ital. Diet. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Sufficient he was and mighty to delivere them plentivouslyliche al that hem needede, withoute boyncie in any ootheres *danger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Douango s. v. *Dangerium*. '3^e pelied ofte *danger* of swache oðerwile þet multe beon cower þrel.' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 256. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *danger* and dette for my pension.' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wycliffe 'in his *danger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skeat, xix. 700. 'Quhill we be out of thair *danger*,' and see also ii. 435, iii. 43. Hornman says, 'I have the man in my *danger*.' *Hebreo hominem uultu obumbrum*. Chaucer, *Prologue to Cant. Tales*, l. 663, says of the Songman that—

'In *danger* hulle he at his owne gise.

O. Fr. *danger*, *danon*, *danon*, *danon*, from Low Lat. *danonari*, power. Compare Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *danger*, do you not?'

**Damigeron*. *Peculiosus danger*, *damigeron*—*Schidamigeris* ab omni aut manu esse, alieni agresso, esse sub illius potestate: *etiam* la *possessione*, *par la destruction de quelqu'un*. D'Arnis. See also R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Farnivall, l. 11824, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnelle¹; zizannia; (versus:

* *Est zizannia, sicut zizannia,*
pluruli -nie qui-que. A.).

a Darte; *istulum, pilum, spiculum*;
whi a arrow.

to cast a Darte; *jaculari, Spiculari.*

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; *whi* to be callde.

*a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribuccus.

a Date; *dateulus, dactiliens.*

* to Daw⁴; *diere, disceere, dist, dis-*
but, inpersonale.

call it now *Transylvaniam*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*.⁵ See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the *Laber Cusumarum*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; Lucals or Raie, a vemie vemie is graine that annoieth corne, it is hit in the third degree, and drie in the second; *Liliun, zizania*' Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'When al sole on slep ware,

'Than com his fa, and sou richt thare

Darad, that es an iuel wede;

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gatheres the *darnel* first in bande

And brennes it upon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood a v. 'Zizannia. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper 'Zizannia Drowke, or darnel, or cokkyl.' Modula. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Namo s), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne goeth out of kynde into *darnel*;" and also by Fitzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Darnelle groweth up streyghte like an hye grasse, and hath long sodes on eather syde the sterte." Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

² Icel. *dadr*, faint, tired; *daz*, a faint, exhaustion. To *daze*, to feel cold, to shaver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir

I *daze* and I *desir*

For ferd of jat taylle.'

Compare also—

'And for ji jat hai, among other vice,

Brynned ay here in je calle of malice,

And ay was *dased* in clarite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, Prologue to *Excid*, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 120. *Dazalace*—caldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4906: 'Agayn the *dazalace* of clarite,' where the Lansdowne MS. 349, has *caldness*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E viii. leaf 24—

'*Dazalace* of hert als clerkes prave

And slowly his herte in god settes.'

Es when a man *dasedly* loves,

Janisson says 'To Dase, Daze, (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styll as *dased* quayle' Allit. Poems. i. 1084.

³ 'Duribuccus. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Iudero in glossis *duri* *lucra* *illam* *tant* *qui* *Barba* *sterili*, *steriles* *barba*, *quia* *cuius* *lucra* *eorum* *non* *potest* *barba* *pertruncare*.' Dunge. 'Hic *duribuccus*: a dayberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dassherd* I woulde dere

That walkes abroad wille were.' Chester Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 201.

'Some other sleighte I muste espye

This *dassherde* for to destroye. *Ibid.* i. 204.

Of. also li. 24, 'We . . . must needes this *dassherde* destroye.' In 'The Savdane of Babylone,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1787, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Babylon), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Truste the forth che, sir *Dassherde*,

Or I shalle the same make.'

'*Dasshuccus* Hardhede.' Modula. Probably connected with the Icel. *daz*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Eng. Diet.* s. v. Dastard.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Bruce*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 103 we find 'Als soyn als it *davit* day,' and l. 634—'On the rade-vyn in the *davyng*'

†a Dawe¹; *monedula*, *nodus*, *nodulus*.

*†a Dawbe²; *linere*.

‡a Dawber; *luctor*.

'Dawne (vel Downe A.)³; *lanugo*, a Dawnger⁴, *downigerum*, *riguum*.

†Dawngerosy; *riguosus*.

‡a Dawnce; *chorea*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Collgear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Dalli-as derf, be the day was dawin:'

and Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 818, has—

'In his bede this duresh him no day,

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With honte and horn, and boundes hym byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

'Tyl the gyltes castel he spedde, By the day dene.'

See also Latham, ii. 494, Genesis and Exodus, 16. Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 103, l. 445, &c. Coctm in his Description of Britain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north helle of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the summer tyme. So that oft tyme at mydayght men haue questions and doubte wethir it be even tyde or dawing.'

¹ 'Dawe; a cadesse, *monedula*. A daw, or young crowe *cornicula*.' Barct. 'A daw, corniz.' Manip. Vocab. '*Monedula* A chawg; a daw, a cadesse.' Cooper.

² The term *dawbeare* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *napping* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *douber*=to plaster, from Latin *dealbare*=to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dab*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' 'Range. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawbers*, tiell-ers,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champetry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 359. 'A Dawber, a pargetter, *cementarius*.' Barct. '*Cementarius*, dawber.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. '*Plastrier*. A plaisterer, a dawber.' Cotgrave. See also Dober, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyrste growynge yn manys herde, *Lanugo*. '*Lanugine*, the tendernes or downe of a yonge bearde.' Thomas, Ital. Diet. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Sufficient he was and myghty to deliueren them plentivowliche al that hem neede is, withoute beeing in any ootheres *daunger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Doreige s. v. *Dangerium*. '30 polid ofte *daunger* of awn he ederwile fet mule to ben cower fel.' Akeron Biwe, p. 256. William Linner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *daunger* and date for my pension,' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown 'in his *daunger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skeat, xix. 759. 'Quhill we be out of thair *daunger*,' and see also ii. 435, iii. 43. Horman says, 'I have the man in my *daunger*. *Habes hominem in tua dominatione*.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 667, says of the Sompnour, that—

'In *daunger* holde he at his owne gise,

The yonge gyles of the disce.'

O. Fr. *danger*, *dominion*, subjection; from Low Lat. *dominatio*, power. Compare Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *daunger*, do you not?'

⁵ *Downigerum*, *Periculosa*, *daunger*, *downage*—*Sub daungerio alacuna aut manu esse, aloni subesse, esse sub illi in potestate: Tre cum la potestate, cum la downage de quoyon.* D'Arnis. See also R. de Brunne's Chronicle, ed. Furnivall, l. 11824, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnelle¹; *zicannia*; (versus:

¶ *Est zicannia, sunt zicannia,*
plurali -nie quisque. A.).

n Darte; *iaculum, jibum, spiculum*;
ubi a arrow.

to cast a Darte; *jaculari, Spiculari.*

to Dayso (Dase A.)²; *ubi to be calld.*

*a Daysyberd (Dasyborde A.)³;
duribuccus.

a Date; *durculuz, dictiliens.*

* to Daw⁴; *diere, diacere, diet, die-*
but, impersonale.

call it now *Tranybannium*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, whiche is *Dania*. See Andrew Boorde's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the *Liber Custumarum*, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; Intain or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne, it is bot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *Idium, zicania*' Baret. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Smaul, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

'Quen al sole on slep ware,
 Than cam his fa, and sen richt thare
 Darnel, that es on iuel wede.'

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gaderes the *darnel* first in lande And breenes it upon the land.'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood s.v. '*Zizania*. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper '*Zizania* Dravke, or daniel, or cekkyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylle, and Drake or Darnylle. 'The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Lolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne goeth out of hynde into dardel;" and also by Puzerbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Dardel groweth up streighte like an hye grasse, and hath long sedes on eather syde the sterne.'" Britten, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 143.

² Icel. *dadr*, faint, tired; *daz*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir For ferd of þat taylie.'
 I *dase* and I *dadir*

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, emarg other vice,
 Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,

And ay was *dased* in charite.' Pricke of Conscience, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, *Pr. Logue* to *Aeneid*, Bk. vii. p. 106 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 120. *Dashedness*—coldness, occurs in Pricke of Conscience in l. 4996: 'Agayn the *dashedness* of charite,' where the *Lansdowne MS.* 348, has *coldnes*. It also occurs in *Cotton MS.* Tib. E. viii. leaf 24—

'*Dashednes* of hert als clerk's prave And slowly his luffe in god settet.'

It is when a man *dashedly* loves,

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Dase. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I stod as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems, l. 1084.

³ '*Duribuccus*. Qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidoro in glossis *duri* *bucca* idem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, steriles barba, quis eorum bucca eorum non potest barba pertrahere.' DuRoi. 'Hic *duribuccus*, a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'Ther is a *dasyberd* I woulde dore

That walkes abrode wilde were,' Chester Plays, Sh. Soc. i. 201.

'Some other sleighte I muste espye

This *dasyberde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 204.

Of also ii. 34, 'We must needes this *dasyberde* destroye.' In 'The Sowdoun of Babilone,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Babilon (Babylon), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Tunde the forth oke, sir *Dasyberde*, Or I shalle the sone make.'

'*Dasyberde* Hardrede,' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Dastard*.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 102 we find 'Als sayn als it *dawit* day,' and l. 634—'On the rude evyn in the *dawing*'

†a Dawe¹; *monedulu*, *molus*, *molu-*
lus.

*†a Dawbe²; *liuere*.

‡a Dawber; *liutor*.

*Dawne (vel Downe A.)³; *lanugo*.
‡a Dawnger⁴; *domigerium*, *rignum*.

†Dawngerosy; *riguokus*.

‡a Dawnce; *chora*, *chorus*, *tripudium*.

See also iv. 377, vii. 315. In Rauf Collyear, E. E. Text Soc. l. 385, the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Daillie as derf, be the day was dawin.'

and Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 818, has—

'In his bedde the *daunt* him no day.

That he nys clad and redy for to ryde

With honte and horn, and boundes hym byside.'

The past tense occurs in Sir Degrevant, l. 1792—

'Tyl the jorles enst he *spede*, By the day *dene*.'

See also Layamon, ii. 474. Genesis and Exodus, 16. Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Britain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north hole of the worlde hath lyght and bright nyghtes in the summer tyme. So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wether it be quen tyde or dawng.'

¹ *Dawe; a calasse, *monedulu*. A dawo, or young crewe *corniculu*, Baret. 'A dawo, *carair*, Manip. Vocab. 'Monedula. A clough; a daw, a calasse,' Cooper.

² The term *dawbours* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on to a framework, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Riley, the process is termed *nogging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *torchis*, and in Devonshire as *coh*. The process of *dawbing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii. 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dawber* = to plaster, from Latin *dealbare* = to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dab*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' 'Dawbe. Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw,' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawbers*, tiellors,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champettry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a pargetter, *cementarius*,' Baret. 'Cementarius, dawler,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. 'Plastrier A plaisterer, a dawler,' Cotgrave. See also Dobe, Dober, &c.

³ Compare P. Heer fyr-to-crowynge vii manys berde. *Lanugo*. 'Lanugine, the tenderness or downe of a yonge bearde,' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550.

⁴ This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Sufficient he was and myght to deliuerer them plentifowshede al that hem needede, withoute beinge in any ootheres *danger*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See Ducange s. v. *Dangerium*. '3e solded ofte *danger* of swyn, he oðerwhyle fet myghte been cower prel.' Ameron Kiwle, p. 256. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gratif yu your *danger* and dette for my pension,' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wyntown 'in his *danger*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Earlham's *Revue*, ed. Skene, xix. 709, 'Quhill we be out of their *danger*,' and see also ii. 425, iii. 43. Herman says, 'I haue the man in my *danger*.' *Habeo hominem in meo *danerum**.' Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, l. 667, says of the Sompnour, that—

'In *danger* he lide he at his owne gise, The yonge gables of the diocie.'

O. Fr. *danger*, dominion, subjection; from Low Lat. *dominarius*, power. Compare Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1—

'You stand within his *danger*, do you not?'

**Domigerium*. *Presidium*, *danger*, *domage*—*Sibi domigerium alioquis aut manu esse, alioqui subesse, esse sub illius potestate. Itaque cum la pascence, cum la de-eulance de quibzdan*, D'Arrie. See also R. de Brunne's Carouale, ed. Furnivall, l. 11814, and the Townley Mysteries, p. 60.

Darnelle¹; *zizannia*; (versus:

¶ *Est zizannia, sunt zizannia,*
plurali -nie qui-que, A.).

a Darto; *iaculum, pilum, spiculum*;
chi a arow.

to cast a Darto; *jaculari, Spiculari.*

to Dayse (Dase A.)²; *chi* to be calide.

*a Daysyberd (Dasyberde A.)³;
duribaccus.

a Dato; *dictulus, dictilicus.*

* to Daw⁴; *diere, diessere, diet, die-*
bat, inpersonale.

call it now *Tranyphannium*: they doe not well, which call Denmarke by this name, which is *Dania*. See Andrew Barch's 'Introduction of Knowledge,' ed. Furnivall, pp. 162-3. *Dacia* and *Daci* are used for Denmark and the Danes respectively in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, pp. 625, 630, 633, &c.

¹ 'Darnell; Iurais or Raie, a verie vicious graine that annoieth corne. it is lot in the third degree, and drie in the second; *lolium, zizania*' Barst. In the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 145, we have the parable of the man who sowed good seed on his land, but

Queen al fide on step ware,

Thun com his fa, and seu richt thare

Darnell, that es an iuel wede;

and again, p. 145, the master orders his men—

'Gatheres the *darnell* first in hande

And breennes it open the land'

On the derivation of the word see Wedgwood & c. 'Zizannia. Cockle, or any other corrupte and naughtie weede growyng amonge corne.' Cooper 'Zizannia. Iravke, or darcel, or cockyl.' Medulla. See also Cokylls, and Drake or Darnylls. The name appears to have been variously applied, but usually taken to mean *Iolium temulentum* L. It is used in this sense by Turner (Names), who says—"Darnel groweth amonge the crone, and the corne growth out of kynde into *darnel*:" and also by Fozzherbert (Boke of Husbandry), who says—"Darnelle groweth up streyghte like an hys grasse, and hath long sides on eather syde the sterne." Britton, *Eng. Plant-Names*, E. D. Soc. 1878, p. 141.

² Icel. *dadr*, faint, tired; *daz*, a faint, exhaustion. To *dase*, to feel cold, to shiver, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 28—

'I wote never whedir

I *dase* and I *dedir*

For ferd of þat taylie.'

Compare also—

'And for þi þat þai, omang other vice,

Brynned ay here in þe calde of malice,

And ay was *dased* in charite.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 6645.

See also G. Douglas, *Pr. Logue to Macid*, Bk. vii. p. 105 (ed. 1787), and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, Bk. ii. 150. *Dasulness*=coldness, occurs in *Pricke of Conscience* in l. 4966: 'Agayn the *dasulness* of charite' where the Lansdowne MS. 348, has *coldness*. It also occurs in Cotton MS. Tib. E. viii. leaf 24—

'*Dasednes* of hert als clerkis proue

And slawly his luffe in god settis.'

Is when a man *dasselly* luvet.

Jamieson says 'To Dase, Dasse. (1) To stupify. S. (2) To benumb. The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *daised* who is superannuated.' 'I staid as styll as *dased* quayle.' Allit. Poems. i. 1084.

³ '*Duribaccus* (qui nunquam vult operire os. Isidori in glossis *duri* bucci idem sunt qui *Barba sterili*, *steriles barba*, quia cut in bucce eorum non potest barba petrumperet.' DuCange. 'Hic *duribaccus* = a dasyberd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 217.

'There is a *dasyberd* I woulde dere

That walkes aroole wilde were.' *Chester Plays*, Sh Soc. i. 201.

'Some other sleighte I muste espye

This *dasyberde* for to destroye.' *Ibid.* i. 204.

Cf. also li. 34. 'We . . . must neddes this *dasyberde* destroye' In 'The Sowdons of Babyloine,' Roxburgh Club, l. 1707, when certain of the French Knights protest against being sent as messengers to Balan (Laban), Charles addressing one of them says—

'Truste the forth che, sir *Dasyberde*,

Or I shalle the sone take.'

'*Duribaccus*, Hardened.' Medulla. Probably connected with the Icel. *dassi*, a lazy fellow: see Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Diet.* s. v. Dastard.

⁴ This word occurs several times in Barbour's *Brave*, ed. Skeat—thus in xvii. 101 we find 'Als seyn als it *dassit* day,' and l. 634—'On the rude-cvyn in the *dasyng*'

ta Dawe²; *monedula*, *notus*, *notu-*
lus.

*to Dawbo²; *linere.*

a Dawber; *limbor.*

* Dawno (vel Downe A.)²; *lanugo*.
u Dawnger⁴; *downigerum*, *rignum*.

u Dawnger⁴; domigerum, rignum.

† Dawngerosy ; *riqnosus*.

a Dawnce; *chorra*, *chorus*, *tripodium*.

See also iv. 377. vii. 315. In Rauf Collihear, E. E. Text Soc. 1, 385. the Collier we are told started for Paris—

'Ovir the Dailie ra derf, be the day was dancin.'

and Claucer, Knight's Tale, 918, has—

* In his bed he danceth him no day,

That he nys chad and rely for to ryde

With honte and horn, and bounden hymn byside.

The past tense occurs in *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1792—

Tyl the porlus castel he spoke, By the day dore.

See also Layamon, ii. 494. Genesis and Exodus, 16. Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, p. 105, l. 445, &c. Caxton in his Description of Brittain, 1480, p. 3, says that this island 'for it lyeth vnder the north hede of the worlde hath light and bright nyghtes in the same tyme. So that oft tyme at mydnyght men haue questions and doubte wether it be euen tyme or dawning.'

* *Dawe*; a cadence, *monolaba*. A daw, or young crow, *cornicola*. Barc. * A daw, *cornir*. Manip. Vocab. * *Monolaba*. A clough; a daw; a cadence. Cooper.

² The term *dauhere* occurs in the Liber Custumarum, p. 99, in the sense of layers on, to a firm-work, of a mixture of straw and mud employed in the construction of fences and house-walls. In Cheshire, according to Mr. Miley, the process is termed *hogging* (see Cheshire Glossary by Col. Leigh, p. 142). In France the composition is known as *turchie*, and in Devonshire as *cob*. The process of *dawbing* is alluded to more than once in our Translation of the Old Testament. See for instance Wyclif's version of Ezekiel xiii, 10, 11. The word, according to Mr. H. Nicol, is from O. Fr. *dabber*=to plaster, from Latin *dealbare*=to whiten. Wedgwood derives *dawb* from *dab*, 'an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist.' *Pangz*. 'Dawbing or mortar made of clay and straw.' Cotgrave. In Liber Albus, p. 289, are mentioned 'carpenters, masons, plasterers, *dawbers*, tenters' &c., and in p. 338, persons who paid 'masons, carpenters, *dawlers*, tiell-rus,' at higher rates than those settled by the Corporation of London, were declared to be guilty of 'maintenance or champettry.' See *Dawber* in Glossary to Liber Albus, p. 309. 'A Dawber, a pargetter, cementarius.' Euret. 'Cementarius, dawber' Wright's Vol. of Vocab, p. 181. 'Plastrier A plaisturer, a dawber.' Cotgrave. See also to Debe, Dober, &c.

¹ Colopare P. Heer lyste growynge yn manny's berde. *Lanugo*. 'Lanugine, the tenderness or downe of a yonge beards.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1450.

* This is the original meaning of the word *danger*. Thus we read in De Degoutteville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Marthole*, ed. Wright, p. 82, 'Suffrent he was and myght to delivoure them pletyvoushele all that hem needede, withoute beinge in any ootheres *daner*,' and again pp. 2 and 63. See *DeCaango v. Danerican*, '3-judged fir du oger of own he oherwile fet makte ben cower fred.' Ancren Riwle, p. 226. William Lomner writing to Sir J. Paston in 1461, says, 'I am gretly yn your *daner* and dette for my pension.' Paston Letters, ii. 25. Jamieson quotes from Wytoun 'in his *daner*,' which he renders 'in his power as a captive.' See also Harboure's *Prer*, ed. Skott, vii. 709, 'Quhill we be out of thair *daner*,' and see also ii. 435, id. 43. Horman says, 'I have the man in my *daner*.' *Helio kamien with omeum*. Chaucer, *Indemne to Cant. Tales*, l. 664, says of the Sumner that—

* In danger huddle he at his owne gise, The yonge gurler of the diocles *

0. Fr. *dompter*, *dominion*, *subjection*: from Low Lat. *dominatio*, *power*. Compare Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1—

"You stand within his *danger*, do you not?"

* *Thunbergium*. Periclonus: danger, dommage—Sub dangerio ad ensis ut manu esse, aliovi subesse, esse sub illius potestate: *être sous la puissance, sous la dépendance de quelq'un.* D'Arès. See also R. de Brumes's Chronicle, ed. Farnivall, l. 11824, and the Townley Mss. series, p. 60.

*to Dawnte (or to cherys A.)¹;
blanditracare.

to Dawnce; *gesticulari, tripudiaro.*

D ante E.

a Debate; *contencio, contumelia, discordia, disconformitas, discrepantia, distancia, scisma animarum est, & cetera*; vbi a stryfe.

to make Debate (to Debatt A.); *contendere, discordare, & cetera*; vbi to stryfe.

†Debatouse; *contensiosus, contumeliosus, discidiosus.*

†a Debylle²; *pastinacum, subterrarium.*

†to Declaro; *declarare, delucidare, discerere, & cetera*; vbi to schew.

†to Declyno; *declinare, flectere.*

a Decree; *decretum*; *decretista, qui legit decreta.*

†to Decrese (Decresso A.); *derescere, recumbere.*

†A Decretalles³; *decretalis.*

Dede⁴; *antropos (Attrapos A.), decessus, depositio (deposicio A.), exicium, eccidium, exitus, exterminum, fatum, funus, intericio, interitus, internicio vel internecio, per e de non per i, secundum lritinam & pascianum, internecium, letum per se venit, mors defertur (infertur A.), mortalitas, necis, obitus, occasus, perniciis, necula (internecium A.), & cetera*; vbi de[d]ily; versus:

¶ *Funus & eccidium, letum, mors, excidiumque;*

Adde necem, vel perniciem, simul, & libitinam.

Hij obitum, simul interitum, coniungito fatum.

Quod minime libeat sic est libitina vocata.

Hij exterminium, simul occasum sociamus.

¹ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1078, 833b—

* Alle has men þat þe world must dawnte, Mast li-ly þe world here hauntes.
Wyclif, Mark v. 4. speaking of the man possessed with devils, says, 'olt tymes he bounden in stockis and chaynes, hadde broken þe chaynes, and hadde braken þe stockis to small gobetis, and no man myste dawnte (or make tame) hym.' 'Sum [hogen] to dant heystis.' Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 145. Sir T. Elyot also uses this word in the fyrste boke of *The Governour*, chap. 17—'about the common course of other men, dauntynge a ferce and cruell beaste.'

* Man ne made for no dawnting

Make a sperlaunce of a beards.

Ronsaunt of the Rose, 4934.

Cotgrave gives * *Daunter*. To tame, reedme: daunt, &c. *Daunture*: a taming, reclaiming; daunture, breaking, subduing.' See also *ibid.* s. v. *Daunter* and cf. *Cherisse*, above. *Endant* occurs with the meaning of charming, bewitching, in the Lay Fole's Mass Book, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Canon Simmons, p. 140, l. 445. In Wyclif's version Isaiah lxi. 12 is thus rendered—'to the tetex þe shul be born, and vp on the knes men shal dawnte you,' [et super genua blanditracatur cobis], where some MSS. have 'daunte or cherische,' 'daunte or elirische,' and 'dauncen or chirshe.' In this instance the word appears equivalent to *dandle*. Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, 1481, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 76, says that 'Alexander in suche wyse dympted tholyfauntes that they durst doo nonore harme vnto the men.'

* Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spale,

By line and by leuall, trim garden is made.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*, ch. 46, st. 24.

* Debylle, or setting dycke. A dible to set hearbes in a garden, *patinum*. Barct. See also Dibbille below.

* *Decretales*. Epistolæ Romanorum Pontificum decreta complectentes seu responsa liti, qui aliqua de re illos consulunt: *decretales*. *Decretalia* manuscripti libelli prefatus passim quælis, ut videtur, vel juris canonici professor. Duange. * *Decretales*. The Decretals: Books containing the Decrees of sundry Popes. Cotgrave. See Pascoe's *Represser*, ed. Basington, pp. 407, 408.

* The common form for *death* in Middle English.

* To dede I draw als ye may se.' Early English Homilies, p. 30.

Dedo; mortuus, clatus (defunctus A.);
de cetera participia a verbis; ubi
to dye.

†Dedeborne (Deydborne A.); *abor-*
tivus, abortus.

†to Desden (Dedene A.); *de lignari,*
detrahere, detructare; ubi to dis-

spise.
Dedyly (Dedly A.); *feralis, funeralis,*
funestus, carialis, funebis, letalis,
letifer, mortifer, mortalis.

†a Dedicacion; *dedicacio, enconna.*

†Dedyfye²; *dicare, dedicare, sancti-*
ficare; ubi to halowe.

†to Defayle³; *deficere, fatiscere.*

a Defaute; *defectus, defecio, eclipsis*
more grece.

Defauty; *defectuosus, mendicus.*

²Defo (Deyffe A.); *surdus, ob-, sur-*
daster.

†to be Defo; *surdere, ob-, surdes-*
cere.

to Defende; *defendere, chu[d]ere,*
constipare, contegere, contueri,
contutare vel-ri, defensare, paunire,
patronizare, remunire, tensare,
rotagere, tutare, tuti'here, tutelare,
tutari, tueri; versus:

¹*Est tuar jaspicio, tuor defen-*
dere die;

Dat tutum tuor, tutum tuor,
ambo tui.

a Defender; *defensor, munitor, pro-*
ductor, patronus.

a Defence; *ubi defendyng.*

a Defendyng⁴; *brachium, custodia,*
defensio, defensuculum, munimen,
obscrancia, patronatus (patroni-
natus A.), protectio, tuicio, tuta-
men, tutela, vallacio.

†Defensabyll⁴; *fensilis.*

Defence; *ubi defendyng.*

†to Deferre; *ubi to delay.*

to Defye⁵; *despicere.*

¹ *Desaigner* To disdain, despise, contemne, scorne, loath, not to vouchsafe, to make vile account of. Cotgrave. In the Romance of Sir Ferumbras, p. 11, l. 349, we are told that the Saracen who was lying on the grass when Oliver rode up to challenge him,

'Him dedeynede to him arise þer, so ful he was of pride.'

In the Poem on St. John the Evangelist. pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Society, ed. Perry), p. 99, l. 21, we read—

'Domecyane, þat denyls lynne, dedeyned at þi dede.'

and Wyclif, Matt. xvi. 15, has—'Forsothe the pryncis and scribis seeynge the marvellouse thingis that he dide . . . dedeyneden;' where the later version gives 'hadden indignacioun.'

² 'The which token, whan Dagobert and his bishoppes vpon y^e morne after hehede & sawe, they beyng grently amercaylled laft of any forther busynesse touchyng y^e dedyng of y^e sayd Church.' Fabyan, Pt. v. c. 132, p. 115.

³ *Defuiller*. To decay, languish, pine, faint, wax feeble, weare, or wither away; also to want, lacke, faile; to be away, or wanting; to make a default. Cotgrave. Jamieson gives 'To defaill, v. n. To wax feeble.'

⁴ In Rauf Coilhear, l. 329, we read how Roland and Oliver riding out to search for Charles, took 'with thaim one thousand, and ma, of fensibill men,' and in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—'Alle er defensible and strange furto kepe both body and saule.' 'v. thousande manne of y^e North . . . came up euell apperelled and worse harneyssed, in rustie harneys, leyther defensible nor scoured to the sole.' Grafton's Continuation of Hardyng's Chron., 1470, p. 516, l. 14. In the Boke of Noblesse 1475, p. 76, instructions are given that the sons of princes are to be taught to 'reune withe speer, handle withe ax, sword, dagger, and alle other defensible wepyn.' See also the Complaynt of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 163.

⁵ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 123, when a poor man challenged the Emperor's daughter to a race, we are told that 'he Jamise' looked oute at a wyndow far to se him; & when she had sen him, she dede him in her herte,' where the Latin edd. read—*in corde despicit*. 'Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest to despye.' Chaucer, Can. 16, 5.

⁶ 'Iye on this maner, suche service I despye. I see that in court is unchane penyry.'

Alex. Barclay's *Cytherea & Uplandyston*, Percy Soc. p. 57.

Shakespeare appears to use the word in this sense in 1 Henry IV. Act I, sc. iii. 128.

Defyng; *despeccio, & cetera; ubi a dissypsunge.*

*to **Defy**¹; *degere, degerere.*

*a **Defyng**; *digestio; digestilis (destibilis A.) participium.*

to **Defoulle**; *attaminare, attarere, austrinare, coinquinare, calcare, maculare, com-, conculcare, contaminare, corrumpere, deculcare, deflorare, deprimere, detendere, deturpare, deuiciare, fedare, illuere, inhonestare, inficere, inquinare, labifucere, linere, ob-, polluere, prosternere, sordidare, subarare (corpora A.), stuprari, suppeditare, tabifacere, turpare, viciare, violare.*

Defowled; *Maculatus, pollutus, & cetera participia de predictis verbis.*

vn **Defowled**; *inmaculatus, & cetera; ubi clene.*

a **Defowlyng**; *conculcacio, pollucio, & cetera verbalia de predictis verbis.*

†to **Degrade**; *degradare.*

†**Degradid**; *degradatus.*

†a **Degree**; *gradus, status.*

a **Deide** (*Dede A.*); *Accio, actus, facinus, factus, factum, nomen, opus, opusculum, patracio.*

†a **Dede** (*Deyde A.*); *carta, & cetera; ubi a charter & ubi a buke.*

*a **Deye** (*Dere, deire A.*)²; *Androchius, Androchea, genatarius, genetharia (genetharia, a dey woman. A.).*

¹ In P. Plowman, B. xv. 63, we are told that—

'Hony is yuel to *defye*, and englymeth þe mawe,' and in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 6, we read—'*Digere paulisper vinum quo mades*, *defye* the wyn of the whiche thou art drunken, and wexist sobre.' Wyclif, in the earlier version of 1 Kings xxv. 37, has—'Forsope in þe morewid whanne Nabal had *defei* þe wijn (*digestisset* Vulg.) his wiif schewide to hym all þise wordis, and his herte was almost deed wiþynne; and again, 'water is drawn in to þe vine tree, and by tyme *defyed* til þat it be wyn.' Select Works, i. 88. See also P. Plowman, C. vii. 430, 439. 'It is seyde that yf blood is wel sode and *defied*, þerof men makeþ wel talow.' (*Si sanguis bene fuerit coctus et digestus.*) Trevisa, Bartholom. *de Proprietatibus Rerum*, iv. 7. (1398.)

² D'Arnis gives '*Genetarius, vide Gynæceum*,' and under the latter '*Locus seu sedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant; partie du palais des emperours de Constantinople et des rois barbares, où les femmes de condition servile, et d'autres de condition libre, fabriquaient les étoffes nécessaires pour les besoins de la maison. Ces ouvrières portent dans les titres les nom de geniatricæ pensiles, pensiles ancillæ.*' Jamieson has 'Dee, Dey. s. A dairy-maid.' 'Casearius. A day house, where cheese is made. *Gynæceum*. A nursery or place where only women abyde.' Cooper. 'Multrale. A chesat or a deyes payle.' Medulla. 'Androchea. A deye.' *ibid.* See also Wright's Political Songs, Camden Society, p. 317, l. 79, where we read—

'He taketh al that he may, and maketh the church pore,
And leveth thare behinde a thief and an hore,
A serjaunt and a *deie* that leden a sory lif.'

In the Early English Sermons, from the MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 52 (about 1230 A.D.), printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 129, the same charge is brought against the clergy—'þe lewed man wurðeð his spuse mid cloðes more þan him selven; & prest naht his chireche, þe is his spuse, ac his *daie* þe is his hore, awleneð hire mid cloðes. more þan him selven.' The duties of the *deye* are thus summed up by Alexander Neckham in his Treatise de Utensilibus pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 101-2—

[une bacese]	ofa	i. pullos faciencia	agars curayles
'Assit etiam	androgia, que gallinis ova supponat	pullificancia,	et aneribus accera
agraventet	ayneus	parvos unius anni	nutriat
substernat, que agnellos morbosos, non dico	uniculos	in sua teneritate lacte fovet	alieno;
feblement dentez deseverez	parroc	fenerye	
vitulos autem et subruinos ablactatos inclusos teneat in pargulo juxta fenile. Cujus	à dames	pelyscuns	sineroket idem.
indumenta in festivis diebus sint matronales	serapelline,	recinium,	teristrum.

²a Derye (Dery A.)¹; *Androchianum, bestiarium, genethum.*

a Deryn; *diaconus, diacones, diacm, lenita.*

†a Dekenry; *diacromatus.*

†to Delay; *deserre, prolongare.*

†a Delay; *delicis, prolongacio.*

†Delectabyll; *delectabilis, Appricus vel Aprocus.*

²to Dele²; *distribuere, dispergere, erigere.*

²a Deliberacion; *deliberacio.*

Delicate; *delicatus.*

Delicious; *deliciosus.*

†a Delite; *apricus, delectacio, delectamentum, levamen, oblectamentum, solarium.*

to Delite (Delytt A.); *delectare, & -ri, oblectare, & -ri, est, erat, juvat, juvabat.*

to Delyuer; *Adimere jussione, censere, censire², eripere violenter, eruer, liberare, de manu mittere, solvere.*

Delyuord; *liberatus, ereptus, & cetera participia de verbis.*

a Delyuerynge; *liberacio, & cetera verbalia.*

²to Delve (Delfo A.); *ibi to dyke.*

to Deme; *Addicere, iudicare, ad-, di-, arbitrari, condicere, censere, censire, cernere, de-, dis-, videre.*

a Demer; *Addicator, -tria; & cetera de predictis verbis.*

a Deyne; *decanus.*

†a Deynyre; *decania.*

to Denye; *Aduersari, dedicare, desiteri, desiteri; tersus;*

¶ *Abdicat e contra, negat, abnuit, inficiatur.*

Obnuit & renuit, hijs rnum significatur;

Et contradicit; hijs abnegat associatur.

a Denlynge; *Abdicacio, Abdicatiuus, Abnegacio, abnegatiuus, negacio, negatiuncula, negatiuus.*

†Denyous (Denzous A.)⁴; *chi proude.*

audacie porters mege & boxers & vachers
Hujus autem usus est *babuleis colustrum et babuleis et armentariis, domino autem et suis*
supra sor boyt idem, vel crem in magnis discis duner
collateralibus in obsonia origallum sive quactum in cecibus ministrare, et catulis
in secreto loco [gras] [opsin] de ben [donner].
in abdortis repositis pingue vrum cum pane sursum porrigere.² From Icel.
deijja, a maid, especially a dairy-maid. See Prof. Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* s. v. Dairy.

¹ Andrew Boorde in his *Dyetary*, when discussing the subject of the situation, plan, &c., of a house, recommends that the 'dery dery P.', yf any be kept, shulde be elongated the space of a quarter of a myle from the place.' p. 239. 'Derye house, meterie' Palsgrave.

² In the Castel off Loue, ed. Weymouth, 139, we are told that God gave Adam

Wyttes fyue To delen þat vuel from þe good.

And in the story of Genesis and Exodus, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, 151, we find 'on four doles delen de ger.' So in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 516.

'The pray soyne emang his menzho Eftir thar meritis delche.'

A. S. *dolan*, to divide, distribute: *dell*, a share, portion. ³ *Erogo*. To zeuyn Almes. *Roga*.

A dode. Medulla. See Daylle, ante. ⁴ MS. *carere, carere, carere.*

¹ Read 'deynus.' the mistake has probably arisen from the scribe's eye being caught by the preceding word 'denynge,' with which the present word is wholly unconnected, being from the French 'delaigence.' Disdainfull, scornful, coy, squeamish. Cotgrave. Compare also 'Dain.' Dainty, fine, quaint, curious; (an old word) *dit*. The Reeve in his Tale tells us that the Miller of Trumpington 'was hoote deynus Symokyn,' being, as he had already said, 'as eny peccok proud and gay.' Cant. Tales, 3941, and at l. 3764, his wife is described as being 'As deyne as watir in a dyth.' So too in the Prologue, 517, we are told of the Parson that—

'He was to stufel man nouht despitus, Ne of his speche dangerous ne dygne.'

In P. Plewman, C. xi. 51 and xvii. 227, we are told that knowledge

'Swellesh in a mannes eate,

And doþ hym to be deynous, and demer þat bath nat lered.'

a Denne; *Antrum*, *apagum*¹, *cava*, *camera* (*Caverna* A.), *cavernula*, *crepita*, *cripta*², *caliculus*, *latibra*, *lustrum*, *specus*, *spelunca*, & cetera; *ubi* a dike.

†to *Departo*³; *Abrogare*, *Abicere*, *abigere*, *erigere*, *dirimere*, *disrupta*[re], *disternere*, *discriminare*, *disiungere*, *dispergere*, *dispersare*, *disperdere*, *dissicere*, *disociare*, *distingere*, *distinguere*, *distribuere*, *diuidere*, *erigere*, *idare*, *inpartiri*, *partiri*, *intercedere*, *primare*, *secerere*, *segregare*, *sejungere*, *separare*, *spicificare*, *spargere*, *uidare*.

†to *Departe* *membros*; *demembrare*.

†*Departiabyll*; *diuisibilis*, *diuiduus*, *diuisiuus*.

†vn *Departiabyll*⁴; *inliuisibil*[i], *indiuuuius*, & cetera.

†*Departyd* (or *Abrogate*); *Abrogatus*, *displousus*, *phariseus*⁵, *seismaticus*.

†to *Departe* *herytage*; *heretescere*.

a *Departyuge*; *Abicio*, *Abrogacio*, *discrimen*, *discriminosus*, *discrecio*, *discretius*, *disiunctio*, *disiunctinus*, *distincio*, *diuisio*, *diuisiuus*, *diuiduus*, *phariseus*, *thema*⁶, *grecus*, *gladius*, *hereses*, *necessio*, *seisaura*, *seisura*, *seismaticus*, *separacio*, & cetera *verbalia verborum predicorum*.

Depo (*Daype* A.); *Altus*, *profundus*, *gurgitius*; *versus*:

¶ *Est Altum sublime bonum, subtile profundum*.

a *Depnes*; *Abissus*, *Altitudo*, *profundum*, *profundius*, *prolixitas*.

Dere; *curus*, *dilectus*, *graciosus*, *Amabilis*, & cetera.

†to be *Dere*.

†to wea *Dere*.

†to *Deryue*; *Deriuare* (A.).

Derke; *ubi myrke* (A.).

a *Derth*; *caristia*.

to make *Derthe*; *caristia*.

¹ Apparently for '*hypogaeum* (Greek ὑπόγειον), a shroud or place under the ground.' Cooper. See Cruddis, above.

² '*Cripti*. A. trove.' Medulla.
³ In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 86. l. 138, we read— '*Pe kyngdome [of Israel & Judah] departed [divided] is put to piadage*.' In the *Knights Tale*, 276, occurs the phrase, '*Til that the deeth departe schal us twayne*;' which is still retained in the *Marriage Service*, though now corrupted to '*til death us do part*.' See also to *Deuydo*, below. *Depart* occurs with the meaning of *separating oneself*, *parting from*, in William of Palerne, 3894, '*prestili departide he pat prest*.' 'It ys vneful to beleue that the worlde, that ys the soune of god be, was departed from the father, and from the Holy g. sp., by takyng of his manhode.' *Maryoure of Our Lady*, ed. Blunt, 104. With the meaning of *distribute*, *share*, we find it in Wyclif, Luke xv. 17, where, in the parable of the Prodigal Son, we read— '*the yonger seide to the Fadir, Fader, gyue me the porcioun of catel, that felth to me. And he de- artide to hem the catel*.'

⁴ 'Yf any of them were departide from other The thre persones are verigly undepartide.' The *Myroure of Our Lady*, p. 104.

⁵ In Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, v. l. Small, p. 48, we are told of the messengers who were sent to John saying '*Art thou he that shouldest come*?' &c., that—

'*Their messengers was Phariseus,*

'*That war sandered of comoun lif.*'

That *sundered men* on Englys menes,

The same idea is expressed in the *Ormulum*, 1662—

'*Pariseu, bota-neff uss Sha-lang ann English -parhe,*

And forþi wass þatt nome helme sett, Þeir þatt toȝ wæron shalle,

Swa sumu beþam þalhte, fra þe folle þurh haliz lif and here.'

St. Augustine in his *Sermo ad Populum*, clix. *de ecclesia*, lxxv. Philip. 3, says— '*Pharisei, docetur hec verbum quasi segregationem interpretari, quomodo in Latina lingua dicitur egrediens, q. n. a grege = paratus*.' 'They would name the *Phariseus* according to the Hebrew, *Sander haliza*, as holy religious men which had sandered and separated themselves from other.' Camden, *Remains*, 1625, p. 18. So also Wyclif, Works, i. 27, '*Phariseus ten send as departed from oþir people*.'

⁶ *Temis*, from *τίμας*, to cut.

†to *Derre*; *usurpare*, *presumere*, *audere*; *versus*:

¶*Hec tria iungas (coniungas A.) usurpat, presumit & audet.*

†*Derf*¹.

n *Desato*; *dolus*, *fraus*, *fiens* (cf. *cetera A.*); *ubi falsitudo*; *versus*:

¶*Est dolus in lingua male dicentis manifesta, Fraus est fallentis sub lingua blanda loquentis.*

Desatefulle; *ibi false*.

to *Desavo*; *ubi to be-gylle*.

to *Deseso*²; *tedere*, & *cetera*; *ubi to noye*.

n *Deses*; *ubi noye*.

†*Desesy*; *nocuus*, & *cetera*; *ubi noyis*.

to *Desyro*; *admirari*, *adoptare*, *afficere*, *amare*, *Ambire honores*, *appetere*, *ardere*, *exardescere*, &c., *aure*, *captare*, *cupere*, *diuiciis*, &c., *concupiscere*, *deposcere*, *ferre*, *gestire*, *gliscere*, *inhare*, *mirari*, *optare*, *velle*; *versus*:

¶*Aspiro, vel amo, cupio, desidero, glisco,*

Opto vel admiror, auro, vel gesteo, capto,

Ambeco quod facit ambicio simul Ambiciosus.

a *Desyro*; *Adoptio*, *adoptiuus*, *affectio*, *affectus*, *affectiuus*, *ambicio*, *ambiciosus*, *appetitus*, *ardor*, *captatio*, *concupiscencia*, *desiderium*, *desideratiuus*, *intencio*, *optio*, *optatiuus*, *velle*, *votum*, *votiuus*.

n *Desko*³; *plutus*.

†to *make Desolate*; *desolari*, *distituere*.

†*Desolato*; *desolatus*, *destitutus*.

†to *Despare*; *desperare*⁴, *desperacio*.

Dispare; *Disperacio* (A.).

Despysabile; *contemptibilis*, *despicabilis*.

to *Desapice*; *Abicere*, *Abnuere*, *Aspernari*, *Aspernare*, *Aspernari*, *Auerti*, *brutescere*, *contempnere*, *dedignari*, *depreciari*, *despectare*, *despicere*, *despicari*, *detractare*, *detractare*, *fastidire*, *floccifacere*, *flocci pendere*, *horre*, *horrescere*, *horrifacere*, *improperare*, *neglegere*, *perinpendere*, *recusare*, *refutare*, *renuere*, *spernari*, *spernere*, *tempnare*, *vilipendere*; *versus*:

¶*Negligit & spernit, aspernaturque, refutat,*

Contempnit, renuit simul, abnuitque (annuit atque A.),

recusat,

Sic parvipendit & vilipendit in istis.

¹ *Daring*, bold. In the *Ormulum*, l. 16783, *Nicodemus* is described as coming to our Lord by night—

¶*Forr whatt he nist noht derf inoh, Al openli to sekenn*

He Laferd Crist bifor þe folle, To lofenn himm & wurrfenn.

In *Barbour's Bruce*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Skeat, xviii. 307, the friar, who is sent by Douglas to watch the English, is described as '*derf, stout, and ek hardy*.' See *Barbour*, A. S. *Barbour*. (1) See also *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, ll. 312, 332, 811, *Ormulum*, 16195, See. '*Darfe*, *ret born*, *peritour*, *obduratus*.' *Man's Vocab.*

² '*Desaise*, f. A sickness, a being ill at ease. *Desais*, out of temper, ill at ease.' Cotgrave. In the Version of the History of Lear and his daughters given in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 40, we are told how the eldest daughter, after keeping her father for less than a year, 'was so annoyed and diseased of him and of his menas' that she reduced the number of his attendants; and in chap. 43 we read of a law that the victor in battle should receive on the first day four honours, 'But the second day he shall suffer iiii *disaise*, that is, he shall be taken as a thief, and shamefully led to the prison, and be dispoysed of his best clothing, and as a sole he shall be holden of all men; and so he shall have, that went to the battle, and had the victorie.' E. E. Text Soc. ed. Herliage, p. 176.

³ '*Plutus*. A little halowen desko like a collar wheren men doe write.' Cooper. See also *Kerulle*, or writing burde.

⁴ MS. repeats this word.

a Despite; *Auersio, contemptus, dedignatio, despectus.*
 to Desplese; *disple[re]licere, gravare, aggravare.*
 a Desplesance; *gravamen, aggravamen, disp[re]licencia.*
 a Destany; *fatum, parce.*
 †to Destañ¹; *faturo.*
 to Destroy; *destruere, & cetera; ubi to waste.*
 a Destroyeinge or a distrucceōn; *ubi wastynge.*
 a Destroer; *ubi a waster.*
 a Dett; *debitum.*
 †to pay Dett; *parare², reddere.*
 †to Determyn; *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.*
 †a Determynacōn; *determinatio, diffinicio.*
 †a Dety³; *carmen.*
 a Dettur; *debitor.*
 to Deuyde; *deuidere, & cetera; ubi to departe (parte A.).*

a Deuylle; *Belial, demon, diabolus, ducius, leuiathan, larua, lucifer, mammona, nos, sathan, satanas, zabulon⁴, zibulus; zabulianus, demoniacus, diabolicus.*
 †a Devylry (Dewylry A.)⁵; *demonium; demoniacus.*
 †a Devorce; *denoreium.*
 to Devoure; *devorare, & cetera; ubi to swallows.*
 a Dewe; *ros; roridus, rorulentus.*
 to Dewe⁶; *rorare.*
 a Dewlappe⁷; *cartilago, paliare, palarium, thorax.*
 †a Dewry⁸; *dos, parafernum; sed parafernum est illud quod datur uxori ab amicis, postdotem.*
 D ante I.
 a Diamant; *diamans.*
 †to Dibbe⁹; *intingere (to Dibe; mingere A.).*
 †a Dibbille¹⁰; *pastinatum, subterraneum.*

¹ In *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 664, we read—

'If me be *destagade* to dye at Dryghtyns wyll,
 I charge the my sektour, &c.

See also ll. 4090, 4153, &c. 'Destiner. To destinate, ordaine, appoint unto; purpose for.' Cotgrave.

² MS. *parare*; corrected by A.
³ 'The dittie, or matter of a song, *canticum*.' Barret. 'A dittie of a song, *argumentum, materia*.' Manly. Vocab. 'Carmen. A ditty.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Zabulon: nomen proprium diaboli. Zabolus: idem.' Medulla. 'Zabulon. Diabolus. Sic autem Dorice nunt appellari. Dorica quippe lingua *zabulon* idem est quod *zabulon*; ut *zabulon*, idem quod *zabulon*,' &c. DuCange.

⁵ 'Devilry, Dewilry, n. Communication with the devil.' Jamieson. It occurs with the meaning of 'diabolical agency' in *Barbour's Bruce*, ed. Skeat, vi. 690.

⁶ 'To dew, *roso*.' Withals. 'Roro. To deawe, or drappe downe lyke deawe. Rorat. The deawe falleth.' Cooper. Jamieson gives 'To deaw, v.n. To rain gently; to drizzle.' A. S. *deucian* (l). 'Roro. To dewen.' Medulla. Wyclif, Isaiah xlv. 8, l. 2—'*deuati* ye heuenus fro above.' The verb occurs with a transitive meaning in the *Ormulat*, 13848: 'To watreun & to *deuereun* awa jurih beyske & salte toress jatt leitte.'

⁷ 'The dewlap of a rudder beast, hanging down under the necke, *pilius*: the hollow part of the throte; a part in the bellie, as Nonius saith, the pauch; *rumen*.' Barret. 'Hoc *paliare*, a dewlappe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 231.

⁸ 'Parapherna. Graeci parapherna dicunt, quae Galli peculium appellant. All thynges that the woman bringeth to her husband beside her dowry.' Cooper. Hence our *parafernum*. 'Dewaire. A dower; also, her marriage good, or the portions she hath, or brings to her marriage.' Cotgrave. For *spouse* the MS. reads *spouse*.

⁹ 'To dibbe, or dippe, *intingere*.' Barret. In the *Albiterative Poem on Joseph of Arimathea*, ed. Skeat, 534, we have—

'With þe dep in his hals downward he *dappes*;

and in the account of the changing of the water into wine at Cana, given in *Early Eng. Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 121, we read that our Lord 'þa ðam *dib* their cuppes alle, and her tille þern best in halle.' See also to *Dippe*.

¹⁰ See also *Debyllo*, above.

a Dice; *taxillus, Alea, aliola, decius, talus, numerus, tessera.*

a Dico player; *Aleator, Alio, taxilator.*

to Die; *mori, obire, exulare, commori, & cetera; versus:*

¶ *Interit, expirat, moritur, defungitur atque*

Occumbit[et] vel obit, dissolvitur, exanimaturque¹.

Interit, occumbit, mortem signant violentam.

Excidit, exultat (scilicet spiritum), decedit, eis sociatur,

Ad naturalem concordant cetera mortem,

Et potes illud idem complere dicere voce:

Tollitur e medio, nature² debita soluit³;

Nature nostre soluit generale tributum;

Clausit supremo presentem fuisse vitam;

Curcete corporeo resolutus spiritus exit;

Mortuus est mundo victurus postea Christo.

to Dye.

¶ *vel prosaice sic:—presentis vite cursum feliciter consummavit; vel sic:—de corporeo*

spiritus sese relaxavit argutustulo; vel sic:—anima resoluta est ab argustulo carnis: cum similibus; mori hominibus et animalibus commune⁴ est, sed obire convenit tantum hominibus bonis; est enim obire quaci obuiam ire⁵.

†like to Die; *moribundus.*

†a Diet⁶; *dieta.*

†to Diet; *dieta.*

to Defame; *diffamare, inconvenerare, infumare, traducere.*

a Diffamer; *diffamator, -trix.*

a Diffamacion; *defamacio.*

†to Differ; *disserere, prolongare, & cetera; ubi to dra on longe.*

†to Digest⁷; *digerere.*

†a Degestio; *degestio.*

a Dignito; *deus, dignitas (dignia, majestas &c.), & cetera; ubi wershepe.*

to Dike⁸; *fodere, ef, fossare, ef.*

a Dike; *forica, lacuna⁹, lacus, fossa, specus, & est serolis proprie seropharum¹⁰; versus:*

¶ *Fossa, specus, fouca, spelunca, caverna vel Antrum;*

Serolis serolis est fouca sed serolis¹¹, -bis unum (1) fit illa.

Trac vel Amfructus, cauus, hic addatur abissus,

¹ MS. *exanimat*. The words scilicet spiritum below are written in a later hand as a gloss over *exulat*.

² MS. *natura*.

³ Chaucer in his *Art and Craft How to Die*, 1491, p. 2, has 'It [deth] is the payment of the debts of nature,' probably the first instance of this phrase in English.

⁴ MS. *commune*.

⁵ *Obuiam ire*, means to go to meet some one; hence our author says it can only be used of the good, who go from this life to meet God.

⁶ Chaucer, *Prologue Cant. Tales*, 435, says of the 'Doctour of Physik,' that 'of his *dieta* measurable was he.' See also *Ancren Riwle*, p. 112. Generally derived from *Med. Lat. dieta*, from *dies*, a day: O. Eng. *diel*, an appointed day; but it is more probably from Gr. *diata*, mode of life, especially with reference to food.

⁷ See also to Dofy, above.

⁸ 'Diken or deluen, or dyngen vpon sheues.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 143. 'For dicking and hogging and delvyng of toons.' Wyclif, Works, i. 28. A. S. *dician*.

⁹ MS. *lacuna*.

¹⁰ MS. *Scorba proprie scorparum*. 'Scorfa, A cow that hath had piggis more than ones.' Cooper.

¹¹ 'Serolis. fossa quam serolis maxime faciunt, Serolis: porca. Trac: meatus, vel via subterranea.' *Medulla*. 'Hic serolis. a swyn-wrotyng.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 271.

- Vnde fluunt ymbres celi detracta (catharacta A.) meatus.*
 †a Diker; *fossar, fossator.*
 a Dikyng; *fossatus.*
 *to Dindylle¹; *concludere (errohare A.).*
 †to Dyne²; *gentaculati, iantare & -ri, iantaculare & -ri.*
 a Dynar; *gentaculum, iantaculum.*
 †to Dingo³; *verburare, & cetera; ubi to hete.*
 †Dyns (Dynise A.); *dimisius, nomen proprium.*
 †Diones; *dimisia.*
 a Dinne (Dyn A.); *sonus, sonitus, tumultus, & cetera; ubi sownde.*
 to make Dinne (Dyn A.); *sonare, re-, tumultuari, fremere, perstrepere.*
- a Diocia; *diocesis.*
 to Dippe⁴; *tingere, intingere.*
 †a Diptonge (A Dypton A.); *dip-tongus.*
 †to Deryvo (Dyryvo A.); *deriuare, -tor, -trix.*
 †to Discharge; *exonerare, -tor, -trix, & -cio.*
 † Discharged; *exoneratus.*
 †a Dirsyng knyfo (Dyrsyng-knyffe A.)⁵; *spata.*
 †to Disaray (Disray or disgise A.); *exornare.*
 a Dische berer (A Dysbynke or A dyschberer A.); *discipulus.*
 †a Dische benke (Dyschbynke A.)⁶; *scutellarium.*
 a Discho; *discus, scutellarius.*
 A Discorde; *ubi to debate (A.).*

¹ In Jamieson we find 'To dindle, dynle. (1) To tremble. (2) To make a great noise. (3) To thrill; to tingle. 'Dindle, s. (1) Vibration. (2) A slight and temporary sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke on the elbow.' Cotgrave gives 'Tintillant. Tinging; ringing; tingling. Tintoner. To ting or towle often; to glow, tingle, dingle.' 'His unfortunate husband had no sooner notice given him upon his returne of these sorrowfull newes, than his fingers began to nibble . . . his ears to dindle, his head to dorell, inasmuch as his heart being seared with gelousie . . . he became as mad as a March hare.' Stanburst, Descrip. of Ireland in Holinshed's Chronicles (1576), vol. vi. p. 32. §2.

The bird and towrie doun rollis with ane rusche,
 Quhil all the heynynys dynlit with the duschle.

Garwin Douglas, *Encouter*, Bk. ix. p. 296, l. 35.

² Dunsange renders 'Iantaculum' by 'Cibus quo solvitur jejunium ante prandium; *déjeuner.*' 'Iantaculum, a breakfaste. Ientare. To cate meate afore dinner.' Cooper. 'Iantaculum. A dynete.' Medulla.

³ Hampole tells us that as a smith hammers on an anvil

'Right ewa þe devels kille ay *dynyng* On þe synfulle, with-uten styntyng.'

Pricke of Conscience, 7015.

The past tense is found as *dang* in Iwaine & Gawaine, 3167, as *dang* in Havelok, 1147, and as *dang* in the Destruction of Troy, in which we also find *deengen, dungyn* for the past participle. O. Icel. *dengja*.

⁴ See also to Dikke. Trevisa in his version of Higden, f. 117, speaking of the Dead Sea, says that 'what quik þing þat it be þat *doppel* þerynne anon it lepeþ vp agon.' In Wyclif's version of Leviticus xi. 17, among unclean fowls are mentioned the 'owle and the *develop*' [*mergulam*], in other MSS. *desedoppe*.

⁵ This appears to mean a 'dressing knife.' To *dyrsen* in the Northern Dialect means to 'spread or dress.' See *Drysseyng knyffe*, below. 'Spatula. An instrument to turne-fryed meate; a skilise; also a like toole that apothecaries use.' Cooper. 'Spatula. A broad sword. Spatula. A spunde. Alensicula. A drossyng knyff.' Medulla.

⁶ 'Scutellarium. Locus ubi scutellus reponitur: *scuteller, lieu où l'on met le scutelle*: ol *scuteller*.' Dunsange. Now called a *dresser*. A.S. *benc*, O. Icel. *lekk*, a bench. 'Scutellarium. A dyschborde.' Medulla. 'Fiscula, bar-dac. *Discifer, vel disciforus*, discipulus.' Aelfric's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26. 'Inventarium 12th April 1576 . . . Item a cubbard, a *dischbenk*, viijl, a maske fat, a gile fat, a wor'e trouble, a dough trough, a stand, viijl viijl.' Inventory of John Cusse 1576, *Richmondshire Wals and Invent.* (Surtees Soc. vol. 26), p. 260. See *Dressoure*, below.

to Discorde; *Absumere, distare, dissimulare, delirare, discordare, dissentire -ri, discrepare, depacisci, desulere, diffidere, variare, differre, diuersare, diuersificare.*

a Discordance; *discordancia, desonancia, discrepancia, variacio.*

Discordande (Dyscordyng A.); *delirus, m[is]f[act]io co[r]repto, discors, dissonus, inconcinuus, incongruus, inconueniens, ineptus, disconueniens.*

a Discordyng of voces; *diaphonia.*

ta Discordyng of wyll; *diastasis.*
Discencion; *disconsio.*

a Discrecion; *discreccio, des[c]ertitudo, & cetera; vbi wysdome.*

Discret; *discretus, disertus; vbi wyse.*

†to Discuss¹; *discutere.*

†to Disfigure; *decolorare.*

to Disherett (Dyshery A.)²; *exheredare, exhereditare.*

†to Dishonor; *vbi diswyrechippe.*

†to Dispare³; *desperare.*

ta Dispare; *desperacio.*

to Dispende⁴; *vbi to expende.*

to Dispenco; *dispensare.*

to Disspico; *contempnere, & cetera; vbi despise.*

Disspysyng⁵; *spernar, spernens, contempnens.*

a Dispite, or a dissipsyng; *despectio, contemptus.*

to Dispose; *vbi to ordane (A.).*

Dispraysyng; *depranacio, vituperacio, & cetera; vbi blamyng (A.).*

†to Disprayse; *deprauare, & cetera; vbi to blame (A.).*

to Dispule; *vbi to robbe (A.).*

a Disputacion; *disputacio, altercacio, disceptacio.*

to Disputo; *disputare, altercari, disceptare.*

†Dissate; *vbi dessate.*

†Dissave; *decipere, & cetera; vbi to begyle.*

†Dissauabyll; *deceptorius, philogisticus.*

ta Dissauer; *deceptor, & cetera; vbi a begyler.*

†to Dessoise⁶; *discisire.*

ta Disseiser; *disseisitor.*

¹ *Discutio.* To cast or shake of or downe; to remoue; to examine or discuss.' Cooper. Spencer used the word *discuss* in its primary sense of *striking off*.

² 'Hwat! wenden he to disherite me?' Havelok, ed. Skeat, 2547.
'There comen into his lond With hors and harneys, as I vnderstand.
Forte disherite hym of his good.' Lancelich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, lvi. 117.
See also the Lay Folks Mass Book, ed. Canon Simmons, p. 278. 'To disherite, *exhereditare*.' Baret. 'Exhereder, to disherit, or disinherit.' Cotgrave. The form *dis-herens* occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, ii. 107. 'Ofte þer byþ men and wyfmen and children *deserited* and jexiled.' Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 30.

³ See also Despere. 'Despero. To myshopyn.' Medulla.
⁴ 'To depende, *dispendere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Dispens. Expense, cost, charge; or expenses, disbursements, layings out, costs and charges. *Dispenser*, to dispend, spend, expend.' Cotgrave. In the Cook's Tale, the 'prentys' is described as 'free of his *dispencc*.' Cant. Tales, 4337; and in the Legends of Goodly Women, Phillis, l. 97.

'Me lyste nat vouchesafe on hym to swynke,
Dispenden on hym a þenne ful of ynke.'
See also P. Plowman, B. x. 325. 'Dispensor. To dyspendyn.' Medulla.

⁵ MS. a Disspysyng.
⁶ In Dan Jon Gaytrage's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS. (H. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), we are told that it is a violation of the 10th Commandment if we have 'wetyndly or wilfully ge-rtioure euens cristen⁸ lesse þairo patremoyne or þairo heritage, or falsely be *dysseisite* of lande or of lythe.' Dicango gives 'Disseisiare, possessione deturbare, *dépouiller quelqu'un d'une chose.* Disseisitor, qui deieit a possessione, *usurpateur*.' and Baret says, 'Disseisine, *dejectio rei c'tie tin*; to dissaize, *exierre, detrudere, deturbare possessione*.' See also Robert of Brunne, ed. Hearn,

a^o *Distanco*¹; *distancia*, & cetera;
ibi *debate*.

to *Distemper*; *distemperare*.

Distinctly (*Distinctly* A.); *distincte*,
prolixe, *aduerbia*.

†to *Distreyn*²; *ibi* to *streyn* (A.).

†to *Distresse*; *ibi* to *stresse* (A.).

†to *Disworschippe*; *dehonorare*.

†a *Disworscheppe*; *dehonoratio*.

Diuerce; *diuersus*, *varius*.

†to *Dyuerce*; *diuersificare*, & cetera;
ibi to *disorde* (*differe*, *distare*,
distat, *impersonale*, *refert*, *diuer-*
sare, *variare* A.).

Dyuersyly; *diuerse*, *different*, *di-*
uersimodi, *discordanter*, *multi-*
mode, *multiformiter*, *multifarie*.

a *Dyuersyto*; *diuersitas*, *distancia*,
lirin *grece*.

†to *Divine*; *auspicari*, *diuinare*, *com-*
mentari, *comminisci*, *uaticinari*,
theologiari, *theologizare*.

†a *Divine*; *theologus*, *theologista*.

†a *Dyulinynge*; *Auspicium* in *co-*
latu *auum*, *Augurium* in *sono*
uocis *efficitur*, *aurispicium* *ultra*
uouit; *augustus*, *Auspiciatus*, *aus-*
piciatio, *diuinatio*, *presagium*.

†A *Diuiynge* *afore*; *promissio* (A.).

†a *Dyuyynge* *be fyre*; *piromancia*.

†a *Diuiynge* *be water*³; *stroman-*
cia.

†a *Diuine* (*Dyuyynour* A.)⁴; *aus-*
per, *augur*, *auspicator*, *diuinator*,
diuinatorius *participium*, *carmi-*
nator, *aruspex*, *scetiliqus*, *arvulus*,
mathematicus, *fiton*, *fit-nissa*, *ma-*
gus, *entispec* (*theologus*, *theologista*
A.); & cetera; *ibi* a *wyche*.

†a *Diuision*; *diuiciu*, *distincio*, *ian-*
dua, *thomos*.

D ante O.

to *Doo*; *exigere*, *agere*, *per-*, *facere*,
efficere, *perficere*, *operari*, *patiare*,
comple, *implere*, *consumere*, *ce-*
equi, *claudere*, *concludere*, *termi-*
nare, *decidere*, *finire*, *perpetrare*,
deducere in *no li*s, *actus* *committi-*
tere, *facere*, *facere*, *gerere*,
facere *facere*.

to *Do a way*; *aboler*, *delere*, *ascri-*
bere, *describere*, *demere*, *linere*,
auferre, *ademer*.

to *Dobe* (*Doybe* A.)⁵; *linere*, *illuere*,
corripere *li*.

p. 200. 'Our Kyng Sir Edward held him wele payed . . . *Disceined* him of alle, 3add it
to Sir Jon' and Romanut of the Rose, l. 2077.

'So sore it losith you to phose, No men thereof may you *disceine*.'
Even so late as 1747 Carte, Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 501, speaks of inhabitants being
'deprived and *disceined* of their livings.' *Dyacio*. To disceine, or put out of possession.
Cooper. *Dyacion*. *Disceined*, *dispossessioned*, *deprived*, *bereaved*, *put out of*. *Disceining*.
A disceisin, *dispossession*, &c. Cotgrave.

¹ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 134, we read 'when the Emperor . . . saw swich a
distauce amonge the systers,' &c., and again, p. 168, after their father's death 'by
childerin made *distauce* for a King, and that long time.' In the *Complaynt of the*
Ploughman, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 339, we find—

'This commeth in by fendes, For they would that no men were frendes.'

To bring the christen in *distauce*,

And again, p. 83—'Sir David the Bruse

Was at *distauce*,

When Edward the Balidell

Rode with his lance.'

'Who feleth double sorwe and hevynesse But Palamur! that lye *destryueth* so.'

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 595.

² *Idromancia*. Soth saying in waters.' *Medulla*. A. adds, *geomancia* *ut per pulverem*
vel terram. *Siromancia* (*Chicimancia*) *est per Inspectionem manuum*.

³ 'A *diuiner*, a conjecturer of things to come, *mantis*; *diuination*, or soothsaying,
mantice' *Bart.* 'Anone as the night past the noble kyng sent

For *Deuynours* full doly & of dyle wit.'

See also an Overlooker.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. Text Soc.), 13335.

⁴ See also Dawbe and Dawber.

a Dober; *limiter*.

Dobyd; *limitus vel litus*.

a Dobyng; *litura, ruperduccio*.

† Dodir¹; *cuscuta*.

† to Doffe²; *excure, depomere, depan-
nare, demudare*.

Doge; *canis, caniculus & cula, cani-
cularis & re, canicus, caninus*
*participia, catulus, catellus, catel-
lulus, catulaster, catula, catellula*.

a Doghter; *filia, nata, filula, genita*.

† a Doghter husbände; *genet*.

a Doyng a-way³; *delicio, litura*.

† a Doyng welle; *beneficencia, bene-
ficius, benefaciens*.

† a Dokañ⁴; *paradilla, emula, fa-
rella*.

a redi Dok; *lappacium, Acutum*
(*lappacium, Acutum, a rede doko*
A).

* Dollyd⁵; *defrutos*.

Dollyd as wyne or ale⁶; *Defunctus,*
*rapidus; rapiditas, rappa, dol-
lyng* (A).

Dolour; *dolor, & cetera; ubi sorowe*
(A).

A Dome; *coma⁷, censura, arbitrium,*
*discreccio, decretum, examen, in-
dicium, sententia, crisis grece,*
censorius, ceticus, judicarius,
decretalis.

a Domesman; *arbiter, voluntate, in-
dex lege fit, censor, ceticus, preces,*
*pretor, prefectus, proconsul, tri-
bunus, iudiciarius, pretorius &*
prefectarius participia (tribunal,
tribunale sunt sedes Iudicis,
eripso Iudex A).

† a Domesman sete; *tribunal & tri-
bunale vel ipse iudex*.

¹ Cotgrave gives '*Podagre de lin*. The weed Dodder;' of which Lyte, Dodours, p. 398, says, 'It is a strange herbe, without leaves, & without roots, lyke unto a threed, moche warred and wrapp'd together, confusely winding itself about hedges and bushes and other herbes. . . . This herbe is called in . . . Latine *Cuscuta*, in shoppes *Cureta*; of some *Podagra lini*, and *Angina lini*.' 'There be other weeds not spoken of, as dec, nettyles, *dodder*, and suche other, that doo moche harme.' Sir A. Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, leaf 131 b². Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, says, '*Doder* groweth out of herbes and small bushes, as miscelto groweth out of trees, and nether of bothe grow out of the ground;' and again, p. 60, '*Doder* is lyke a great red harpe stryng; and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space.'

² 'To doffe, for do of, *excure*.' Manip. Vocab. 'And thou my counselle doo, thou duffe of thiv cl thus.' *Morte Arthurs*, 1023.

³ MS. a-day.

⁴ Baret gives the saying 'in docke, out nettle,' which he renders by '*exat utique, paricella fit intus amica*.' 'A docke, herbe, *lappathum*.' Manip. Vocab. Ducange defines *paradella* as 'aneth silvestris species, *emeth d'aneth savane*.'

'A like 30 bene as day is to the night. Or doken to the fresche dayesye.'

Or seld-clath is unto fyne cremesye.

The King's Quair, bk. iii. st. 36.

A. S. *dasse*. '*Dasse, lappacium*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 67: '*ed dassa, nymphen*.' *Ibid.* p. 31.

⁵ 'Of new pressed wine is made the wine called *Cute*, in Latin *Lapa*; and it is by boiling the new pressed wine so long as till that there remaine but one of three parts. Of new pressed wine is also made another *Cute*, called of the Latines *Defrutos*, and this is by boiling of the new wine only so long, as till the halfe part be consumed, and the rest become of the thickness of honey.' *Maison Rustique*, p. 622. '*Defruto* To boyle newe wine.' Cooper. '*Defrutos*. Dsl. Melulla. '*Defrutosum vinum*, gooden win *vel passum*.' Alfried's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 17. See also Palladius on Husbandry, p. 204, l. 484, where we are told that three sorts of wine '*Defrut*, cramo & aspin in our manere Of must is made,' the first being made 'of defriving til [the most is] thick.'

⁶ '*Fupper*. Wine that hath loste the vertue: saughtie dead wine' Cooper. Compare our expression 'dead' as applied to ale. In W. de Wroth's Boke of Remyng, pr. in the *Raloes Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 154, l. 20, we are warned to 'sync no persone non *docted* drynk, for it wyll breke ye scabbe.' '*Dumld*, or *Dall'd*. Dispirited, abated, dull.' Whistly Glossary. See also *Falde as Ale*, below.

⁷ '*Coma*. A Jugement.' *Medulla*.

Doyñ; *factus*.

vn Doyñ; *infectus*.

*a Donett¹; *donatus*.

†a Donett lerner (lernyng A.); *donatista*.

to Do on newe²; *excommuniare*.

to Do partlytly; *perficere*.

‡Dorame (Dorem A.)³; *dunelina*, *dunelinensis* participium.

a Doro (Doyro A.); *hostium*, f. cetera; ubi A. zate.

a Dormowse; *glis*.

*a Dorsur⁴; *darsarium*.

a Dorture⁵; *dormitorium*.

a Dosañ; *dudenna*.

to Dote (Doyt A.)⁶; *desipere*, *desipiscere*.

*a Dottrelle⁷; *desipia*.

†to Do to; *adhere*, *adherere*, *adhibere*, *adlicere*, *adiungere*.

Dowbylle; *duplex*, *duplus*, *linus*, *linus*.

¹ In P. Plowman, B. v. 259, Avarice says—

'Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my donet to lerne;
that is, as Prof. Skeat remarks, 'my primer.' *Donet* is properly a grammar, from Donatus the grammarian. **Donatus*. A donet, et compositor illius libri. *Donatista*. A donatice: *quedam heresis*.' Medulla. 'The Donet into Cristen Religioun,' and 'The folower to the Donet' are titles of two works of Peacock, often quoted in his *Repressor*. In the Introduction he says—'As the common donet berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of latyn, so this booke for Goddis laws; therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *Donet*, or Key to Cristen Religioun.'

² MS. Do on now: corrected by A. '*Encennia*. Newe halowyng off cherchie.' Medulla. '*Encennia*. Renouation; amonge the Jewes the feaste of dedicatiōn.' Cooper. Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Arnold, ii. 105, says '*Encennia* is as myche as renewinge in our speche.' The word is still retained at Oxford. Greek *ἐγκαινία*, from *καίω*, new.

³ The city of Durham.

⁴ Amongst the duties of the Marshal of the Hall as given in The Boke of Curtasye (Sleane MS. 1986), pr. in *Dubois Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 189, we find he is

'*Te dours*, certines to henge in halle.'

and in the description of the house from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Wright for the Warton Club, 1858, p. 4, we find,

'The *dours* alle of cammen, The lankers alle of tassaca,

The quyeschyns alle of veluet.'

See also Hallyngo.

⁵ In the Abbey of the Holy Ghost, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse* (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 59, l. 10, we read—'Scrifte sall [make] thi chapitir, Predicaciōne sall make thi frateur, Oraciōne sall make thi chapella, Contemplaciōne sall make thi *dortour*.' Barct. gives 'A Dortour or sleeping place, a bed-chamber, *dormitorium*.' In Mr. Ellis Wright's ed. of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode*, p. 160, occurs the word *dortourere*, that is the superintendent of a dormitory. See also *ibid.* p. 193; and also the *Myrore of Our Lady*, ed. Munt, p. 117, and Introduction, p. xxviii.

⁶ 'To dote, *delirare*; a dottel, *delirus*.' Man'p. Vocab. 'Me pouched þe alde mon wote dote.' *Lazarus*, i. 140. In the *Pricke of Conscience* amongst other signs of a man's decaying old age it is said that

'His mouth slavers, his te the rotes, His wyttes fayles, and he ofte dotes.' l. 785.
The word also occurs in P. Plowman, A. i. 129.

'*Fou doted* dath, quap heo, dulle are þi wittes.'

'A doter or old doting fool, a raver.' Barct. Scotch *dut*, to be confused; *Id.* l. d. *Id.* to slumber; Dutch *duten*, *dutten* *delirare*, *desipere*. '*Desipio*. To dote; to waxe foolish, to play the fool.' Cooper. See Jamieson, s. v. Dait, Doytt. '*Dudatē*. An old dotard, or doting fool. *Dudoter*. To dote, rave, play the cokes, erre grossly in understanding.' Cotgrave. 'He is an old *dotted*, or a lochan; deth hargeth in his nose, or he is at dotes dote, *Silbermensch*.' Hornem. 'What þe doted hat; þou dom, *doted* wrecch?' Allit. Poems, iii. 106; see also *ibid.* ii. 286, iii. 125, and Wyclif, *Eccles.* xxv. 4.

⁷ 'Why then . . . do you make me, ye *dottells*, saying like children I will not, I will, I will, I will not.' *Bernard's Sermons*, 1629, p. 423. '*Faule þe doted* on dese drank þat he myst.' Allit. Poems, li. 1517.

to Dowbylle; *duplare, duplicare, binare.*

Dowbylle; *duplatus, duplicatus, binatus.*

†to Dowhyl tonged¹; *bilinguis.*

†to Do welles; *benefacere.*

A Dowfe; *columbus, columba, columbulus, columbula.*

a Dowfe cote²; *columbar, columbare.*

†to Dowke³; *emergere.*

†a Dowker; *emergator.*

†a Dowle of a whele⁴; *stellio.*

Downe; *deorsum, insum.*

Downewarde.

†to Dowe⁵; *dotare, tuare (Dotare, est datem dare, & cetera; ubi Dewry A.).*

a Dowry; *dos, dotalicium; dotalis.*

to Dowte; *cunctari, dubitari, -tare, herere, hesare, murrare, murrare, horrere, tutitare, vacillare; ver-*

sus:

†Ambigit, & dubitat, & fluctuat, *hesitat, heret.*

a Dowte; *Ambiguitas, dubietas, dubitacio, dubium, dubitancia, cuncta, cunctacio, heresis, hesitacio, hesitacium, hesitacula.*

¹ See also Dabyllle tonged.

² Amongst the 'comedytys off the parsonage . . . off the benefyce off Oxney' we find mentioned 'A doffhouse worth a yere xiiij' iij^d.' Paston Letters, iii. 232. And in the Will of John Baret, of St. Edmund's Bury, in Bury Wills, &c. (Camden Soc. p. 24), are mentioned a 'berne and doffmans,' a form interesting as showing the pronunciation.

³ Palgrave gives 'I douke under the water. *Je plonge en l'eau.* This boone can douke under the water lyke a douke;' and Sherwood has 'to douke, *plonger.*' 'To douke, *vrinare.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Mergo. To drowne in water; to deepe.' Cooper. Jamieson has 'Dowkar, a. A diver. S.G. *dokare, Belg. duycken.*' The participle *doked* and occurs in the Alliterative Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 4091. 'Hic mergulus, a *dokare.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 253. 'Mergo. To dryckelyn' Medulla. Withals mentions amongst his list of water-birds 'A Dobchie, or *Douker,*' our water-hen. W. de Blislesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165, speaks of '*la cercele (a tele) et ly ploungoun (a doke, doukare).*'

⁴ Halliwell gives '*Doule.* A nail sharpened at each end: a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.' In Ducange we find '*Stecco.* Vox Italica, spina, festuca, palus: *spina, paille, pien.*' From this the meaning would appear to be 'wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the felloe of a wheel together;' and not, as rendered by Sir F. Madden, 'fellyes of a wheel.' But in the description of Solomon's Temple we read in Purvey's version, 3 Kings vii. 33: 'Satheli the wheelis weren sicke, whiche maner wheelis ben wout to be maad in a chare; and the extress, and the naue stockis, and the spokis, and *doules* of the wheelis, alle thingis weren gotun:' where Wyclif's and the other MSS. read '*fellys.*' In the Vulgate the verse runs as follows: '*Tales autem rote erant, quales solent in curru fieri: et axes earum, et radii, et cantili, et moduli, omnia fusilia.*' Neckham, in his description of the several parts of a cart says—

spokes jauntes fellyes radii dico radiorum

'in mediolo aptari debent radii in cantos transmittendi, quoniam extremitates i. rote orbiculate.

multos dicuntur, videlicet orbite. De Utensilibus, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 108. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, fol. B. 4 bk. says that 'wheles . . . be made of mathes, (nave-) spokes, fellyes, and *doules,*' and in the Howard Household Books (B. 1b. 7b.) p. 211, we find—'Item for ij hopis to the exillure, and for ij *doules* to the trespall, viij^l. xij^d.'

⁵ *Dower.* To indue, endow, or give a dowry unto.' Cotgrave. '*Doto.* To geue dowary.' Medulla. In a tract on 'Clarkis Possessionis' (English Works of Wyclif, B. B. Text Soc. ed. Mathew, pp. 122-3), Wyclif writes 'for þes skillis and many mo þe angel seyð ful soþe whanne þe chirche was *dowid* þat þis day is venym schod into þe chirche;' and again, p. 124. '*presta þis dowid* ben so occupied aboute þe worlde and newe s. ruyce and song . . . may not studie and preche goddis lawe in contre to cristis peple.' See also p. 191, '*dowid* with temperel and worldly lordschippis;' and Exodus xxii. 17.

Dowtfull; *Ambiguus, Anceps, dubius, ambiguus* quod in ambis, potest partes, dubium quod in quam partem venturum sit ignoramus, hoc est anceps, crepseris, dilinuis, dubitans, dubitativus, hesitativus, hesitativus, metubus, verendus.

Dowtfully; *Ambigus, evinctatim, dubie, dubitanter.*

Dowtles; vbi with owte dowte.

D ante B.

*Draf¹; *expisterium, acinacium, brasipurgium.*

ta Drag²; *Arpat, luppas, trules.*

*a Dragio³; *dragerum.*

*Dragence or nedder gryseo (gresse A.)⁴; *dragancia, basilica, herba serpentaria vel serpentina.*

a Draghte; *haustus.*

a Dragon; *draco, dracon, draconius, draconus.*

ta Dragon hole.

a Drako.

a Dramme; *dragma.*

a Draper; *panarius, traperata.*

ta Drapyry⁵; *panarium.*

¹ *Draffe* appears to have been a general term for refuse. Cotgrave gives '*Marmaille pour les jourreaux, swillings, washings, draff, Logswash,*' and in the *Manip. Vocab. draffe* is translated by *excrementa*. In the later version of Wyclif, Numbers vi. 4 is thus rendered: 'thei shulen not ete what ener thing may be of the vyner, fro a grape dried til to the draff,' where the marginal note is 'In Ebreu it is fro the rynde til to the hylt greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' (Other MSS. read: '*draf, ether casting out after the pressing.*' See also Eccles. xxviii. 16 and Hosea iii. 1: 'Thei lythellen to alyen goddis, and lounen the darstie [*draffe* P. *trucha*, Vulg.] that leueth in hem after pressyng.' In P. Plowman, B. x. 9, we read—

'Noli mittere, man, margerye perles
Amanges hogges, pat han hawes at wille,
P-i don but dryuels per on, *draffe* were hem lenere.'

And Skelton in *Elin or Rummyng*, l. 171, says

'Get me a stuffe The swyne ate my *draffe*.'

So also in Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 84,

'Lo, Dawe, with thi *draffe* Then list on the gospel.'

'No more shall swich men and women come to the Joye of paradise, that lounyn more *draffe* and *drastes*, that is, lustes and lykynges of the flesche, but they amende hem or they deye.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 569. Jamieson gives 'Draff, s. Grains. Draffly. Of inferior quality. Draff-peck. A sack for carrying grains.' In the Reeve's Tale Julian exclaims—

'I lye as a *drassak* in my bed.' C. Tides. 4266.

O Dutch *dras*. The term is still used in Yorkshire for brewer's grains, and also more generally for waste matter, from which the food element has been extracted, as *pay-dras*, the scrap-food of pigs.

*That daye ducheryes he delte, and douhyde knyghttes.

Dresses dromowudes and *drayges*, and drawene vpe knyghtes.

Morte Arture, ed. Brock, 3614.

'A drag to draw things out of a well or like place, *harp-ago*.' *Racet. Logua*. An hook to drawe things out of a pitte.' Cooper.

² In *Liber Albus*, p. 588, we find an order—'Item, qd nul ne vende groserie, ne epicerie, poudres, *dragges*, confitures, nautres choses, for. par le livres qd contignent xv. sous.' 'A *drage* of the yolkes of harde eyr n.' Ord. and Reg. p. 454. Palgrave has 'Carawayes, small cakes, *dragge*,' and Cotgrave '*Dragge*, f. Any junkets, confts or sweet meats, served in at the last course (or otherwise) for stomacke-cleansers. *Dragons*. A comfort-box.'

³ '*Dracunculum*. Dragon wort or dragons.' Cooper. Cogan, *Haven of Health*, 1612, p. 72, recommends the use of *Dragons* as a specific for the plague. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 34, says that the sting of an adder brings death, 'except the ike of *dragons* (in latine called *Dracunculus minor*) be speedily ministred and drinke in strange ale.'

⁴ Cooper defines *panarium* as a 'pantrie,' but here the meaning appears to be a draper's shop. In *Sir Furmbra*, l. 4477, it means simply cloth; 'Of *draperye* we lath gret fuyssun. And wolleþ per-wyþ to Agreimoun, to þe Amyrd of þis land.' 'Hail þese marchans wip þur gret packes of *draperye*.' *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 154.

†a Drawe of nowte (A Drasse of Nowte A.)¹; *Armentum, -arium, -ariolus*.

to Drawe; *trahere, at-, con-, trahere, at-, con-, deducere, detrahere, re-, herere, con-, ad-, e-, re-, vectare, con-*.

to Draw to; *illicere, allectare, attrahere, attractare, aduhere, adducere*.

†to Draw cutte²; *sortiri, consortiri*.

†to Draw a schipe³; *remulare* (remulare A.).

a Drawe brige; *ponstracticus* (ponstracticus A.).

to Drawe on longe or on leght⁴; *crastinare, pro-, longare, differre, protrahere, protrahere, protendere*; *versus*:

¹ *Procrasto, protelo, procrastino, sunt nota sensus*.

Eiusdem: tribus hijs prolongo connumerabis.

to Draw oute or vp; *educere, elicere, extrahere, euginare, euellere, excerpere, erimere, tollere, re-, e-, con-, vellicare, eradicare, explantare, extirpare*.

†to Draw vp hares; *exulare, depulare*.

to Drawe water; *Anclari, ex-, haurire, ex-*.

a Drawer; *vector*.

a Drawyng; *haustus, hauritorius participium*.

†a Drawyng whele (qweylls A.)⁵; *Ancla*.

*Drake or darnyll⁶ (Drawle or darnelle A.)⁷; *zizania*.

A Dreffyll⁷.

to Drede; *contremere, expauere, expavescere*; *versus*:

¹ *horreo, formido, metuo, timeo que tremesco (timesco A.)*.

Et tremo, cum pauro, trepido, pauidoque pavescio.

punitare, turgere, vereri.

a Drede; *formido, horror, metus religionis est, pauro dicitur metus incertus, timor, trevor*.

Drefulle; *Attonitus, ambiguus, dubius, formidolosus homini pertinet, formidinosus pertinet loco, formidulus, meticulosus, metuendus, timoratus, timorosus, tremo-*

¹ A team of oxen. Jamieson has 'Drave, s. A drove of cattle.' A S *drif*, a drove, and *neit*, horned cattle. 'Armentarium, A drove of reet.' Medulla. 'Hoc armentum; a drifto' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. Compare Nowthyrd, below.

² In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 35. l. 4. we read, 'Periere, Seris, lat vs drawe cut, and drawe cut his yen on whom the cut wol falle And þei drawe cut; and it felle vpon him þat gaf the conseil.' In drawing lots a number of straws were held by some one of the company: the others drew one apiece, and the lot was considered to have fallen on him who drew the shortest, i. e. the one cut short: cf. Welsh *cutun*, to shorten; *cuta*, short; *cutor*, a lot. The French practice was that the lot should fall on him who drew the longest: hence their phrase, ' *tirer la longue paille*.' Prof. Sævi's note to Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 793. See also Prologue, 835, 838, & 845. 'To draw cuts or lots. *Sortior*.' Gouldman. 'Drawe cutte or lottes. *Sortio, sortior*.' Hubert.

³ '*Remulco*, Ablatus est vulg. Submersum nauim remulco relucere, Caesar, &c. . . . By tying cables about an whole and sounde ship, to drawe vp a ship that is broken and sunke. *Remulco*. A little boate or barge seruing to drawe, or to unloose great vessels. *Remulco*. To draw with an other vessell a great shippe that is unwillie.' Cooper. '*Remulco*. *Fuisti, qui nauis deliquita trahitur vice remi; unde Remulco, nauem trahere, vel nauem Remulco trahere*.' Dincange. '*Remulco*, tow-line.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

⁴ MS. on lyte: corre. tel from A.

⁵ '*Ancla*. A pynpe, or lyke thing to draw up water.' Cooper. '*Ancla*. A whole off a drauth welle.' Medulla. See also Whole of a drawe whole.

⁶ See also Cokyll, and Darnelle, above. 'Drake or Darnell, which causeth gidlinesse in the head, as if one were drunken. *Lolium*.' Withala. In the Supplement to Archbishop A. Brio's Gloss. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 55, *drum* is glossed by 'laser,' and *lilium* by 'bejen,' which is generally supposed to be rosemary.

⁷ Perhaps the same as 'Drille. A drizzling rain.' Jamieson.

sus, *pruidus qui assidue timet, pauens qui ad tempus timet, trepidus, terribilis, terribulosus, verendus, stupidus, timidus, toruus.*
 ta Dregbaly¹; *Aqualiculus, porci est ventripotens.*
 Dreggis²; *sex, feculencia, calcos, grece, muria olei est.*
 a Dremo; *oraculum, sompniū, visum.*
 to Dremo; *sompniare.*
 a Dremet; *sompniator.*
 to Dresse; *porrig[er]e, intendere; et ille intendit an[im]um suum; intensare, dirigere, -tor³, -tir, de cetera verbalia.*
 a Dryssynge knyffe⁴; *spata, farcularium.*
 Dressouro⁵.
 to Dry; *Arifacere, siccare, ex-, haurire, dissiccare, e-.*

to be or wex Dry; *Arere, ex-, arecere, ex-, mercare, e-.*
 Dry; *Aridus, siccus, inaquosus, xeros vel xeros grece.*
 ta Dry orth; *Arida.*
 †A Dryste of enawo. (A.).
 ta Dry feste (Dryfast A.)⁶; *xerofagia.*
 a Drynes; *Ariditas, siccitas.*
 a Drynko; *pocio, poculum, potus.*
 to Drynke; *bibere, con-, potare, con-, e-, haurire; versus:*
 ¶ Poto, dō potum; poto, sumo michi potum.
 Calicare; *bibit qui aliquēd relinquit, ebibit qui totum bibit. bibimus ex necessitate. Potamus ex voluntate. Solibere est seorsum bibere.*
 †to yif a Drynko; *potare, poculare, pocionare, im-.*

¹ 'Aqualiculus, Venterculus, sed proprie porcorum pinguedo super venterculum.' DuRoi. 'Venterculus. The stomacke. Aqualiculus. A parte of the belly; a paunch.' Cooper. Barot also has 'a Pauch. Rumen Aqualiculus. A pauch, or gorbelle guts, a tumb-lbe. Venterculus, ventriculus.' 'Aqualiculus: venterculus porci.' Medulla. Perhaps the meaning here is the dish 'haggis.' The *Ortus Vocabulorum* gives 'Umentis, i.e. tripa vel venterculus qui continet alia viscera. A tripe, or a podynge, or a wesaunt, or haggis.' and Cograve has 'Gogue. A sheepes paunch, and thence a haggis made of good herbes, chapt lard, spices, eggs, and cheese, the which incorporated and moistened with the warme blood of the (new-killed) beast, are put into her paunch, and sadden with other meat.' Withals says 'Hic porcorum bona sunt, mala reliquorum. The intrals of Hogges are good (I thinke he meaneth that which wee commonly call Hogges-Hard-let).' See Haggis, below.

² 'Dreggis and draffe' are mentioned in P. Plowman, B. xix. 397. 'Morib. The ouerest drest off oyle. Fex. Drestys. Amurca. Drestys off oyle.' Medulla. 'The dregges or drest of wine. Fucces, crastamenta.' Withals. O. Icel. *dregg*. ³ MS. *tor*.

⁴ 'Hec mensacula, a dressing-knyfe.' John de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 256. 'A dressyn-knyfford. *Seamillus*.' *ibid.* p. 200. Sir J. Pastoll's kitchen, according to the Inventory taken in 1459, contained 'j dressing knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij treys, j streynour, &c.' Paston Letters, i. 490. Again *ibid.* iii. 466, in Dame Eliz. Browne's Will are mentioned 'ij dressing knyffs, ij bechyng knyffs, ij choppyng knyffs.' 'A dressing knife. *Culter discorsulus vel popinarius*.' Withals. Horman gives: 'The dressynge knyfe is dulle. *Culter popinarius hebet*.' See also Dirsynge knyfe.

⁵ See Discho benke, above. 'Dressoure or bourde wherupon the cooke setteth forth his dishes in order. *Abax*.' Hubert. 'Dressour where mete is served at.' Palgrave. 'A dressing boorde. *Tabula cultuarina*.' Withals. 'At dressour also he shalle stonde.' *Book of Curtyse*, 557.

⁶ The plain diet adapted by men in training. 'Xerophagia, Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, Aridus victus, arida comestio. Gloss. Lat. Gall. Sangerm. Xerobagia, *exche commestio*. Hec cum athletis ad robur corporis, tum Christianis ad vivendi sobrietatem et castimoniam in usu fuit. Tertull. de Jejanis cap. i: "Arguunt nos quod . . . Xerophagias observemus, stercantes cibum ab omni carne, et omni iuventina, et uvidioribus quibusque pomis." Idem cap. ult.: "Segmentum pugilis et pyete Olympici illis arbutio corporis competit, quibus et vires necessariae, et tamen illi quoque Xerophagias invalescunt." DuRoi. 'Xerophagia, Dry mete.' Medulla. 'Xerophagus it will be seen is used hereafter for Fructu-cter.

A Drynker; *bibax, bibio, bibo, bibulus*.

†a Dryster¹; *dissiccator* & *-trix*, & *cetera a verbis*.

°to Dryte (Drytt A.)²; *caecare, egerere*.

to Drywo (Dryffe A.); *Agere, Agitare, ducere, e-, fugare, minare, impellere et ventus impellit navem*.

to Drywo (Dryffe A.) away; *Ali-gere, fugare*.

a Drywer; *Agitator, minator*, & *cetera a verbis*.

†a Drywer (Dryfer A.) of nawto³; *Abactor, Armentarius*.

a Dromydary⁴; *dromedus, drome-*

darius est custos dromedorum & ponitur pro ipso animali.

†a Drone⁵; *Asilus, fucus*.

a Drope; *gutta est gravioris humoris ut mellis; guttula est diminutivum, guttosus participium; stilla est lenioris ut aque: vel dicitur gutta dum pendet vel stat, stilla cum illa cadit; stillicidium, mitos, grece*.

†from Drope to drope⁶; *guttatum, guttum*.

to Droppe; *stillare, dis-, guttare, guttitare*.

pe Dropsye; *idropis; idropicus qui patitur infirmitatem*.

¹ Dryster. (1) The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. (2) One whose business it is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.' Jamieson.

² To dryte, for [or] shyte. *Caecare*. Manip. Vocab. In Havelok, ed. Skeat. l. 682, Godard addresses Grim as 'fule drit cherl

Go hepon; and be cuere-mere frol and cherl, als þou er wore.'

In the Glossary to Havelok, the following instance is given of this word, from an ancient metrical invective against Grooms and Pages, written about 1310,

'Than he þene hem cottes drit to huere companage,

3et hym shulde arewen of the arretage.' MS. Harl. 2253, leaf 125.

In P. Plowman, A. vii. 178, we read—

'An hep of Hermytes hentem heem spades,

And doluen drit and dorge, to dritte longer oute.'

See also Wyclif, Select Works, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Mathews, p. 166, where, inveighing against the abuses amongst the priests, he says—'þei sillen in manere þe spiritual lē of cristis apostilis and discipulis for a litel drit and wombe ioie,' a phrase which, slightly altered, appears also at the last line of the same page, 'sillynge here massis & þe sacrament of cristis body for worldly muk & wombe ioie.' See also *ibid.* pp. 166 and 182. O. Icel. *drifta*.

³ See a Drawe of nowte.

⁴ A Drumbedarie. *Dromedarius, Elephas, Elephantus*. Withala. In the Romance of Sir Ferunbrus, Balan when sending a messenger to Mantrible to warn the Bridge-warden of the escape of Richard of Normandy, 'Clepeðe til hym Malyngrau, þat was ys Messenger, And saile to hym, "beo wys and snel, And tak þe dromedarge þat goþ weþ And grayþe þe on þy ger." l. 3825.

'Quyk was don his counsaile;

And charged clifans and camilles.

Dromedaries, assen, and oxen.

King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3407.

'Dromedarye, a beest not vnlke a Camel, besides that he hath ii. bowches on his backe and is verye swyfte, and can abastyne from drinkeinge thre dayes when he worketh. *Dromedarius, Dromela*, whereof the one is the male, the other the female.' Hubert.

⁵ In Pierce the Ploughman's Crele (ed. Skeat), l. 726, we read—

'And right as *dance* doth nought

But dryketh up the huny.'

Hubert says 'Drane or dorte, whyche is the vnprofitable lee language no styng: *Cepheus, fucus*, some take it to be a waspe, or drone bee, or humble bee.' 'Drane or humble bee, *bourdon*.' Palsgrave. 'Drane bee, *fucus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Bourdon. A drone or dorte-bee.' Cotgrave. A. S. *dran, dron*.

⁶ 'Guttatum. Dropelyn.' Medella. Harrison, ii. 58, uses 'dropine dos,' one of a numerous class of adverbs compounded with A. S. *mal*, a bit, portion, of which *piecemeal* alone survives.

*Drovy¹; *turbidus, turbulentus.*

to make Drovy; *turbare.*

to Drown; *mergere, com-, de-, e-, di-, in-, mesure, mersitare.*

Dronkyn; *ebrius, ad diem multum bibisse signat ebrius, et semper bibere signat temulentus.*

to be Dronkyn; *deebriare, madere, per-, re-, mul-scere, madefio, per-, re-.*

to make Dronkyñ; *deebriare, ebriare, inebriare.*

a Dronkynnes; *bibucitas, ebrietas, tunulencia.*

D ante V.

Dubylle; *binus, binarius, biplez, duplex, geminus, bifarius.*

to Dubylle; *binare, binare, duplare, duplicare, geminare, com-, in-.*

ta Dubylnes; *biplicitas, duplicitas.*

Dubylle-tonged; *Ambiloquus, bifarius, bilinguis.*

†Dubylle-zates²; *bifores.*

*a Dublar³; *dualis, & cetera; rbi a dische.*

a Dublet⁴; *diplois.*

ta Duchery; *ducatus.*

a Duches; *ducissu, ducella diminutivum.*

Dugthy⁵; *rbi worthy.*

a Duke; *duc; versus:*

¶ *Hic dux est miles, hic hec dux sit tibi ductor.*

a Dukko; *Anas, anatinus, anatinulis, id est paltus anatis; Anatinus.*

Dulle; *ebus, obtusus.*

to be Dulle; *asinicare, ebere, elascere, detare.*

¹ In the Fricke of Conscience, 1413, we read in the Lande, MS. 348—
 * Now is wehr bryght and schinonde Now is dym droubelonde;
 and in Psalmus iii. 2—

* Lovard, how fele-foldd are tai, Pat drete me, to do me wa.
 * Per faure citous wern set, now is a son called,
 Pat ay is drovy and dym, & del in lit kynde.⁶

Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1016.
 Caxton, *Descr. of England*, 1480, p. 14, speaks of the water of a bath as 'troubly and sourer of saour.' Maundeville, in describing various methods of testing the purity of baln, says, 'Put a drope in clere watre, in a cuppe of sylver, or in a clere lacyne, and steme it wel with the clere watre; and if the hawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the watre schalle nonere trouble; and if the hawme be sophisticate, that is to seyne, countrefeted, the watre schalle become anon trouble.' In Lancelich's History of the Holy Graill, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall, xxix. 332, the ninth descendant of Nasciens is likened in his vision to

'A flood that in begynning was Trouble and thakke in every plas.'
 See also ll. 247, 352 and 237, and xviii. 95. Hampole, P. of Conscience, 1318, says—

* Angres mure lyf elense, and proves, And welthes his lif troubles and droves;
 and he also uses the word *droyen*, tribulation. Dutch *droef, dreve, troubled; droesen*, to trouble, disturb. See Skeat's *Medio-Gothic Dict. s. v. Droeyan*. 'Trotelous. Truly or therken.' Medulla. 'Trotouiller. To trouble, or make foul, by stirring.' Cotgrave. The word still survives in the North. Wyclif, *Select Works*, ii. 333 says: 'þe wynd of Goddis lawe shalbe þe cleer, for *troubles* in þis wynde must needis *trouble* mannis lyf.' and again i. 14, 'troule wif mannis lawe þat is *troubly* water.'

² The Medulla (St. John's MS.) explains *bifores* by 'a trolis wyndowe,' and MS. Harl. 2270, by 'duble wyket.'

³ 'A dysche of a *dobler* þat drystyn ones werned.' E. Eng. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1146. See also *ibid.* ii. 1270. In P. Flowman, B. Text, xli. 85, we read—

'And wissed watterly with welle ful eyre, Were mellen leud in his maw.'
 þat disches & *dobleres* lafer þis dūe dectour.

Ray gives 'Dobler, a platter (North); so called also in the South.' Toulson (in Ray) says—'A *Dobler* or *Dobler*, a dish,' and Lloyd (also in Ray) says—'*Dobler* in Cheshire signifies the same.' The French *doublet* meant (1) a cloth or napkin; (2) a pot or log; (3) a platter. See Roquefort. Junkenion has 'Dobler. A large wesshen platter.'

⁴ 'Diplois [read *Diplois*]. A d. letet.' Medulla.

⁵ A. S. *Dugth*.

to make Dulle; *obtare, obtundere.*
a Dullnes; *clitudo, declinitas.*

Dummo; *mutus, clinguitus sine lingua est, clinguis habet linguam set rias caret usu.*

to be Dume; *Mutere, mutescere, mutire, de- ob. (A.)*

Dummo; *ubi dom.*

†Dume¹; *ubi a duke.*

†to make Dummo; *clinguere.*

Dungo; *ruer, de cetera; ubi muk.*

a Dunoke (Duno not A.)²; *curuca, Avis que ducit caculum, linosa idem secundum quosdam.*

a Dure (Duyr A.); *hostium, de cetera; ubi a gate.*

†from Dure to Dure; *hostiatim.*

a Dusano; *duodena.*

*a Duselle³; *eclipsea (A.).*

a Duste; *puluer vel -is; puluerius, puluerulentus.*

D ante W.

a Dwarghe⁴; *tantillus.*

to Dwell; *calere, ar-, in-, habitare, in-, habere, in-, manere, per-, mansare, mansitare, morari, commorari, conuersari.*

a Dweller; *Acule, iucula.*

a Dwellynge; *calus, habitacio, iucolatus, mansio, mansula, mansiuncula; mansionarius.*

a Dwellynge place; *ubi a mauer (ubi Place A.).*

Capitulum 5^m B.

¶ B ante B.

to e bbo; *refluere, redundare.*
an Ebbynge⁵; *refluxus, malina.*

¶ E ante C.

†the Eclypso (Eclipsis A.); *eclipsis; eclipticus.*

¹ Harrison, *Descr. Eng.* ii. 13. mentions amongst other waterfowl, the *dunbird*, which is perhaps what is here intended, and may possibly be the Dunlin, *Tringa vulgaris*, a species of sandpiper. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*, is also known as the Dun-diver, and a North American species of duck still retains the name of Dunbird.

² Cotgrave gives s. r. *Mari*, 'Mari coen. An hedge-sparrow, Dike-snowler, Dunnecker: called so because she hatches and feeds the cuckoos young ones, esteeming them her own.' Cooper explains *Curruca* as 'the birds that hatcheth the cuckowes eggs; a titlyng' *Duncock*, from *dun*, the colour, as *rudlook* = redbreast, from *red*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 17, mentions amongst the birds of England the '*dunck* or red-start.' Withals gives *Dunocke*, or Hedge-sparrow, which bringeth up the Cuckee's lirdes in steade of her owne. *Curruca*. 'Hec *louisa*, Anglice, *dunck*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 252.

³ The faucet of a barrel. In Robert of Gloucester we read, 'Hii caste awai the *dosils* pat win onn abrad.' p. 542. It is also used in the North for 'a plug, a rose at the end of a water pipe, or a wisp of straw or hay to stop up an aperture in a barn.' See Mr. F. K. Robinson's Whitley Glossary. Thus in version of the Souyn Sages in MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36, leaf 129, quoted by Halliwell, we have—

'And when he had made holes so fell And stoppyd every oon of them with a *duelle*.'

'Imprimis, a holy water tynnell of silver and gylte, and a *duchel* to the same, silver and gylte.' Inventory of Plate of Worcester Priory, in Greene's Hist. of Worcester, vol. ii. p. v. appendix. 'A *doslie*; *hic duellus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. See also Spygott. '*Cleptura*. A tappe or a spygot.' Medulla.

⁴ A. S. *dwærg*, *dwærg*. 'Tantillus. A dwærg.' Medulla. 'So very coter in joly negon (a dwarf, dwærg). W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 167. 'A *dwærg* yode on the tother syde.' Ywaine & Gawain, 2390.

⁵ 'Malina. Heah-fæd.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57. 'Malina. Oceani incrementum. Inde urbi Mechlinensi in Brabantia, quoniam veteres aliquot scriptores et Galli *Malina* vocant, nomen inditum quidam arbitrantur: Quasi *Maria linam*, eo quod accessu recessusque tantillius *hic statio* sit, inquit Corn. Van Gestel in Hist. sacr. et prof. archiep. Medun. tom. i. p. i.' Carpenter's Supp. to DuRoi. 'I ebbe, as the sea dothe. *Je ebbete*. It begynneth to ebbe; lette us go hence betyme.' Palgrave.

† E ante F.

Est (Est or An oper tyme A.);
*Alias, de integro, iterum, denovo,
 denovo, rursus, rursum, secundo.*

† E ante G.

an Ego (Egge A.)¹; *Acies, acumen.*
 an Eg (Egge A.); *ovum, oculus,*
oculum; versus:

¶ *Est vilis ovis que non valet
 tribus ovis.*

tan Ege schelle; *putamen*².

an Eghe³; *oculus, talnus*⁴; *ocellus,*
pupilla, Acies est visus oculi;
(versus:

¶ *Est Acies belli, cultelli, visus
 ocelli A.).*

†one Eghyd; *monoculus, monotal-*
*mus*⁵.

an Eghelyd; *cilium, palpebra, pal-*
pinola.

an Eglyl; *aquila; aquilinus; ver-*
sus:

¶ *Sunt aquile documenta tibi
 preclara, docet te
 Rex suum qua sis lege regen-*
dus homo.

*Vos alit hic Aus examinat
 astra volatu,*

Visitat & visu longius ma-
notat.

Esto tui iudex, viuas sublimi-
ter, esto

Prouidus & laudes alitis huius
habet.

Victu sublimis, visu subtilis,
amans ius,

Exemplis aquile rex eris ipse
tui.

†Egipte (Egypp A.); *egyptus, egip-*
ciacus.

Egrymon; *Agrimonia (A.).*

E ante K.

†to Eke; *vbi to hepe.*

an Ekname⁶; *Agnomen, dicitur a*
specie vel accione, agnominacio.

†an Ekor; *Auctor, Augmentator, trix.*

†an Ekyng⁶; *adungma, augmen-*
tum, auccio, augmentacio.

†Ekyage of a worde.

E ante L.

an Elbowe; *lacertus.*

†An Eland⁷; *Mediampnis, medi-*
ampna (A.).

¹ In the Inventory of the goods of Sir J. Fastolf, 1459, Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 468, we find 'Item. vij bolles with con coverecle of silver, the *egges* gilt'; and in the Prologue to the Tale of Iheron, 587, the Pardoner in the dark runs against a pan when

'The *egge* of the panne met with his shyn And karf a-two a veyn, &c the nexte syn.'
² 'Putamen. A shale; a parynge.' Cooper. 'Putamen. A shell, paryng, the riad, cup.' Coles. 'He fondith to croope ageyn in to the *aywel* dle.' R. Alisaunders, 1576.

³ 'Pat sight he sal se with gastly *eyke* With payn of dede jat he mooste dreghe.'
 A. S. *eyke*, O. Icel. *augga*. Pricke of Conscience, 2234.

⁴ Representing apparently the Greek *ὀφθαλμος* and *μονόφθαλμος* respectively.
⁵ 'Agnominatio. To callo nekename, Agnomen, an ekename, or a surname.' Medulla. The word occurs in the Handling Synne, ed. Furnivall, 1531, 'yenef a man a vyle *ekename*.'
 See P. Nekename. A. S. *eica*, an addition, increase. Icel. *auka-nafn*, a nickname.

⁶ 'Augro. To moryn. Augmentum. An ekyng' Medulla.
 'Jill þu takest twygges an Þu finn leest, butt a wunderr be,
 And cleest itt tall flowre, Þe falle tale off seze.' Ormulum, ll. 16352-53.
 'He aplet his folk with mikel on an.' Early Eng. Psalter, civ. 24. A. D. 1515.

⁷ 'I etche, I increase a thyng. Je augmente. I ete, I increase or augment. My gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll *ete* it.' Talgrave.

⁸ 'Eland, an island.' Crayen Glossary. 'Mediampnis et Mediampna est insula in medio ampnis vel aque dulcis.' Ortus. Eland constantly uses *Mediampnis* in the sense of an island, thus we frequently find such sentences as, 'It standeth as a *Mediampnis* yn the Poole.' Itinerary, ed. Hearne, vii. 25. For the plural he uses the Latin form, as, 'the river of Tame maketh two *Mediampnes* betwix Tanworth Towne and Hopwas Bridge.' Itinerary, viii. 115.

†Eldē¹; *senecta, senectus, senium, amicitus, antiquitas, etas, etacula, longuitas, vetustas, auitas; veritas*:

‡*Unum die totum, pars temporis dicitur etas.*

*an Eldfader²; *socer (socrus uxor eius A.); socerinus participium.*

*an Eldmoder; *socrus.*

an Blo (Eyle A.); *Anguilla; Anguillar.*

†an Elo bed; *Anguillarum.*

an Elefaunte³; *eliphas, elephas; eliphantinus, elephantus.*

*an Elfe⁴; *lamia, enmenis, dicta Aben, quod est bonum, d' mene, defectus.*

†Elfe lande.

pe Elemente; *elementum; elementarius.*

Elles; *Alius, Alioquin.*

Elleuen; *undecim; undecimus, undenus, undenarius, undeces.*

†an Ellouen sythes; *undries.*

*an Ellytro⁵; *Alnus; alnicetum est locus ubi crescit.*

¹ The primary meaning of *elde* is age simply, as in Layamon, 25913.

² *Elde* hæfde heo na mæro Eaten thitene jere.

Compare 'All he he neuir so young off *elde*,' Barbour's Bruce, xii. 322; and again *ibid.* xi. 43, where we read how Robert's son David, who was but five years of age, was betrothed to Joan of the Tower 'that than of *elde* had sevin yer.' Cf. Lancelot's Holy Grail, xvii. 128, 'So fine a child & of so yong *elde*.' But subsequently the word was restricted to the sense of *old age*, as in 'And if I now begyne in to myne *el*,' Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, 3225, and in the Miller's Tale, C. T. 3229, where we are told

'Men schulle wedde aftir here astant, For *elde* and youthe ben often at debaat.'

A. S. *cobl, eld.* Compare Eueneldes.

³ Used in both senses of *grandfather* and *father-in-law*. see Jamieson. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words gives 'Elmother, a stepmother, Cumberland.' In Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiii. 694, we are told that the king married his daughter to Walter Stewart,

'And thai weill soyne gat of thar bed Callit Robert, and syne was king

'Ane knaiff child, throu our Lordis grace And had the land in gouernyng.'

That eftir his gude *eldefadir* was

'Eldefather, *avis*; *elmoder, avia*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 205. Lloyd derives it from Welsh *ail* = second. In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, p. 76, l. 1189, it is said of Adam that he

'Bath his father and moder be-forn; He had his *elmoder* maiden-hede,

'And at his erthing all hede.'

Wyclif, Works, i. 181, says, 'a child is ofte lyk to his fadir or to his moder, or ellis to his *eldefadir*,' and again in the Prolog to Eccles. p. 123, he speaks of 'my *eldefader* Jhesus.' Layamon also uses the word: 'He wes Marwale's fader, Mildburge *oldevader*,' iii. 246. See also Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 40, and *E. Eng. Metrical Humilies*, ed. Small, p. 122. Cf. also G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. vi. p. 195, l. 26, ed. 1710, where it is used to translate *socer*, and at p. 55, l. 43, he speaks of Heenla as '*elmoder* to aue hunder.' '*Avia*. An *el* modere. *Socrus*. An *el*le modere.' Medulla.

⁴ See also Olyfaunte.

⁵ '*Lamia*. A beaste that hath a woman's face, and fete of an horse.' Cooper. '*Satirus*. An *el*fe or a mys-hapyn man.' Medulla. In the Man of Lawe's Tale, 754, the forged letter is represented as stating that

'the moder was an *el*f, by aventure

Of so horrible a feendly creature . . . Ycome, by charmes or by sovereyne.'

and in the Chanoun's Yeman's Tale, 842, Alchemy is termed an '*el*fish lore.' Herman says: 'The fayre hath chaunged my chylde. *Strix, vel lamia pro meo tuum parvulum, supposuit*.' In Aelfric's Glossary, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 60, we have *el*f used as equivalent to the classical *nymph*: thus we find '*Oreades*, mount-*el*fen; '*Dryades*, wold-*el*fen; '*Hamadryades*, wyld-*el*fen; '*Naiades*, see-*el*fen; '*Castalides*, dun-*el*fen.' '*Pumilus*. An *el*fe or dwarf.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

⁶ '*Admo, Avne*. An *el*ler, or Alder-tree.' Cotgrave. '*Eller*. The *alder*.' Jamieson. In P. Plowman, B. i. 68, we are told that Judas 'on an *el*ler honged hym,' where other readings are '*el*rene, holerne, elerene, hiler-tre.' '*Hill-tre, Sambucus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 141. '*Ellarne, Sambuca*.' *ibid.* p. 140. In the same vol. p. 171, the gloss on W. do Bilesworth renders *de avne* by '*alferne*.' The translator of Palladius On Husbandrie speaks of '*holgh elerestiches*,' iv. 57, where the meaning is evidently *elder*.

an Elno¹; *elna, eluda; eludis, elnarius.*

an Eloquence; *desertitudo, eloquentia.*

Eloquent; *eloquens, desertus.*

*an Eleyñ²; *Acus, subula (fibula A.).*

E ante M.

*an Emo; *Avunculus, patruus; verus.*

† *Patruus a patre pendet (sit A.). Avunculus ex genitrice.*

tan Emo son or doghter³; *patruelis, ex parte patris, consobrinus ex parte matris.*

pe Emoraudes (Emoraudo A.)⁴; *emoraide, emoraio; emoraissus qui patitur talia infirmitatem.*

pe Emygrano⁵; *emigraneus.*

an Emp[er]our; *cesar; cesareus, cesarianus, cesariensis, augustus; imperator; imperialis participium; actionator, induperator.*

tan Emprice; *imperatrix.*

tan Empyre; *imperium.*

tan Emplast⁶; *cataplasma, emplastrum.*

E ante N.

†to Encheto; *fiscare de -ri, con-, in-, eschettare.*

tan Encheter; *fiscator, con-, fiscarius, con-, eschatorium, eschactor.*

to Encrece; *juerescere.*

an Encresyngo; *crementum, incrementum.*

an Endo; *effictus, euentus, exitus, finis; finitius participium; meta, modus, terminus.*

to Endo; *conficere, per-, compdere, consummare, finire, de-, dif-, ex-ferre, terminare, supire, finire, determinare de -ri, ad effectum deducere.*

†Endlos; *clernus, co-, perlecanis, perpetuus, perpes, de cetera; ubi euerlastyngo.*

¹ 'Uma. An ellyn.' Medulla. 'Elne or elle, *elna*.' Hulot. See also Jamieson, s. v. Elne. A. S. *du*, O. Icel. *du*, *alinn*, Lat. *elna*. In the *Besta Romanorum*, p. 129, we have 'I shalle seve to the ij elne of lynone clothe for to lappe in by body when that thou arte hangid.'

² 'Aulen, an aule, a shoemaker's aule.' Hexham, Netherluytch Diet. 1660. 'Subula. An aule that cordners doe use for a bodkin.' Cooper. 'Aulen, an aule; or shoemaker's bodkin.' Cotgrave. The Medulla gives 'Subula. An ellyn. *Est instrumentum subula ruforis aratum.*' 'Ballons great and smale, iij. A box of combs ij. vj. pieces of sanders xj. In *duu* blayds and packmilles, ix. In bruntstone, treacle, and comin, xij. Inventory of Thos. Pasmore, in *Richmondshire Wills and Inventories*, Saxtons Soc. vol. xvi. p. 269.

³ 'Patruelis, Coeneus germanus; the children of two bretheren.' Cooper.

⁴ 'Emoraudea or pyllus, a sickness.' Palgrave. 'An emorade, *emuragius*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A wild or vnauerie figge; also it is a disease in the fundament called the *hemoroides* or the Piles.' Barret. 'Hemorhues. Called ordinarily the En-rode or Piles.' Cotgrave. See Wyclif, *Deuteronomy* xxviii. 27. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, ed. Murray, p. 67, the author speaks of 'and erb callit barba aaron, quihilk was gode raimid for *emuragides* of the fundament.' In a Poem on Blood-letting pr. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 190, it is said, 'A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also. The *emuragides* for to unde.'

See also pe Figes heraft r.

⁵ Cotgrave gives 'Migraine, f. The megrim, or heulach. *Hemicraine*, in. The Megrim, or headache by fits.' 'Emigranes, dolor capitis, *migraine*.' DuCange. 'Migrum, a sickness, *chyrin, migraine*.' Palgrave. 'Migrin, *hemecrania*.' Manip. Vocab. 'The *migrina*, a paine in one side of the head.' Barret. 'Emigra. Flye off blode, or the emorowde.' Medulla. 'Migrumne, *Hemicrania*.' Hulot. See P. Mygreyme, and compare Mygrane, below.

⁶ We are told in Lyte's *Dulcers*, p. 649, that the root of the Affolyl is 'good against new swellings and in p. st. me. that do but begin, being layde vpon in manner of an *emplaster* with patched barley meale.' See also *Ibid.* p. 93. In the 'Pilgrimage of the Iyl of the Mundsh', Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 201, Death says to the Pilgrim, 'Mawge alle the boxes and *emplasters* and oymentes and empassonementes with lyne I astrem.'

†It is Endit; *Explicit* (et *explicit* ista liber A.), *explicuit*.
to Endite¹; *dictare*, *in*.
an Enditer²; *dictator*, *indictator*.
an Enditynge; *dictura*, *dictamen*.
†to Enforse³; *ubi* to [be] a-bowte-wardle.
†Enga⁴; *ubi* a medow.
an Engino; *aries*, *ingenium*, *machina*.
an Enmy; *Aduersarius in pugna*, *emulus in studio*, *inimicus in uideā*, *hostis*; *hostilis*, *inimicus*.
†to make Enmy; *inimicari*.

†an Enmy slaor; *hosticida*.
an Enmyte; *Aduersitas*, *emulacio*, *inimicitia*, *hostilitas*.
Enogho; *satis*, *sufficiens*.
†Entyrlly⁵; *intima*.
to Entremett (Enternet A.)⁶; *intromittere*.
to Entyce; *ubi* to jntyce.
to Enter; *ingredi*, *ingruere*, *inire*, *intrare*, *introyre*, *irruere*; *versus*:
†Intra[t] homo, *bruma sic ingruit*, *irruit hostis*.
an Entry; *Accessus*, *Aditus*, *Aggressio*.

¹ See also Indite. 'I endyte, I make a wrytyng or a mater, or penne it. *Je dletie*. He writeth no vergo sayre hande, but he endytech as well as any man. Write thou and I wyl endyte: *tu cecipras et je composeras*, or *je dictem* or *je couchem le langage*.' Palsgrave.

² 'And whan the *dycters* and wryters of the kyng weren clepid.' Wyclif, *Berth* viii. 9.
³ 'Whate schall þou do when þou schall go thy waye vnarmed, and when thyne enemyes schall assayle the and enforce þam to schew the?' *Pilgrimage of the Late of the Manhode*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 46b. In Wyclif's version of Genesis xxxvii. 21, we are told that when Joseph's brethren wished to put him to death Reuben 'enforde to delyuere hym of the bondys of hem'; and in *Sir Perceval*, the Saracen, after his duel with Oliver, though sorely wounded, 'enforde le hym þer to arise vpon ys fete.' l. 782. 'I enforce my esse, I gather all my force and my strength to me, to do a thyng, or applye me unto the uttermoste I may to do a thyng. *Je esuectue*. He enforced hym selfe so sore to lyfte this great wayght that he dyd burst hym selfe.' Palsgrave. 'Naaman enforcid hym þat he schuld haue take þo giffis.' Wyclif, *Select Wks.* ed. Matthew, p. 378. See also Maunde-ville, p. 137, and Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 11. Compare Fande, below.

⁴ 'Ings. Low pasture lands.' *Whitby Glossary*. 'The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is confounded with *pasture* itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for *river-side*.' Mr. C. Robinson's *Glossary of Mid. Yorkshire*, E. Dial. Soc. 'Ings. Low-lying grass lands.' Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley*, &c. See also Ray's *Glossary*. A. S. *ing*; *heal*, *eng*, a meadow. Lye gives 'Ings-wyrt, meadow-wort.' In the *Farming and Account Books* of Henry Best of Elmswell, York, 1641, published by the Surtees Soc. vol. xxxiii. p. 32, we read, 'In a most yere hardlande-grasse proveth better then caries, or *ing*-growden, and ridges of lande better then fures, for water standinge longe in the fures speyeth the growth for that yere.'

⁵ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 171, we read, 'He praythe the *enterly*, þat þou make for him of this litle quantite a sherte.' Cooper renders *intimus* by 'Intierly beloved, a high & especial friende. *Intime*, very inwardly; from the bottomes of the herte.' In *Polit. Rel. and Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 41, the word is used as an adjective: 'beachinge you ever with wyne *enterly* bert.'

⁶ 'Entremette de, to meddle, or deal with, to thrust himself into.' Cotgrave. 'Who ever schewith him lowly . . . he is worthy to be forbode fro *entremetyn*g with the Bible in any parte ther-of.' Peacock's *Repressor*, i. 145. 'Of folys that vnderstonde nat game, and can no thyng take in sport, and yet *intremyt* them with folys.' Barlow's *Ship of Fools*, ed. Jamieson, ii. 33. See also P. Plowman, C. Text, xiv. 226, and *King Alfrede's*, ed. Weber, 4025. In the Eng. Translation of the Charter of Rich. III to the Fishmongers' Company, in Herbert's *Hist. of Twelve Livery Companies*, iv. 22, is an order that 'No forryen shall *entremyt* hym in the forsaide Cite.' Cf. *Inter Albus*, pp. 77, 397, where the phrase '*intromittere* n' is used in the same sense. '*Prefor*. To entremetyng.' *Modulla*. See also to Melle, below.

†to Entyrdyte¹; *interdicere*.
 †an Entirdytynge; *interdictum*.
 an Entrelle; *ubi* A tharme.
 to Entyrchaunge; *Alternor* (A.).
 Entirchawngeably; *Alternatin* (A.).

E ante P.

†pe Epyphany; *epiphania*.
 †an Epistelle; *epistola*, *littera*; *epistolarius*.

E ante Q.

†Equivoco; *equivocus*, *omninus*?.
 †Equinoecioñ; *equinoecium*, *quidiam*?

E ante R.

*an Erane (a spyder or an Attercopp)²; *Aranea*, *Araniola*; *Araneus*.

an Erando; *negocium*.

*to Ere (Eyr A.); *ubi* to plughe (plowgh A.).

an Ere of corne³; *spica*, *Arista*, *Aristella*.

an Ere; *Auris hominum est*, *Auricula brutorum*, *Ansa est olla*, *Ausula diminutivum*; *Auricularis*, *Auricus*.

†an Erepyke (Eyrpyke A.)⁴; *Aurifrician*, *Aurifodum*.

an Erle; *comes*, *comitellus*.

an Erle dome; *comitatus*.

†an Erle wyfe (or a countess); *comitissa*.

†Erls (Erelys A.)⁵; *Arabo*, *Arma*, & cetera; *ubi* hanselle.

¹ *This bisopes . . . *entreditede* al this lond.' Rob. of Gloucester, p. 495.

² Him & his fantours he cursed euertilken And *entredited* his lond.'

R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, p. 209.

³ MS. *enoninus*. Compare Eryn of voce, below.

⁴ **Equidiste*, The leuell of the yere.' Cooper. '*Equidition*, Hevynheed off day and nyth.' Medulla.

⁵ 'Ac wat estetu, that thu ne lize,

Buts *attercopp* an fule vlipe?'

Owl and Nyghtingale, 620.

⁶ 'Eir corruppiþ a þing anon, as it schewiþ weel by generacioun of flies and *arane*, and sicke others.' The *Book of Quinte Essence*, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. 'His cordes er bot crayne thredes.' De Derzilevilla's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 117^{rk}. 'In the towne of Schrowysbury seten iii^e men togedur, and as they seten talkyng, an *attrecappe* com owte of the wows, and hote hem by the nekkus alle þre.' *Lyf of St. Wenefride* in Pref. to Robert de Brunne, p. cc. Caxton in his edition of Trevisa, speaking of Ireland, says, 'ther ben *attrecappes*, Modesoulers and cestes that doon none harme.' p. 48; and in the *Game of the Chere*, p. 29, he says that 'the laves of somme ben like unto the nettis of *spyne pples*'. See drawings of an *attrecappe* of the period in MS. Cotton, Vitell. C. iii, which by no means agree with the notion of its being a spider. 'Lappe, bloude-meddre: al attrecappe.' *Alfric's Gloss*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24. '*Araneus*, an aderecop, or a spynner.' Sturbridge's *Vocabular*, sign. d ii. Jamieson gives 'Attercap, Attirecap, and Etercap. A spider.' '*Attercap*, a venomous spider.' Pegge. 'Arain, a spider, à Lat. *aranea*. It is used only for the largest kind of spiders. Nottinghamshire.' Ray's Glossary. '*Erayne*, a spider.' *Nominales*. '*Arania*, An erany.' Medulla. See also Mire's *Instructioun for Parish Priests*, p. 59, l. 1937; and Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 128, l. 945. A. S. *ator*, *attor*, *ator*; O. Icel. *citr*, poison, venom.

⁷ See also Awne, above.

⁸ '*Auriscalpium*. An eare picker.' Cooper. In the Inventory of the Jewels, Sec. of James III. of Scotland, taken in 1488, are mentioned 'two tothpicks of gold with acheyne, a perle and *erepike*.' Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 391. 'In this combe care are your yoris & box combs, your eisors, with your *care pickers*, & al your other knacks.' Florio, *Second Frutes*, p. 9.

⁹ See also to Handfeste. In *Huli Meidenhul*, ed. Cockayne, 7, we find 'his ure laved gived han her as on oles.' See also *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 1687, and G. Douglas, *Enchid.* xi. Prof. l. 181. 'Horman says, 'I shal gyve the a peny in earnest or an earnest peny. *Arrachonem dabo*.' '*Arles* or *Earles*, an earnest penny.' Ray's Glossary. '*Arlespeny*, earnest money given to servants.' Kersey. 'To *arls*, to give a piece of money to confirm a bargain. *Arles*, *erls*, *arls penny*, *arls penny*, a piece of money given to confirm a bargain.' Jamieson. '*Arri*. Arrest or hansale.' Medulla. '*Guebe carlar*, from *caval*, provision, caution. The following curious extract is from MS. Ashmole, 860.

to Erre; *delicere, deviare, exorbitare, Arrare.*

†to yife Erle (Erlis A.); *Arrare, in, sub.*

†an Errynge; *erratus, error; Arraticus corpore & loco, Arraticus animo, erroneus.*

an Erso; *Anus, culus, posteriora.*

an Erso wyspo¹; *menperium.*

þo Erthe; *terra, humus, Arida tellus; versus:*

‡Ops, humus atque solum, rea,
terra vel arida, tellus:

terrenus, terreus, terrestris; *versus:*

‡Humor hominem reddit, terram
terit usus aratri,

Estque solum, solidum, sed
tellus tollit in altum.

†an Erthe dyū, or an Erthe qvake²;
terremotus.

†an Ertho vesselle; *ficilis (A.).*

Es ante S.

†an Escheto³; *escheta.*

†to Escheto; *eschatare.*

an Esche⁴; *fraxinus; fraxinus, fraxinosa; fraxinetum est locus ubi crescit.*

an Eso (Eyse A.); *olia, ocium.*

Esy; *olivus, secundus, secundatus, humilis, lavis & suavis.*

†Esy of gate; *gracilis.*

to make Esy; *humiliare, lenire, proserare, secundare.*

†an Esynge⁵; *domicilium, tectum.*

an Espo⁶; *tremulus.*

leaf 19.—¹Er libro Notatorum Curie Maneril de Halgheld, juxta insula[m] de Azabur, in Com. Ebor. — Curia tenta apud Halgheld die Mercurii proximo post festum Anno m[ille]m Edwardi III, Robertus de Roderham qui optulit se versus Johannem de Ithen de eo quod non tenent conventionem inter eos factam de unde queritur quod certo die et anno apud Thorne convenit inter predictum Robertum & Johannem, quod predictus Johannes reddidit predicto Roberto diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iij ob. et super predicta Robertus tendidit predicto Johanni quoddam obolum cuius, per quod proprius dicti diaboli committatur in persona dicti Roberti ad habendam deliberacionem dicti diaboli, infra quartam diem proximam sequentem. Ad quam diem idem Robertus venit ad prefatum Johannem et peti deliberacionem dicti diaboli secundum conventionem inter eos factam, idem Johannes predictum diabolum deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult, &c., ad grave dampnum ipsius Roberti & soluti, et inde producit sectum, &c. Et predictus Johannes venit, &c. Et non dedidit conventionem predictam; et quia videtur curia quod tale placitum non facit inter Christianos, ideo partes predicti adjournatus usque in infernum, ad audientiam iudicium suum, et utroque parti in subterfugia, &c. Quoted in Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c.

² 'I wolde his eye wer in his ere.' P. Plowman, B. x. 123. See also under A.

³ 'Terremotus. An erdyn.' Medulla. In the A.-Saxon Chronicles, under the year 1060, it is mentioned that, 'On ðeane gere was micel eorþlyne,' ed. Earle, p. 193. Amongst the signs of the day of Judgment Hampole tells us

'Pestilences and hungers schal be And erthedyns in many contre.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 4235. And again— 'Þe neghend day, gret erthedyn schal be.' *Ibid.* 4790.

A. S. *cæd dymr.* 'Þren it ðhunder, sanc it erðedine.' *Genesis & Exodus*, ed. Morris, 1108, and see also l. 3196.

⁴ Fr. *eschare*, to fall; that is lands fallen or reverting into the hands of the lord or original owner, by forfeiture or for want of heirs of the tenant. See Liber Custumarum, Glossary, s. v. *Esacta*. Thus in *Half Cvilyear*, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Murray, 761, Charles promises to give Rauf 'The next vacant'

That hapnis in France, quhair as erit it fall, Fersaltour or fie waird.

'Fallen in *Escheat* for lacke of an heir, *causa hereditas*.' Baret. 'I fall, as an office, or landes, or goodes falleth in to the kynges handes by reason of forfytture. *Je eschege*.' Palgrave.

⁵ 'Esch. The ash, a tree.' Jamieson. A. S. *æs.*

⁶ In P. Plowman, C. Text, xx. 93, we read of 'Iaykles in *escepynges*.' Baret gives 'Exposing of an house, *supergreditio*, and Hulset 'Exsynge or exen esynge or trimynge. *Indreium, Subgrandatio*.' Jamieson has 'Esing, and esing deap, the evens of a house.' In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 142, we are told that 'þe wilt forð iden *esynge* bitwene8 recluses, þat wunich forþi, under chirche *esynge*.' 'Exse n i cop *moan top*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 144.

⁷ 'Tramble. An ashe or aspen tre.' Colgrave.

tan Essoyñ of courte¹; *esonium*.
 tan Esquier; *ubi* A squier (Esqwyer;
ubi Sqwyere A.).
 þe Este; *oriens*; *eaus*, *orientalis*.
 þe Estowynde; *curus*.
 Est Northo (A.).

E ante T.

Ethroglett (Ethrocllett A.)²; *ethro-*
clisis, *diversiclinium*; *ethroclitus*.
 to Eto; *epulari*, *con-*, *comulare*, *com-*
missare, *ressi*, *con-*, *edere*, *con-*,
co-, *fagin* *greece*, *mandare*, *man-*
ducare, *papare*, *prandere*, *pran-*
sare, *pransitare*.
 †Eteabyllc; *commissibilis*, *edilis*.
 tan Eter; *conestor*.
 an Etyngc; *commestio*, *commessacio*.
 Etyngc; *edax*, *educulus*, *edens*.
 an Etyngc place; *pransorium*.

Etyn; *coniaculus*, *calus*, *eaus*, *mansus*,
pransus.

þhalfe Ettyñ; *Sennans* (A.).

E ante V.

tan Ev tro (Ewetro A.)³; *taxus*;
taxinus.

tan Ev stok; *taxum*.

†Evo⁴; *qui*, *virago*.

an Evyllc; *ubi* sekues.

Eveñ; *equus*, *co-*, *equalis*, *equabilis*,
par, *compar*, *parilis*.

to be Evyñ; *equipollere*, *equivallere*.

†Evyñ agayñ; *e contra*.

†to make Evyñ⁵; *congere*, *detula-*
rare, *equari*, *con-*, *co-*, *paricare*.

an Ebyn-hede; *equalitas*, *equanimi-*
tas, *equipollentia*, *equidientia*, *pa-*
ritas.

†Evyñ of voce; *equivocus*, *omni-*
mus.

¹ The origin of this word is doubtful. Ducange considers it to have the same root as *sein*, care, from Lat. *communi*, implying thoughtfulness, anxiety. Hieskes (Dissert. Epist. p. 8) derives it from Mæso-Gothic *sunja*, truth, as meaning a plea based on truth; see Ducange, s. vv. *sanare* and *sanis*. The words *assuare*, *essuare* in Early Eng. were used as signifying an excuse or impediment of any kind; thus in Cursor Mundi, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Morris, p. 139, l. 2266, 'That shend thing is withouten assuare.'

² *Essenta*, *excusatio causaria*, *ejuratio vadinum* propter impedimentum: *empielement de se présenter; excuse donc par un plaideur qui ne peut comparaitre*, Ducange. Jamieson gives 'Essonyie. An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law. Essonyier. One who legally offers an excuse for the absence of another.' O. Fr. *essuare*. 'Ther awayloth non assuare no excusacioun.' Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, p. 271. See also Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, i. 102.

³ This cannot but be a corruption of *heteroclitus* = *ἑτερόκλητος*, which exactly corresponds in meaning with the Latin *diversiclinium*. Cf. *Sete of Augellis* hereafter, which is rendered by *dindinus*, 'nomen *heteroclitum*' = *heteroclitum*, on account of its plural being *dindina*. Ducange gives '*Heteroclitum*, *Diversiclinium*: *licet ut plures chemias se reuniant*. *Diversiclinium*. Locus ubi diverse vie conjunguntur: *carrefour*.' See also Guteschadylle, below.

⁴ This word is inserted again in the MS. after Buerlastyngc.

⁵ This is illustrated by a passage in the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, ll. 631, 634, where we are told that when Eve was brought to Adam,

'Virago gaf he hir to nam;

þar for light seo virago,

Efor maked o þe man was seo.'

And similarly Lyndesay in his *Mourche* says—

'And Virago he callit hir than,

Quhillc is, Interpret, maid of man:

Quhillc Eva efterwart was na myt.'

E. E. T. Soc. ed. Hall, 1865, lsk. i. l. 775.

So also in the Chester Plays, p. 25—

'Therefore shee shall be called, I wisse Virago, nothing amisse,

For out of man taken shee is, And to man shee shall draw.'

Andrew Boorde in his *Breuiary of Health*, p. 242 says, 'when a woman was made of God she was named Virago because she dyd come of a man.' 'Virago. A woman of stout and manly carriage.' Cooper.

⁶ 'Chyngin. To waken evyn.' *Meddell*.

* *Evynsides*¹; *coetaneus*, *coeus*, *co-*
lectaneus, *equaneus*.

† *Euenly*; *Eque*, *equaliter*, *equanimi-*
ter (A.).

†to *wax Euen*; *vesperare*, *adues-*
perare (A.).

† *Euen sang*²; *vespera*, *pulsantur*
vesperi, *psalmi qui cantantur*
(A.).

†the *Euensterñ*; *uesperus*, *vesper* &
vesperugo, et *idem plantu dicitur*
venus (A.).

†p̄ *Euen tydo*; *Crepusculum*, *ves-*
perium, *vespera*, *vesper*; *ves-*
peritinus, *vesperta deu noctis*
(A.).

Euerlastyng; *eternus*, & *cetera*; *ubi*
u lastyng.

Euyrmare; *perpetuum*, *in eternum*,
& *cetera*; *ubi Alway* (A.).

† *Eury* (*Evoure* A.)³; *chur*; *chur-*
neus.

E ante X.

an *Exemple*; *exemplum*, *exemplar*,
exemplum est dictum vel factum
alicuius autentice persone mutaci-
one dignum, sed *exemplar est ad*
cuius similitudinem al fit simile,
idea, *parabola*, *para-diigma*.

to yif *Exampille*; *exemplificare*, *scan-*
dalizare.

to *Examyñ*; *examinare*, *cribare*, *ven-*
*tilare*⁴, *-tor*.

†an *Exemplar*; *exemplar*, *Exempla-*
rium (A.).

an *Examynacioñ*; *examinaciō*.

Examynd; *examinatus*, *cribatus*, *ven-*
tilatus.

an *Excusacioñ*; *excusacio*.

to *Excuse*; *excusare*, *disculpāre*.

Excusyd; *excusatus*.

†an *Execucioñ*; *execucio*.

†to *Execute*; *exequi*.

an *Executor*; *executor*, *-trix*.

to *Exile*; *relegare*, *proscilire*, &
cetera; *ubi to outlawe*.

an *Exile*; *exilium*, *acenda*.

†to *Expende*; *dispensare*, *dispendere*,
disponere, &c., *expulere*.

†an *Expense*; *impensa*, *expensa* vel
expense.

†to *Expo[w]ndo*; *commentari*, *com-*
minisci, *aperire*, *discutere*, *dis-*
serere, *edisserere*, *disserere*, *ex-*
cute, *explanare*, *exponere*, *inter-*
pretari.

an *Expow[n]dyng*; *commentum*,
edicio, *exposicio*, *interpretacio*;
interpretabilis.

an *Expownder*; *expositor*, *inter-*
pres.

an *Extorcioñ*; *distorcio ex iniuria*,
rapina, *seccio*.

to do *Extorcioñ*; *contorquere*, *de-*
co, *exigere*.

an *Extorcioner*; *exactor*, & *cetera de*
verbis predictis.

¹ * *Coetaneus*. Of evyn age. Medulla.

'And I swa wæs Crist god Goddess witt
A33 inn his Faderr herre,

All wiþ his Faderr efennali
Inn eke Godeanndnesse.'

Ornnulum, ll. 18603-6.

'Barat he wakenede of him þa 3et þa he was in heuene, for neh wið him euenhæd.' *Itali Meduland*, p. 41. Wyclif in his version of Galatians i. 14 has, 'And I profite in Jurye about many myn eune eadde [*eune chris P. coetaneus*, Vulg.] in my kyn,' and in 1 Peter v. 1, 'Therefore I, eune chris, [*consentor*] bisceþe the eldre men that han in 3ow, &c.' See also Daniel i. 10.

'Vespero. To evyn. Vespero est tempus circa horam meridiem et horam pulsandi.' Medulla. In the Myroure of our Lady, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Eilant, p. 12, *Vespero*, et *mano et meridio maritabo et annuncabo* is rendered 'by the morow, at pryue tyme, & at none, and at evensonge tyme, &c.'

'In Sir John Pastolfe's *Botre*, 1459, were 'lij knyves in a schethe, lastys of every, withe naylys gdt.' *Paston Letters*, l. 488.

⁴ MS. *dentulare*.

Capitulum 8^m F.

F ante A.

- a Faco; *facies, vultus*.
 † Fasyngis of lokis¹ (A.).
 A Facon²; *falso* (A.).
 † Facitt; *faciscia* (A.).
 to Fade; *ubi* to welowe.
 Fader; *genitor*.
 a Fader; *pater, paterculus, pater, genitor, propagator, abba grecz, abba; paternalis, paternus, patricus, patris, patris, participia*.
 to Fadyr; *genitare* (A.).
 a Faderles chylde; *pupillus, orphanus, orbis*.
 †a Fadirles childe hous; *orphantrophium*.
 a Fader slaer; *patricida*.
 †to Fage³; *Adulari, Assentari, Assenciare, Assentiri, blandiri, de-, blandificare, delinere, palpare*.
 a Fager; *Adulator, blanditor, blandicellus, blandus, palpo*.
 †a Fagyng; *blandicia, blandicella, blandicies, adulacio, adulatus, blandimentum, delinicio, delinimentum (delinimentum A.), oleum, ut in psalmo: oleum autem*

- peccatoris non inpinguet, & cetera*⁴.
 Fagyng; *blandus, blandulus, blandiciosus*.
 a Fagott; *fasciculus (maltolus A.), & cetera; ubi A byrdcū*.
 Fayno; *ubi mery*.
 Fare; *pulcher, decorus, speciosus, specialis, formosus, bellus, venustus, apicus, delectabilis; versus: Ad celi decora nos perduc, verga decora*.
Conspicius, conspicundus, blandus, decusatus, elegans, politus, ornatus, vultuosus.
 Fayrly⁵; *ornate, venuste, formose, & cetera*.
 †to make Fare; *colere, componere, ornare, ad-, ex-, comare, venustare, com-, de-, decusare, redimere, decorare, stellare*.
 a Fayrnes; *pulcritudo, decusatio, decor, eutropia, forma, species, specimen*.
 Fayro of speche; *effabilis, eloquens, facundus, lepidus*.
 a Fayer; *nundine, feria*.

¹ Halliwell gives 'Fasyngs. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c.' and Jamieson 'Fasyngs. The stringy parts of cloth, resembling the lint (see *caulic*) applied to a wound. *Fasyngs*. Roxburgh.' 'Cuma, fax.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'His fox and herde was fadit quhare he stude.' Gawin Douglas, *Lineadoz*, Bk. ii. p. 48, l. 13. A.S. *fean*, O. Icel. *far*, hair.

² See Fawcon.

³ 'To fage. *Adulari, fingere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'po pat most fagen and plesen fee soonest goon away and dayseuen fee' XII Chapitres of Richard, Heremite de Hampool, Camb. Univ. Libr. MS. FF. v. 30, leaf 144. Wyclif has in *Judges* xiv. 15, 'And whanne the seventhe day was nyȝ, thiȝeiden to the wyf of Sampson, *Fange* to thiȝe man, and meue hym, that he shewe to thee what hitokenoth the problem; where Purvey's version is, 'Glase thin horsebonde.' So again Wyclif says 'It is manere of ypocritis and of sophists to fage and to speke pleasantli to men but for yvel entent.' Wks. ed. Arnold. i. 44.

⁴ The reference is to Psalm cxli. 5. The word *oil* in the sense of flattery occurs, as far as I know, only in the phrase 'to bere up' or 'hold up oil'; thus in *Book of the B. de la*, iii. 186, we have 'for braggyng and for bestyng, and *beringe* upon oiles,' and in Goswar, iii. 172, where the false prophets tell Ahab to go and prosper—

'Anone they were of his accorde

To bere up oile, and alle the

Prophetes false mony mo

Athenes that, which he hath told.

See also *ibid.* p. 159, and Trevisa's Higden, iii. 447: 'Alsauncien gan to lase and make him e if more werpy þan his feler, and a greet deel of hem þat were at þe feste *hable up þe kynges oyl*.' [*magna contrivanciam parte assentiente*] Compare the modern phrase 'to butter a person up,' and Psalm lv. 21, and Proverbs v. 3. See *New and Quene's*, 6th Ser. i. 203.

⁵ MS. *Fayrly*.

a Fayro apeche: *effiditas, elo-*
quencia, fecundia, lepor, lepor;
veritas;

¶ *Rure fugo lepores, in verbis*
quero lepores;
Nam lepus est animal, lepor est
fecundia famli.

†to here fro Fayera; *denunderare.*

a Faythe; *fides.*

a Faythe breker; *falefragus.*

Faythfully; *fiducialiter.*

to Faldo; *placere, in-, com-, plectere,*
enluere, con-, rugare.

To vnfalde; *explicare, extendere,*
deuoluere, & cetera; ubi to shewe.

a Falde; *caula, onile.*

A Falde of clothe; *plia (A.).*

*a Faldyng¹; *Amphibalus.*

a Faldyng; *placere, flectere, conuo-*
lucio, & cetera de verbis.

†au vn Foldyng; *explicio, deuolucio,*
& cetera.

†a Faylo; *defectus, defecio.*

to Faylo; *deficere, falsicare.*

Falgho² (Falowe A.); *terra sacion-*
alis, seminalis, nouale, noualis.

to Falowe (A.).

a Falle; *lapsus, casus.*

*pe Falland Buylle³; *epilecia, co-*

micias vel comicialis, morbus ca-
ducus, nora, ger-nora, epilecia;
epilecticus qui patitur illam in-
fermitatem.

to Falle; *cadere, concidere, oc-, do-*
ruere, cor-, labi, procidere, ruin-
are; versus:

¶ *Occido dum labor, occido dum*
gladiolor.

†to Falle ba-twne (to Faylle be-
tweyne A.); *intercedere cerum*
ci.

†to Falle in; *incidere, irruere, in-*
griere.

†lyke to Falle; *ruinosus, vt, domus*
est ruinosa.

†Fallyng; *caducus, cadatendus,*
cadens, deciduus, occiduus.

†a Fallyng; *ruina.*

False; *falsus, fallax, mendax, fal-*
sificus, falsarius, deceptorius,
dolosus, subtilus, sediciosus, frau-
dulentus, callidus, versutus, as-
tutus, versipellis, infidus, per-
altriplex, fallax, omnis generis,
in verbis est maleficus, raser,
pseudolus, pseudo.

†a False Accusere; *calumpniator,*
-trix.

¹ Amongst the commodities of Ireland mentioned in the Libel of English Policy, Wright's Political Poems, ii. 186, we find—'Irish wollen, lynn cloth, faldyngs.'

Trevise in his trans. of Hagen says of the Irish that they wear 'blak faldynges instede of mantels and of clokes [i.e. palliarum phalangis nigris utitur].' Vol. i. p. 353. 'Also I gyff to Alice Legh my daughter my chamlet kyrtill and my welsted kyrtill, my best typett, my faldyng, &c.' Will of Margaret Starkey, 1526, Chetham Soc. vol. xxvii. p. 13. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, 1534, has 'washe your shepe there-with, with a sponge or a peece of an olde mantell, or of faldyngs, or such a softe cloth or wall,' fo. B^o.

² 'Fough-lund, fallow land.' Kennett, MS. LAES. 1032. See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, B. D. Soc. In *Harleok*, ed. Skeat, 2509, Godard, when sentenced to death, is bound and drawn

'un-to þe galwes,
Neuth bi þe gate, but over þe falow.'

³ In the account of the death of Herod given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 678, l. 11831, we are told that 'þu falland wyl þe had,' where the Cotton and Gottingen MSS. read 'þu falland gate.' 'Falland ead ich cleopie becomes sienesse.' *Angren Rode*, p. 176. 'Apoplexia, the falling evil.' R. Percyall, Spanish Diet. 1591. 'Epilecia. The falling evil.' Metaph. See Andrew Boorde's 'dyete for them the whiche haue any of the kyndes of the falling sickness,' in his 'Dyetary,' ed. Furnivall, p. 294. The same author says (*ibid.* p. 127) that 'the foule sayll, whyche is the falling sickness' is the common oath of Scotchmen. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 13, says that quail 'enelle with men are subject to the falling sickness.' 'The falling ill. Continens morbus, morbus caducus.' Withula. 'Epilecia, vel caduca, vel luvatio, vel convulsus, brace-cadu, fylle-scoe.' Albrici's Glossa, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19.

a Falsed (Falsheo A.); <i>falsitas</i> , <i>fraus arte sit</i> , <i>fraudulencia</i> , <i>delus</i> , <i>delositas</i> , <i>ucus</i> , <i>fallacia</i> , <i>decepio</i> , <i>astus</i> , <i>meander</i> , <i>trica</i> , <i>prestigium</i> , <i>verbum</i> , <i>pellacia</i> , <i>pellicio</i> , <i>ver-</i> <i>sucia</i> .	†Famus; <i>famosus</i> .
†a Falso sayer; <i>falsidicus</i> .	*a Fañ ¹ ; <i>capisterium</i> , <i>pala</i> , <i>vanus</i> , <i>ventilabrum</i> .
to do Falsely; <i>falsificare</i> , <i>falsare</i> , <i>fallere</i> , <i>falsitare</i> .	†to Fañ; <i>ventilare</i> .
Falsely; <i>fraudulenter</i> , <i>deceose</i> , <i>decep-</i> <i>tiose</i> , & cetera.	†to Fando (Faynde A.) ⁴ ; <i>conari</i> , <i>utii</i> , <i>em-</i> , & cetera; vbi to be abowtowne.
†to Fame ¹ ; <i>famare</i> .	*a Fayne of a schipe ⁶ ; <i>cheruchus</i> , & cetera; vbi A wader coke.
a Fame; <i>fama</i> (nomen A.).	*a Fanon ⁷ ; <i>fanula</i> , <i>manipulus</i> .
Fame ² ; <i>spuma</i> ; <i>spumous</i> (A.).	a Fantasy; <i>fantasia</i> , <i>fantasma</i> , <i>fasma</i> , <i>lunar</i> , <i>falmos</i> grece; <i>fantasticus</i> .
	A Funtum ⁷ ; <i>fantasma</i> (A.).

¹ 'Famo. To flaynyn.' Medulla. The compound verb to *defame* is now used. 'Fama. The noyse or brute of a thyng.' Cooper. In the Complaint of the Poughman, jr. in Wright's Political Poems, i. 313. we are told, that

'If a man be falsely *famed*,
And wol make purgacioun,

Than wolle the officers be agrained,
And assigne him fro toun to toun.'

*False and fekyde was that wyghte
And so also, 'Help me this tyde, Ageyn this pepyl that me doth *fame*.' Cov. Myst. p. 139.
See also S. Juyr of Lowe Degre, l. 391. 'Disfa no. To mislese.' Medulla.

² A. S. *fām*, Ger. *fam*, *fam*, froth.

³ 'Capisterium. A flane. Ventilabrum. A wyndyl or a fan.' Medulla. A. S. *fana*.
'Ventile. To wyndlyn or sperslyn.' Medulla. See also to Wyndowe, below.

⁴ Hampole tells us that devils surround a dying man and

'fand and fande at his last endyng

Hym in-to wanhope for to tryng.'

A. S. *fandian*.

Pricke of Conscience, 1128.

⁵ 'Cheruchus. A top off a mast or a Veyne.' Medulla. In the Romance of Sir Eglamour, ed. Halliwell, 1192, where a ship forms part of a coat of arms, we read—

'Hys mast of sylver and of golde,

And of red gold was hys face,

The chylle was but of oon nyght olde,

Hys gabulle and hys ropys everechone

And evyr in paynte to dye:

Was portrayed verely.'

*Upon his first heed, in his helmet crest,

There stole a *fane* of the silke so fyne.'

Hawes, *Pastyme of Pleasure*, xxxiii. 8.

'Cheruchus. The fane of the mast or of a vayle (? ayle), *quia secundum tentum movetur*.
Oritus Vocab. 'Fane of a steeple, *utroque*, *vanere*.' Falsgrave.

⁶ '1566. Wintertoun . . . one old vestment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *fanned*
. . . Wrought in the Isle of Arhelme . . . one amis, one albe, a slate, a bell, a *fanell*,
a corporax.' Lincolnshire Ch. Goods, pp. 164, 169. *Manipulus: *quidam vocis acer-*
dotalis.' Medulla. In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, p. 59. l. 1917, we read—

'3 if he woulde stole or *fanen*,

Passo forth wythowten turne.'

When þou art in þe canon,

See also the Lay Folks Mass-Book, pp. 167-8, where it is spelt *phenon*. In the *Paralle of Factions*, 1535, pt. ii. ch. viii. sign. L.ii. the author writing of the Indians says, that 'for thei sette much by beautie, thei cary aboute with them *phen* the to defende them from the enemye,' where the meaning seems to be a 'kerchief.' See DuCange s. v. *Fano*. Francis Merley in his Will dated 1549, bequeathed 'to the reparacion of and annoucement of the quere of Saynt Katryne in Molyng church vj' vij^d, with a vestment of blakke chamdett, albe, stole, and *fanell* thereto belongyng.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c., Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi. p. 21.

⁷ 'Worlische riches, how-awa þai come, I ball night elles but fith and *fantorie*.'

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1197.

Wyclif renders Psalms cxviii. 37 by 'turn nūn eghen þæt þai *fantome* [*imitatio*] nose.'

'Hit nis but *fontum* and feiri.' Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, p. 134. In the Wyclifite version of St. Mark vi. 49, the disciples seeing our Lord walking

a Fardell¹; *invalerum*.
 ta Farnthykylle²; *lentulus, lentigo, lentus, senex*.
 †Farnthykyde; *lentiginosus*.
 to Farce³; *farvere, ia-, re, con-, enf-, dif-, constipare, replere, furtare, re-, con-, farcinare, re-, dif-furtare, id-*.
 a Farcege; *farciens, farcimentum*.
 a Farte; *bandum, lauba, pediculus, trulla*.
 to Farto; *pedere, con-, turpiter sonare, oppellere, id est contra pedere*.
 to Farte wels; *valere, vale, valere*.
 to Faste; *invenire, abstinere*.
 a Faste; *ieiunium, abstinentia*.
 Faste; *firmus, & cetera; ubi schyr*.

a Fastnes; *firmus, securitas, constantia, stabilitas*.
 *Fastyngange (Fastynggayng A.)⁴; *carnivarium*.
 *a Fatte⁵; *cupi, cupula, cunet, cunula*.
 ta Fattmaker; *cuparius*.
 Fatte; *pinguis, arvensis, luscus, crassus, crassatus, crassulentus, obesus, ex-pinatus*.
 †to make Fatte; *crassare, con-, de-, id est valde crassare, imp[er]are, impinguare, inescere, lardare, saginare*.
 †to be Fatte; *crassare, crescere, crassari, pinguiacere, in-, gliscere, pinguer, in-, pingui fieri*.

in the sea 'go' when him for to be a *fantum*.' 'Forsepe it is but *fantome* [at 30 forestelle.] *William of Palerne*, 2315. See also Gower, iii. 172. '*Pantasma*, a ghost, a hag, a robin good-fellow, a halgoblin, a sprite, a iude, the riding hagge or mare.' Florio.

'A fardell, or packe that a man beareth with him in the way, stuffe or carriage, *carcina*. A little fagot, or fardell, *fasciculus*.' Baret. 'A fardel, *Sarcina*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Who would *fardels* beart?' Hamlet iii. 1. Low Lat. *fardellus*.

'In the Thornton MS. leaf 285, is a receipt 'to do awaye *ferulike*.' Chaucer in the Knight's Tale, 1211, in describing 'the grete Emetreus, the Kyng of Ynde,' says there were

A fewe *ferules* in his face y-sprent,

Betwixen yelwe and blake sande ly ment.'

'*Farntheltes*, freckles.' Teur to the Caves, H. Dial. Soc. O. Icel. *fehna*, A. S. *fehna*.
 'Lentigo, Plin. A specke or pimple, redde or wanne, appearing in the face or other part.' Cooper. '*Neuna macula que nascitur, Anglice*, a wite. '*Lentioda*. A freckyn. '*Lentiginosus*. Freckeny or spotty.' Medulla. Turner in his Herald, 1551, p. 169, says: 'Roacet healthe al the fautes in the face layd to with hony, and it taketh away freckles or *fayrtylls* with vinegar.' See also Farnthykylle, below.

'To farce, to stuffe or porre in, *difficere*.' Baret.

'Of alle þo thynges þou make *farture*, And *fart* þo skyn, and perboyle hit wile.'

Liber Cure Curorum, ed. Morris, p. 26.

'The form *Fastyngang* occurs several times in the Paston Letters, thus—'As for the obligeyon that ye shuld have of the parson of Cressyngham, he seith he can never at Cressyngham syth he spake with you, and that he be-heste it you not till *Fastyngang*.' i. 194, ed. Gairdner. See also i. 110, 378, ii. 70, 83 and 311. 'Thomas Grenewest in wiff . . . bath occupied some xxix. yere, unto *fastyngang*, the xx yere of the king.' Howard Household Booke, 1481-90, p. 117. 'Vpon the xix day thirde, being *fastyngang*, at tha houre after none, George lord Seytoun come to the castell of Edinburgh.' Diurnal of Occurrents, 1513-1575. Bannatyne Club, 1833, p. 259.

'And on the *Fastyngang* cupa ryels

To the castell that tuk their way.'

In the beginning of the nyght,

Barbour's *Bruce*, Bk. x. l. 372.

See also the Ordinances of the 'Gill of St. James. Leun,' pr. in Mr. Tomlin Smith's *English Words*, p. 69, where it is appointed that four general meetings are to be held in each year, the third of which is fixed for 'ye Souneday next after *Fastyngang*.' Langley mentions Fastyngam-Tuesday. '*Fasten-on* or *can*, Shrove Tuesday.' Ray's Glossary. '*Seuonadina*. The Sunday before Fastyngang. *Quingungayna*, The Sunday on Fastyngang.' Medulla.

'A fat or a vat. *Orcati*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Cupa*, A ceppe or a flit.' Medulla. 'A fat. *Fas*.' Withals. 'Fatte, a vessel, *quene*. Fatte to dye in, *conere a fontine*.' Palgrave. 'Whenne thou haste fyllyd up thy hode here hit overe into a *fat*, and lett hit stand ij.

a Fattnes; *arvina, arvinula, crassitas, crassitudo, crassities, sagina, saginula, pinguedo.*

a Fawcoñ¹; *herodius, fuleo.*

a Falconer; *falconarius.*

to Fauor; *favere, Aquiescere, Aspirare.*

†a Fauorer; *favtor, duplicarius, qui fauet utrique parti.*

†Fauorabylle, or fauerynge; *fauns, fautorius.*

a Fauour; *faueor, aura, gratia.*

†a Fawne; *hinnulus.*

†a Fawchoñ²; *rumphca, framea, spatiz, spatula.*

†Fawthistelle³; *labrum veneris.*

F ante E.

Feylles; *inbecillus; ubi wayke.*

to make Feylles (to Feylles A.); *Attenuare, debilitare, infirmare, diluere, effeminare, enervare, curare, & cetera; ubi to make wayke.*

a Febyllnes; *dehilatus, inbecillitas, & cetera; ubi wayknes.*

Febylly; *debeliter, inbecilliter, & cetera.*

Fedd; *pastus, cibatus.*

to Fede (Feydo A.); *cilare, curare, passere, de-; versus:*

¶hec tria signat curo, melior, volo, pascō.

a Fedyr; *penna, pluma, plumella.*

†to Fedyr; *pennare, plumare.*

†to vi Fedyr; *capannare, caplumare.*

†a Fedyr bed; *plurium, plumale, lectus plumalis.*

†Fedyrlos or with owtyñ feders; *inplumis.*

†to be Fedyrde; *plumere.*

†Fedrid or full of fedyr; *plumosus.*

a Fee⁴; *feodum.*

to Fee (Feeffe A.)⁵; *effuffare.*

a Fefinent; *seffamentum.*

days or iij.' *Porkington MS. in Wright's Carols and Songs, Percy Soc. p. 87. 'Upon that rocke þer was an eghe þat was alway droppande dropes of water, and þe nothe it þer was a fatte that ressayfed alle the dropes.' De Deguilleville's Pilgrimage, John's Coll. MS. leaf 111b2. 'Quyl I fete sum quat fat, Þou be fyr hete.' Allit. Poems, B. 627.*

'I schal fete you a fatte þour fette for to wasche.' Ibid. 801.

'Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor and a wel fybble ut.' Agaynste of Inuirt, p. 231. See also St. Marharte, p. 18, St. Juliana, p. 31, &c.

'Herodius. A gersalson.' M-dulla. 'Herodius. Ardeola. heron.' Duenge. The Medulla further describes it as a bird 'que vincit aquilam.'

'Made the glaucen to floter and flusche flor anger.' Wright's Political Poems, i. 389

'Thus foulyd this finkyn on fylis alowte.' Ibid. i. 388.

'Falcon, a woud knife or sword.' Baret. 'Hecspata. A' fawchon.' Wright's Vocab. p. 195. 'Gye hath hym a stroke righte With lys fawchon at a draughte.'

MS Cantab. ff. ii. 38, leaf 157.

'According to Lyte, Doctores, p. 522, this is the 'Card thistel or Teasel' (Dipsacus fullonum), which he says is called 'in Latine Dipsacus and Labrum Veneris' and in Englishe Fullers Teasel, Cardio Thistell, and Venus bath or Bason.' He adds that the root 'boyled in wine and afterwarde pounde untill it come to the substance or thickness of an ointment, healeth the chappes, riftes, and fistulas of the fundament. But to preserve this ointment, ye must keepe it in a boxe of copper. The small wormes that are founde within the knoppes or heades of Teaselles, do cure and heale the Quartayne ague, to be worne or tyed about the necke or arme.' Farthistelle would be Fisk þistal (coloured thistle) in A. Saxon, but the word does not appear in Bosworth.

⁴ See Duange, s.v. Feodum.

⁵ Fefinent signifies donationem feudi, any gift or grant of any honours, castles, manors, messuages, lands, or other corporeal or immovable things of like nature, to another in fee; that is, to him and his heirs for ever.' Blount's Law Dictionary.

'Thanne Symonye and Cyuile ston len forth bottle,

And vnfoldeþ þe fefenit, þat faie hath ymakel.' P Plowman, B ii 72.

'Faueþ with his Eke l speche fegith bi this chartre To luspynnes in pryde, &c.' Ibid. l 73.

'In casen of this in? maner len tho that þen fegit in othere menys landes.' Paschall's Repressor, ed. Rabinow, p. 378. 'Whanne the said feggers and executours expresseli or priued . . . graunten and consenten as bi couenant, &c.' Ibid. p. 399.

to Feghte; *pugnare*, & cetera; ubi
to feghte.

†a Feehouse¹; *bostar*, -aris, madio
producto.

to Feyno; *commentari*, *comminisci*,
confingere, *fingere*, *dis-*, *dissimi-*
lare est *fin* per *o* se *nescire*, *simulare*
est cum quis non vult facere quod
facit.

Feyned; *fictus*, *ficticius*.

a Feynere; *commentator*, *fictor*, *simu-*
lator.

a Feynyngo; *faccio*, *ficcio*, *figmen-*
tum, *figmen*, *commentum*.

Feynynge; *ficticiosus*, *fuciosus*.

a Felay (Felowe A.)²; *consors* in
premio, *comes* in *via*, *sodalis* in
mensa, *collega* in *officio*, *socius*
in *labore* vel *pocius* in *periculo*,
complee, *socius* in *malo*; ver-
sus:

¶ *Est consors, sociusque, comes,*
collega, sodalis.

Dat sors consortem, comitem
via, mensa sodalem,

Missio collegam, socium labor
efficit idem.

Est complee³, socius-hic bonus,
ille malus.

a Feldo; *campus*, *Agellus*, *Ager*, &
cetera; versus:

¶ *Campus, Agellus, Ager, rus,*
ortus & ortulus, Aruum.

Aruum, campus, Ager, rus sic
diversificantur:

Mensibus est Aruum tectum cum
flore vel herba,

Dum scribitur sit Ager, & semen
conditur illo;

Campus dicatur cum fructibus
expoliatur.

Incultum rus est veluti sunt
pusculi silus.

territorium; frugifer, Arualis,
campester, ruralis.

a Felefare (Feldfare A.)⁴; *ruriscus*,
campester.

†to Feelo⁵; *Abcondere*, & cetera;
ubi to hyde.

to Fele⁶; *scatire*, *pre-*, *re-*.

¹ A. S. *feoh*. O. Icel. *fé*, cattle. 'Bostar. An oxen stall.' Medulla. 'Gaf hym lande and aghte and fe!' *Genesis & Exodus*, 783. See also Orestalle, below.

² O. Icel. *felagi*. 'With patriarks and prophets in Paradise to be felawes.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 12. In the Story of the Three Cocks, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 175, we read—'After that, the second cokke songe, the lady said to her maide, "what syngeth this cokke!" "this cokke seith, my felaw for his soth saw, hath lost his lyf, and lieth full lawe."'

³ MS. *complexus*.

⁴ William of Palerne, we are told, used to come home

'Ycharge I wif conyng & Lare, Wif fesauns and *feldfare*, & oþer foules grette.' l. 182. See also *Roman of the Rose*, 5510, and the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 160, l. 3, and Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 17. A. S. *feolufar*, *feolafar*. 'Feldfare or thrush, *turdus*.' Barret. Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 364, mentions 'the thrus'il olde, the frosty *feldfare*,' an epithet which he gives to the bird from its only appearing in this country in the winter. The true fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*, is, however, a rare visitor in England, the name being commonly given to the Mistle-thrush, *turdus circiorus*, also known as the felt-thrush. 'Go, fare wel *feldfare*.' *Roman of the Rose*, 553. 'Hic *campester*, *feldfare*.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 189. 'Hic *ruriscus*, a fieldfare: *hec campester*, a fieldfare.' *ibid.* p. 221.

⁵ The author of the Early Eng. Metrical Homilies, 14th cent., tells us that

'His [Christ's] godhed in fleis was *felid* The fend, that telid our fadir Adam.'

As lok in loit, quare therw he telid

Ed. Small, p. 12, l. 26.

In the account of his dream in *Monte Arthure* Arthur says—

'Thurgh that forste I fode, there floures were Loghe,

For to *fele* me for ferdle of tha foule thynges.' ed. Prock, 3236.

'To *feal*, to hide.' Kersey. 'To *feule*, *velare*, *abcondere*.' Manip. *Vocab.* A. S. *feclan*, O. Icel. *fidr*. cf. Lat. *velare*.

⁶ To *feel* originally meant to perceive by the senses, not necessarily that of touch. Thus Chaucer says, 'When he [the panthere] awaketh, he gryneth oute of his mouth so swete a

Feylabylle; *sensibilis* i.e. qui sentit
& quod sentitur (A.).

a Felischippo¹; *consorcium, societas*, & cetera; ubi a company.

†to Felischippe; *sociare, As-, con-,*
maritare.

a Felle for myco²; *muscipula, decipula.*

†A Felle³; A mowntane, A hylle,
Alle is one, *Alpis*, & cetera; ubi
Montane (A.).

to Felle; *incidere, succidere.*

a Fellar; *successor.*

*Felle⁴; *Acer, Acerbus, asper, atrox,*
austerus, austeris, barbarus, barbaricus,
bestius, bestiaris, crudus, crudelis,
dirus, offensus, ferax, ferus, furax,
immitis, impius, improbus, indomitus,
inhumanus, iniquus, molestus, pro-

terus, rigidus, senu, scernus,
trux, truculentus, tirannus, toruus,
violentus; unde versus:

**Crudus, crudelis, austerus &*
improbus, Atrox,

Est ferus, atque ferax, violentus,
Acerbus & Acer:

Impius, invidis, senusque, molestus,
iniquus:

Asper, inhumanusque tirannus,
sine proterius.

Torvus & indomitus, hijs iungitur
atque reuerus.

Predictis dirus sociabitur, &
truculentus.

*to be Felle; *barbarizare, crudere,*
crudescere, offensus, insanire, in-
lescere, furere, sentire, cau-, dis-, de-
to make Felle; *ferare.*

*Felly; *Aceriter, Atrosciter, crudeliter.*

savour and smelle, that anon the bestes that felle it seeke hyu.' *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii. ch. vi. p. 75. See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 313. In the *Early Eng. Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, D. 107, our Lord is represented as saying—

'Cortez þyse ilk raukes I at me reuoyd I hadde

& denounced me, noht now at þis tyme.

'We saie comenly in English that we feel a man's mind when we understand his intent or meaning and contrariwise when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived we do comenly say "I cannot feel his mind," or "I have no manner feeling in the matter."' Udall, Trans. of *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, ed. 1878, p. 128.

¹ 'Felaschepe' occurs frequently in the Paston Letters both in the ordinary meaning of company, companionship, and also in the sense of a body of men: thus in vol. i. p. 83, we find both meanings in the same paragraph. 'Perry fole in felaschepe with Wilyam Housard at Querles, and told him, &c. . . . And Mariyth and his felaschep had vnoche grette langage, &c.' Again, p. 185, we read, 'Her was an evyll rewlyd felaschep yesterday at the schute, and fend ryth fowle with the Under Scheryff, &c.' Chaucer, Tale of Malbeus has—'make no felaschipe with thine olde ennyas.' See also Pricke of Conscience, 4400. 'She said, "Ye go ofte sithe in diuise felaschipe, happily ye myght lese the Ryng, and it were grette pite to lese such a precious Iewell, therefore, my good sir, take in the Ryng, and I shall kepe it as my lyf." ' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 181. 'Antenor . . . fleunce with his felasche whi, þe (cum suis profugus).' Higden, Hist. MS. trans. Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 272. See also *Ancient Rites*, p. 160, and *Sir Perceval*, l. 5513.

² 'Pacida i.e. muscipula. A muscalle. Decipula. A trappe or a pynale.' *Motifolia*. A. S. *mus-falle*. See also *Mowsafelle*, below. *Muscipula* is glossed by 'a musc-stoocke' by J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 132, and by *ratiere*, that is *ratiere*, by Neckham.

³ In the *Anture of Arthur*, ed. Robson (Camden Society), i. 8, we find Arthur described as hunt'ng 'by firmesotes, by freythys and felle'; and in the *Morte Arthure*, 2489—

'Thow wolle founde to the felle, and forraye the mountes.'

See also *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, 1149. 'Fellish, montanus.' Manip. Vocab. O. lect. *fall*, A. S. *fel*.

* 'Ther wys, I wis, no serpent so cruel. As woman is, when she hath caught on wire.' When men trode coldst til, we had so fel, Chaucer, *Simpson's* Tale, 1051.

* 'The fellist folke. Been last brought into the church.' That ever Antierist found, Jacke Upland in Wright's *P. Ritsel Poems*, ii. 17.

* *Felische ylauste, and hupid thall ylle* *Ibid.* i. 389.

*a Fellness; *Atrocitas, acerbitas, Asperitas, Acritas, Austeritas, barbaritas, crudelitas, crudilitas, rigor, saucia, saucities.*

a Felony; *facinus, flagicium; facinorosus, flagicius participia, felonía, scelus, scelestus est scelerum cogitator, sceleratus qui facit scelus, scelerosus qui scelus patitur; & sic alter cogitat, alter agit, & alter patitur.*

to Felow lande; *hærectare.*

*þ Felon¹; *Anthrax, carbunculus.*

to Feno; *ungere, & cetera; ubi to feyne.*

*Fenelle or fenkelle²; *feniculum, maracrum (cuius semen A.).*

þa Fenix, -cis (Fenix A.); *melio correpto, Auis unica in Arabia.*

*a Fen; *pallas, & cetera; ubi a maras (marres A.).*

tt to be Ferde; *obrigere; (ubi dredfulle A.).*

tvn Ferde; *ubi hardy (A.).*

ta Feret³; *furo, furectus.*

ta Fery man; *transfretator, remex.*

a Ferme⁴; *firma.*

Ferm; *firmus, Ratus.*

a Fermer; *firmarius qui dat firmam.*

ta Fermerer; *infirmarius.*

a Fermory⁵; *infirmarium, infirmatorium, misocemium, valitudinarium.*

¹ Figgas sodden (bruised) and laid to, drives awaie hardnesse: they softien swellings behind the eares, and other angrie swellings called *Pellous* or *Cattis haires*. Barret. '*Anthrax carbunculus lapis*, or a ffelon.' Melulla. '*Kiles, felmes, and postymes*' MS. Ashmol. 41, leaf 37. '*Paranceler*, a felon, whitlaw.' Catgrave. '*Hec anthrax*, a felon bleyn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 267. '*Felon*, a sore, *entraey*.' Palgrave. '*Cattis hære*, otherwise called a felon *Paranculus*.' Hulst. Turner in his *Hechal*, 1551. ff. 64, says: *Crosses . . . drieth furth angri bytes and other sores such as one is called Cattis hære*' and Lyte, DuRoiens, p. 747, says that 'the leaves and fruite of miscelts . . . cure the *felons* or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers.'

² Compare Hundo fenkylle.

³ In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Society, ed. Furnivall), p. 45, it was directed that there should be attached to the Court 'a *ferretor*, who shal have ij *ferretes* and a boy to help him to take conies when he shal be so charged bi the steward or thresorer. He shal take for his owne wages ij^d a day: for his boy j^d ab; and for the pature [food, &c.] of the *ferretes* j^d; & one robe yere in cloth, or a marko in money; & iij^s viij^d by the yere for shoes.'

⁴ A. S. *feorn*, what goes to the support of life; *feornian*, to supply with food, entertain. The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the Saxon Chron. A.D. 775, mentions land let by the abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorne*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in Domesday Book:—"Reddet *firmam* trium noctium: i. e. 100 lib." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alter*, or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A. S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme*, a farm, or anything held in farm, a lease. Wedgwood, s. v. Farm. See also Liber Customarum, Gloss. s. v. *Firma*. In the Paston Letters, iii. 431, in a letter from Margaret Paston to her husband, we have the word *ferme* used in its two meanings of *rent paid*, and *land rented*. She writes—'I have you to wit that Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calceste . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and huskyd lam rents and *ferme* . . . "Sir," quod Rysyng, "I take the *ferme* of my master," &c.' So in vol. i. p. 181, we find mentioned 'lands at Bayton wache Cheseham had in his *ferme* for v. mark'. See also Morte Arthure, ll. 425, 1005. Chaucer, in the *Chron. of England*, p. 281, ch. 242, 6095: 'Iij knyghtes holden taken england to *feorne* of the kynge.'

⁵ In William De Degualville's Pilgrimage of the Lay of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 275, we read, 'Hærfere hath Grawelign maad ne *enfermerie* of this place,' that is superintendent of the infirmary. See also l. 32 of the same page, and p. 193. In the Abbey of

† Ferne (oke Ferne A.); *polipodium*, & cetera; *ubi* braknū.

† Ferntykyllē¹; *cesia*; *cesius* participium; *lentigo*, *lenticula*, *nevus*, *nebulus diminutivum*.

† Ferntykyldē; *lentiginosus*, *lenticulosus*, *neuosus*, *cesius*.

Ferre; *eminus*, *procul*, *longe* (*longinquus*, *remotus* A.), & cetera; *ubi* o ferre (oferre A.).

Ferre a-boute; *multum distans a via regia*.

a Ferthyngē²; *quadrans*.

*a Fesando³; *fasianus*, *ornix*.

a Fescian⁴; *phiscus*, & cetera; *ubi* a fescian.

a Festo; *convivium*.

*a Festo of holy kyrk; *festum*, *religionis est*, *festulum*, *festivitas*,

celebritas, *solemnitas*; (*festivus*, *festivus* A.).

to make Festo; *festare*, *festinare*.

to Festo; *convivare* & *convivari*.

a Fest house; *convivarium*, *convivarium*.

to Fest⁵; *Alligare*, *Ancorare*, *Annectere*, *sejere*, *con-*, *in-*, *per-*, *suf-*, *fibulare*, *con-*, *firmare*, *ligare*, *nectere*.

†a Festylle⁶; *firmatorium*.

a Festyngē; *firmatura*, *fixura*, *ligatura*.

† Festivalle; *celeber*, *celebs*, *festalis*, *festivus*, *festus*, *festivus*, *solemnis*.

† Festyuall; *festive*, *solemniter*, & cetera.

†a Fester; *cicatrix*, *cicatricula*, *fistula*.

the Holy Ghost, pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. (E. E. Text Soc. ed. Parry), p. 50, l. 19, we read—'Newfulnes salle make the *fermyng*. Detecsiue salle make the cellere, &c. See also the Myraours of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 30 and Introd. p. xxviii. 'A *fermyng*: *convivinarium*.' Withals. 'Cum lesit, quod scho. to the *fermyng*, for þow erte nougt welles here.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb., leaf 134. 'The monke anone ryghte wente into the *fermyng* and there dyed anone.' Caxton, *Chronicles of England*, ed. 1520, p. 87.

¹ See Farntikille, above.

² A. S. *ferthing*, the fourth part of a coin, not necessarily of a penny. Thus we read,

'This yere the kyng . . . made a newe quyne as the nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferthyng*-nobylle.' Grey Friars' Chronicle, Camden Soc. Caxton in his *Chron. of England*, 1480, p. 231, ch. 225, mentions 'the floreyne that was callid the noble pris of vj shyllinges viij pēns of sterlinges, and the halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pēns, and the *ferthing* of value of ii pēns.' So also in Liber Albus, p. 574, there is an order of the King that 'Moneta auri, videlicet Noble, Demi Noble et *Ferthing* currant.' Chaucer, Prologue, 134, uses the word in the sense of a very small portion:—

'In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* yene. Of grece when sche drunken hadde hire draughte.'

³ See directions for carving a *fermynde* in the Rabers Book, p. 27. 'Fawcons and *fermynde* of fawche he was.' Morte Arture, 925. From a passage in the Liber Custumarum, Rolls Series, ed. Riley, p. 82, it would seem that the pheasant was common in England as early as the beginning of the reign of Edward I.; a point on which Mr. Way seems to imply a doubt in his note. A still earlier reference to pheasants (as eaten in this country probably) will be found in the satirical piece, *Gelyas de quodam Abbate*, in Wright's Latin Poems of Walter Mapes (Camden Society), Introd. p. xlii. 'The *fermynde*, skornere of the cok by nyghte.' Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 257.

⁴ In Lancelot's Hist. of the Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, xxxvi. 3, we are told that 'Ypoeras was the worthiest *fermynde* that was ever accompted in any plas,' and again, l. 72, he is termed 'the worthyest *fermynde* vengeance.' See also *Agende of Dowry*, p. 172.

⁵ In Havelok, l. 82, we find 'in fetores ful faste *feten*;' and again, l. 144.

'In harde bonles, nieth and day, He was so faste wit yuel *fest*.'

See also Hamp. le. P. of Cosmothenes, 1907, 1909, and 5295.

'Al his chathes fra him þai kest,

And tilke a peler *fest* him *fest*.'

And scouges kene þai ordred þare,

To bete upon his body bare.'

A. S. *fastan*

⁶ *Firmatorium*: illud cum quo aliqui firmantur. Medulla. Compare Dalke, above.

MS. Harl. 496, leaf 76.

a Fettyr¹; *baia*, *compes*, *neraus*,
pelica, *manica est manuum*;
versus:

¶ *Compes sit furis, sed equorum*
alica nemellam,
Boinque colla ligat, sed manus
est manica.

to Fettyr; *compedire*.

Fettyrd; *compeditus*.

pe Fescris; *filaris*, *fibricula*, *tipus*.

Feverfew; *febrifuga*, *herba est*.

pe Feverquartayn¹; *quartana*;
quartanus.

† Feveroro¹; *februarius*.

a Fewler (or Fowler A.); *uncus*,
Aucupator, *Auicularius*, *Aucu-*
piscus.

to Fewlo; *Aucupari*.

A Fewylle¹; *ibi hyrde* (A.).

a Fewlynge; *Aucupacio*, *Aucupatus*.

Fewo; *paucus*, *rarus*.

† to La Fewo; *rurere*.

† to wex Fewo; *rurescere*.

a Fownes; *paucitas*, *paucedo*, *rari-*
tas.

F ante I.

a Fialle¹; *Ampulla*, *fioha*.

† a Fiche¹; *orobus*, *vicia*; (*Versus*:
Hoc vicium crimen, set vicia die
fore semen A.).

a Fidyll¹; *vidula*, *vidella*, *viella*.

A Fidiller; *fidulista*, *vidulista* (A.).

to Fidylle; *vidulare*, *viellaro*.

† a Fidylle stik; *Arculus*.

† a dry Figo; *ficus*, -i, *ficus*, -us, *ficu-*
lus; *ficetam*, *ficulneum est locus*
ubi crescent ficus; *ficulus parti-*
cipium. (A dry Figo; *Carica*,
lampates, A.).

A Figo tre; *ficus*, *ficulnea*; *ficulneus*,
ficosus (A.).

† A Figo celler; *ficarius* (A.).

¹ *Nemella*. A shakyl. *Nemellas*. Shakeyld. *Baia*: torques damnatorum quasi ingum,
a baia. *cathena*, at in vita Sancti Petri, pauerunt totas circa cultum eius. *Medulla*.

² *Quartana*. *Fever quartayn*. *Quartanus*. He that hath iiii dayes fever. *Medulla*.

³ I calle be foundene in Fraunce, fiseite whene hym lykes,
 The fynte daye of *Feverger* in thas faire marches.

Morte Arthure, 435.

⁴ In *feintzer* Wallas was to him send. *Wallace*, 363.

The same spelling occurs frequently in the Paston Letters and Robert of Gloucester.

⁵ A. S. *fugel*, a fowl, *fugeler*, a fowler.

⁶ Thus *foulyd* this flaukyu on flyldis aboute. *Wright's Political Poems*, i. 388.

⁷ Feterkez in with the *faule* in his faire handez. *Morte Arthure*, 2071.

⁸ A *ciell*, a little bottell or flaggon. *Baret*. *Amula* i. e. *fiola*. A flyel or A cruet. *Medulla*. Wyclif in his version of *Numbers* vii. 13, speaks of 'a silueren *fiote* [a *riol* of silver, Parvey.] . . . ful of tryed floure spreynt with oyle' and again, v. 37, he says, 'Sakmyel . . . offrede a silueren *fyote*.' Trevisa in his trans. of Higden has 'a pyler bot bare a *riol* of gold,' [*phialura aureum*.] Vol. v. p. 131; and in the *E. E. Allit Poems*, B. 1476, at the feast of Belshazzar there are said to have been '*fyoles* fretted with flores & flees of gold.'

⁹ A *fyote*, *vicia*. *Manip. Vocab.* *Fitches* is the common pronunciation of *vetches* in many dialects at the present day. 'A rake for to hake vp the *fitche* that lie.' *Tusser*, ed. Herrtage, p. 37. The *Medulla* renders *vicia* by 'a *fetche*,' and adds the line—

Est vicina crimen vicinque dicite semen.

¹⁰ He shal sowe the sed gith, and the comyn sprengen, and sette the whete bi order, and barly and myle, and *fiote* in ther coestes. Wyclif, *Isaiah* xxvii. 25. 'Fetche, a tyll power, *uene*, *lentille*, *ueche*.' *Palgrave*. The author of the trans. of *Palladius on Husbandrie* tells us that 'When this Janus xxv daies is olde,

For seede, but not for fodder.'

Is best thi *fiotes* forte sowe,

Bk. ii. st. 6.

¹¹ Meche the kourthe of menestrelle Otharpe, of *ethle*, of *sautri*. *Gay of Warwick*, p. 425.

¹² A little or rebcke, *pandura*. *Baret's Alvearie*.

¹³ Her wex *Redlinge* and song, Her wex *harpinge* inoug. *Lajamon*, ii. 530.

¹⁴ I can neither tabre ne trompe, ne telle none gester.

¹⁵ Farten ne *fathelen* at festes ne harpen. *P. Plowman*, B. xiii. 230.

A. S. *fiddle*, a fiddle.

†*pe Figes*¹; *quidam morbus, fiesus*; *versus*:

¶ *Hic fiesus est mortuus, hec fiesus fructus & arbor* (A.).

to *Fyghte*; *bellare, pugnare, militare*.

†*gratyd* (Arayd A.) to *Fighte*; *pre-cinctus*.

†a *Fighte of giandis*²; *gigantimancia*.

a *Fighter*; *bellator, belliger*.

a *Figure*; *caracter, figura, ymago, scema, tipus*; *tipicus, tripicus, architipus*.

a *Filbert*³; *fillium vel fillum*.

a *Filbert tre*; *fillus vel fillius*.

to *Fille* (*Fille* A.)⁴; *deturpare, depurare, & cetera*; *ubi to defoule* (*hefowle* A.).

to *Fyll* A *vesselle*; *Infundere* (A.).

to *File*; *limare, -tor, -tus, & cetera*; *rebalis -ans, -itus*.

a *File*; *lima*.

†*Filed*; *deturpatus, & cetera*; *ubi defouled*.

vn *Fyled*; *ubi Clene* (A.).

*a *Filett*; *coralla*.

†a *Felett* of *pe Bakke*⁵; *cala*.

to *Fille*; *implere, -ad, culare, cingitare, complere, constipare, dehiare, deplere, explorare, fecundare, foreire, imbuere, infarcire, opplere, perspicere, plere, re-, saturare, saccare; satum annu cibo, satiamur animo; stillare*.

†*Fyllabylle*; *sacialis & cetera* (A.).

†vn *Fyllabylle*; *insacialis* (A.).

Filosophi; *philosophia*⁶.

a *Filosophur*; *philosophus*.

*to *Filoure* (*Philowr* A.)⁷; *Affilare*

*a *Filoure*; *Affilatorum*.

a *Filtho*; *caru, caries indeclinabile fetor, feditas, fies, feculentia, illunies, immundecia, immundicies, lino, luno, lues, macula, putredo, sordes, pus, indeclinabile; versus*:

¹ See note to *Emeraudis*. Andrew Borel in his *Protriary of Health*, ed. 1527, chapt. 159, fol. lxxi, speaks of 'a yeknes named *Ficus in ano*,' concerning which he says: '*Ficus in ano* by the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named a fygge in a mans foundement, for it is a postumacion lyke a fygge, or a lump of flesh in the longacion lyke a fygge.' the cause 'of this impediment' is, he says, 'a melancholy humour, the which doth descende to the longacion or foundement.' As a remedy he recommends, first, 'the confession of Hamke, or pylis of Lapidis lazuli, or Yera ruffin, then take of the powder of a dogges hed burnt, and mixe it with the iuyce of Pimpernel, & make tentes and put into the foundement.' Withal says, '*Ficus*, a fygge - it soundeth also to a disease in the fundament, but then it is *ficus*, -ed in the mase gender, the others be of the fem. gender, wherof thus of old, viz: '*Hic fiesus morbus: hec fiesus fructus & arbor*.'"

² See also *Giandes fyghte*, below.

³ Alexander Neckham, *De Naturis Rerum*, p. 484, calls the filbert, *one Philidia*. Wedgwood says, '*quasi* - fill - ard,' a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beard of the calyx. But may not the name be derived from the Latin? Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 30, says, 'After Philis *philiberd* - This tree was cleped.' '*Hec murus*, a fyliberd tree. '*Hec fellus*, a fyliberd tree.' Wright's *Vocab.* pp. 228, 229.

⁴ In William of Nassington's Poem on the Trinity and Unity (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS*) p. 62, l. 185, we read that in our lord

*Neuer was fin dene gyle Ne nathingge jat any faule myght fyte.

And in Pryke of Conscience, l. 1210:

*E-swa clene aul night vile, bat pou ould never more the fyle.

See also *ibid.* ll. 2348, 2559, &c. A.S. *fyllan*.

⁵ In the *Monte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 1128, we read how Arthur's knights after his conflict with the giant find him lying exhausted, and proceed to examine

*His drawke and his *felece* and his faire *sykez*?

and again, l. 2174, Sir Caynes engage Arthur, but is sorely wounded by a cowardly knight, who smites him 'In ther owe the *felittes*, and in the drawke aftyr.' See also l. 4237.

**Philus phus*, a *fylosopher*. Metellus.

⁷ In *Sir Gawayne*, 2225, mention is made of 'a denes ax uwe dyst Fyled in a *fyllor*, fowre fote large.'

- ¶ *Pus pro putredo indeclinabile creolo;*
Pus declinatur custodia quando notatur.
sordescula, sordescies, squalor, tales,
genetino tibi, dation tabu; versus:
 ¶ *Tibi dat tabo de quo non plus veruabo.*
- to Fyndo; *comperire, juvenire aliena, reperire que nostra sunt.*
 a Fynder; *juventor, reperit, -tris.*
 † Fynde (Finyd A.); *defecatur, mecatas.*
 † to Fyne¹; *defecare, quod est purgare a fece.*
 a Fine²; *finis.*
- to Fine; *finire.*
 a Fyngyr³; *dactylus, degitus, digitellus; versus:*
 ¶ *Pollux, iudex, medius, medicus, Auricularis.*
 to Finger; *digitare.*
 † a Fyngyr stalle (A Fyngyll stalle or thymbylle A.)⁴; *digitale.*
 a Fynne of a Fysche; *pinnu, pinnula.*
 a Fire; *caminus, focus, focalus, fornax, furnacula, ignis, igniculus, lar, pir grece, pira, rocus; focarius, igneus, participia.*
 to make Fire; *foculare.*
 a Firo yron⁵; *fulillus, piricudium, (fulillaris, percussor ignis A.).*

¹ Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 4911, says that at the end of the world,

'First þe fire at þe bygynnyng, þat þe gyle men sal þan clense and fine,
 Sal cum byfor Cristes comyng, And þe wikked men hard punnyis and pyne.'

In the *Label of English Policy* (Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 187), we read—

'If we had there þese and gode wyll, As in Londone seyth a jugglere,
 Tonynne and fyne, and metalle for to pure. Whysh brought from then gold core to us here,
 In wyll þe Yrishe myght we fynde the cure. Whereof was fyned metalle gyle and clene.'

O Icel. *finu*, to polish, cleanse. See Wyclif, *Isaiah* xxv. 6; Maundeville, p. 156 &c.

² 'Gladly he cheweth what so he begynne, The fyne thereof berith witnessing.'

Seyng not tulle he his purpose wynte, Wright's *Political Poems*, ii. 132.

'Alle cure trouble to enden and to fyne.' *Ibid.* ii. 134.

³ Compare the following account of the fingers in the Cambridge MS. Fl. v. 43, leaf 82:

'Like a fyngur has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle,
 The lest fyngur hat *lyt man*, for hit is lest of alle;
 The next fyngur hat *leche man*, for quen a leche dos ozt,
 With that fyngur he tastes all thyng hwe that hit is wrost;
Longman hat the myddelmaist, for longest fyngur it is;
 The firth men calles *toucher*, therwith men touches i-wis;
 The fiste fyngur is the *thoumbe*, and hit has most mygt,
 And fastest habbes of alle the tother, forthi men calles hit rist.'

In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, the names are given as follows:—

Schynnyst thombe schewyt fore-finger
 'Pollet enim pollex, res rixas indicat index;
 medylle-fyngur leche-fyngur wordlyt
 Stat medius mediu, medicus jam convulit egro;
 ore lytill-fyngur.
 Quis tua fecit auris cordes trahit auricularia.'

And in the A. S. Glossary in MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. leaf 76, we have them as under:—
 'Pollex, puma. Index, beornend. Solitarius, habettend miltemesta finger. Inpadicus, newebernend midtemesta finger. Auricularis, lringtinger. Auricularis, earclasmend.' The forefinger is hereafter also called *Lykpotte*.

⁴ 'Digitale. A thymyl. Medulla. 'Digitilia. Fyngur stalles; thynbl-a; fyngers of gloves.' Cooper. 'A thimble, or anything covering the fingers, as finger stalles, &c. *Digitale*.' Barret. Lyte, Dodsons, p. 173, writing of Foxglove, says that it has 'long round hollow floures, fashioned like *finger stilles*.' See also Thomeille, below. A. S. *stall*.

⁵ In the *Romance of Sir Percival*, ed. Halliwell, l. 753, we read—

'Now he gytis hym flynt, And the one withoutene any stynt
 His fyre-irene he hunt, He kynllit a glode.'

See also *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 328, where we read 'the Emperoure toke an yron and smote

†to stryke Fire; *fugillare*.

†a Fire stryker; *fugillator*, est percussor ignis.

†a Fire apewer; *igniuomus*.

†e Firmament; *firmamentum*, celum, aer, mundus; *dimundanus*, *garceus*.

†a Firre; *Abies*.

Fyrste; *Alpha* grece, *Ante*, *Antequam*, antiquitus, inchoatiuus, iniciulis, originis, primus, primarius, primitus, primitiuus, primorculus, primordius, primulus, primenus, et primena etus, prothoplastus, primordialis, pridem, pristinus, prior, priusquam.

†pe Firste martyr; *prothomartir*.

†pe Firste Fruto¹; *primicie*.

†a Fische; *piscis*, *pisciculus* diminutiuum.

to Fische; *piscari*.

†plenty of Fische; *piscolencia*; *pisculentus* 7 articipium.

†a Fischer; *piscator*, *piscarius*; versos:

† *Piscator prendit quod piscarius bene veniit.*

piscatorius participium, at *piscatoria* ars.

†a Fischynge; *piscacio*, *piscatura*; *piscans* participium.

†a Fische house; *piscarium*.

†a Fescian²; *phiscus*, *phiscologus* qui loquitur de illa arte.

†Fisiko²; *phisca*.

†a Fisto⁴; *lirida*.

Five (Fisse A.); *quinque*; *quinus*, *quinarus*, *quintuplus*; *penta* grece.

Fyve cornerd; *pentagonum* (A.).

Five hundreth; *quingenti*; *quingentesimus*, *quingentesus*.

†Five sithe; *quinquies*.

†Five tone; *quindecim*; *quindecimus*, *quintus decimus*, *quindenus*, *varius*.

†Five tene sithe; *quindecies*.

†Fyfty; *quingaginta*; *quingagesimus*, *quingagenus*, *-genarius*.

†Fifte sithe; *quingagesies*.

†Five score; *centum*, 5 cetera; ubi hundreth.

†Five 3ere; *quinquennium*; *quinquennatus*.

†of Five 3ere; *quinquennis*.

F ante L.

to Flee (to Fla A.)⁶; *decoriare*.

†a Flaghto⁶; (*de terra*, *gleba*, *tirfus* A.); ubi a turfe.

fyre of a stone.' *Fusillo*. To smyte fyre *Fugillator*. A fyre smytar.' *Medulla*. Compare W. de Biddleworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

De troys services iert fusil;

Fil est filie par fusil,

E fu de kaglonn (flint) fert fusil (a fer-hyren, vir-hirne, Camb. MS.)

E blede e mola par fusil (a mille spindele).'

See also Flint stone.

¹ *Primicie*. The fyrste frugte.' *Medulla*.

² *Fiscia*. *Fy-yk*. *Medulla*.

³ 'Fyest with the arse, *uessa*.' *I'algrave*. 'I fyest, I styneke. *Je uessa*. Beware nowte thou fythe nat, for thou shalke smell sower than.' *ibid.* 'Fise, *lirida*.' *Nominale* MS. in Halliwell. 'Fesse. A fyste. *Fessur*. A fyster, a stinking fellow. *Fessur*. To fyste, to let a fyste.' *Cotgrave*.

⁴ 'In þe kechene wel i knowe, arn crafti men manye,

þat fist fenten alday to ðen wilde bestes.' *Williams of Palerne*, 1682.

Hampole tells us that if any man knew the bliss of heaven, he would, rather than lose it, be willing '11þ day anes alle quik to be *flagne*.' *P. of Conscience*, 9525.

A 8. *Scam*, O. *Isel*. *Isel*.

⁶ Jamieson gives to 'Flaachte, *v. a.* To pare turf from the ground. *Flaachter*, *Flaughter*, *a.* A man who casts turf with a *Flaughter-spade*. *Flag*. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade.' *Crozes*. A turf or flagge.' *Medulla*. The form *flagt* occurs in Alliterative Poems, i. 57. See P. Flagge of þe erthe. *Isel*. *flagge*, a slab, turf; *fatun*, to flake, split.

² See Fescian, above.

†a Flaghte of snawe¹; *flocus*.

†A Flawe of fyre²; *flamma*,
globa, & *cetera*; ubi sparke
(A.).

†to Flay³; *collidere*, *terrere*, *de-*,
ex-, *efflere*, *territare*, *terri-*
ficare, *terrificare*, *timorem in-*
ferre.

†Flayde; *territus*, *de-*, *ex-*, *terrifi-*
catus.

*a Flaylo; *flagellum*, *tribulus*, *tribu-*
lum vel tribula, *secundum hu-*
g[onem], *sed secundum alios dif-*
ferunt; *versus*:

**Quo fruges terimus instrumen-*
tum tribulum fit,

Est tribula (tribulus A.) vepres,
purgat Aras tribula.

Tres tribuli partes manulen-
tum, cappa, flagellum.

Manulentum, a handestaffe, cappa,
a cape, flagellum, A swewille⁴.
(*Quo fruges iactantur*, Anglice,
A schouylle A.).

a Flanke; *flum*.

*a Flaket⁵; *flacta*, *olba*, *uter*, &
cetera; ubi A potte.

*a Flawne⁶; *optatum*.

¹ 'Flag. A flake of snow.' Jamieson. 'A *saice of snawe*' occurs in the Alliterative
Romance of Alexander, ed. Stevenson, l. 1756. a flag of snow

'La bouche me entra la aune de neef.'

Dan. *flag*.

Walter de Bibblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 160.
Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 31, 'Thare begane for to felle grete *flawghtes*
of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.' See also Flyghte of snawe, below.

² In the Morte Arthure, l. 2556, we read that Priamus and Sir Gawayne

'Feghitene and floresche with flawnande swardes;

Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawne a one thaire helmes.'

See also l. 773; the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. 'Felle *flaunkes* of fyr
and *flakes* of soufre.' *E. E. Allit. Poems*, B. 954. 'Flaught of fire. A flash of lightning.'

Jamieson. Sir David Lyndesay, in his description of the Day of Judgment, says—

'As fyre *flawcht* ha'ately glansyng, Discend sall be most hevinly kyng.'

The Monarchie, Bk. iv. l. 5556.

See also Bk. ii. ll. 1417, 3663; Cursor Mundi, p. 110, l. 1769; and Gawin Douglas, *Lucados*,
vii. Prel. l. 54.

³ In the Pricke of Conscience, 2242, Hampole says—

'Na vander es if he devela com þan

When þe devel com to Saynt Martyn

In þe ende about a synful man,

In þe tyme of dede at his last day

For to *flay* hym and temple and pyn,

Hym for to tempte and l for to *flay*.'

In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 69, we are told of St. Anthony that

'Swa meke and myht was he,

Flayed he fendes fell fra hym :

That thurght meknes, many tyme

and again, p. 27, it is said that at the end of the world—

'þo ertho þe nechtande day Sal stir and quac and al folc *flay*.' (printed incorrectly *slay*.)

See also Alliterative Poems, ii. 660. A. S. *flagan*, O. Icel. *flappa*.

'Ceia not for to pertrubil all and sum, And with thy fellowsand reddour thamo to *flay*.'

Gawin Douglas, *Lucados*, xi. l. 970.

'Fenzies him *flayit* or abasit to be.' *Ibid.* xi. p. 377, l. 13, ed. 1710.

'Nimeß nu gode same hu alle þe seuen deaðliche sunnen mawen been a-cleied þuruh
trowe biledus.' *Ancien Ruele*, p. 148; see also *ibid.* p. 136.

⁴ See Handestaffe, Cappe of a flayle, and Swewille. 'The bucket is of fro the
swepe or flayle. *Vrmita ciconie sine tloni cecidit*.' Horman.

⁵ '*Hoc confutum*, a flaget. *Hoc lura*, a mouth of a flaget. Wright's Vocab. p. 257. In
William of Palerne a man who is on his way to Rome 'wip two *flakets* ful of ful fin wyne,'
is so frightened at the sight of the werwolf that 'for care and drede, þe *flakets* he let felle,'
l. 1893. 'Flacon (as Flacon). A great leatherne bottle.' Cotgrave. 'Remygius took
hym a *flaket* ful of holy wyne.' Trevius's Higlen, v. 293.

⁶ 'Flana. Flawnes, Custards, Eggs-pies.' Cotgrave. 'Asturco. A Flawne. Astotira. A
Flawne. Medalla. 'Fill ouen full of *flawnes*.' Tusser, p. 181. 'A flawne, custard;
galutrium.' Manip. Vocab.

'Brode an chese, butere and milk

Pasteus and *flawnes*' *Harclat*, 643.

'Flawne or custard.' Baret. A kind of pancake was also so called. Nettleham fest at

a Flea¹; *musca, muscula, musco*,
(*cinumia* A.), *cinites, indeclinabile*;
musculum, muscurium, muscularium, musculetum, sunt loca
ubi habundant musce; *muscosus*.
to Fleo; *volare, con-, de-, e-, volitare*.
to Fleo (or with *schewe* A.); *cavere*,
declinare, fugere, con-, dif-, ef-,
re-, pro-, fugitare, vitare, de-, E-.
| Flecked³; *Scutulatus* (A.).
†a Fletcher⁴; *flectarius, plectarius*.

a Fleo flape⁵; *flabellum, flammum,*
muscarum, muscularium.
a Floyng; *fuga; fugitivus, profugus*.
Floyng of fowlys; *volatus; volatilis*
(A.).
†a Fleke⁶; *cratis, craticula*.
a Fley⁷; *pulex, & cetera*; *ubi A*
loppe.
†Flende⁸; *recritus, qui retrouersum*
habet pellem vicilis membri.

Easter is called the *Flewn*, possibly from *flaws* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year. See Babees Book, p. 173, where Flawnes are stated to be 'Cheese cakes made of ground cheese beaten up with eggs and sugar, coloured with saffron, and baked in "cofyne" or crusts.' 'Hic flato, A*, flawpe.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

¹ 'A flea. *Musca*.' Manip. Vocab. A.S. *fleo*.

² 'They wende the rede knyghte it wane.

And faste-gane they fle.''

That wolde thame alle for-fare.

Sir Perceval, 874.

'Vor bi fleih sein Johan þe fool unschipe of fole men.' *Ancient Rinde*, p. 160. A.S. *fleem*.

³ Spotted; streaked. In P. Howman, B. xi. 324, we meet with

'Wylde wormes in wodes, and wonderful fowles,

With flecked feathers, and of fole colours.'

and Chaucer, Prologue to Chaucer's Remains Tale, 565, says that

'The here cek that this yeman rool upon Aboute the paynted steed the foam fel hye,

So swatte, that vnnethe myghte it gon. He was of some al flecked as a pye.'

Trevin in his translation of Higden, i. 159, says that the 'carnelion is a flecked best.'

O. Friske, *flekka*, to spot; cf. Icel. *flekka*, to stain, *flekka*, a spot, stain. German, *gefleckt*.

'*Scutulatus, color equi*.' is quoted in Kluge's Latin Dictionary. The Modulla renders *Scutulatus* 'gray pockled, *trist equus*,' while Cooper says, '*Scutulatus color*, as I thynke, watchet colour;' and Gouldman, '*scutulatus color*, dapple gray or watchet colour.'

⁴ The *fletcher* was properly the man who made and set the feathers on the arrows: the arrows themselves were made by the Arrowsmith. The parliament of James II. [of Scotland] which sat in 1457 enacted, 'that there be a bowyer (a bowmaker) and a *fletcher* in ilk head town of the schire.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, E. E. Text Soc. 1593, and Liber Albus, pp. 533, 732. Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.

⁵ *Flaccitor*, a fan, flap-flap, flus-flap or flabel. Cotgrave. 'A flappe to kill flies, *muscarium*.' Barlet's Alvaric. '*Flabellum*. A flappe or a sarge. *Muscarium*. A venere od of flies.' Modulla.

⁶ Fleck, Fluke, Flate, & (1) A. *flucta*, (2) In plural, temporary falls or penes. Jamieson. See Holinshed, Chronicle of Ireland, p. 178. O. Icel. *flekk, flata*. 'Crates. A hyrdyl.' Modulla. 'A fleke. *cratis*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. Gaxain Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Pneuma*, xi. p. 562, ed. 1710, has—

'Sum of flamas feris besely. Flatis to plat thaya preisis by and by.

And of smel wikkens for to build a pane here.'

and W. Stewart, *Chronicle of Scotland*, ii. 146—

'This Gogallus derisat at the last,

That oneris men are fleck, wold mak of tre, . . .

Syne on the nyght, with many stak and stour,

Gart mak and bring quhair the passat all our.'

So also Balladure in his version of *Lucan*, i. 117, ed. 1721, has 'This monster . . . had no out passage but at one part, quhair was used by them with *flakis*, miscrettis and treks.' See also Hooker's *Chronicle of Ireland* d. 178.

⁷ A. S. *flea*.

⁸ The Modulla renders *recritus* by 'the bat hath a flying yerd,' while the O.T. is agree with our text, '*Recritus*.' Bononi, *et al. recritus*, as also H. d. d. 'Fouled, or flawed, or bawdy up the skyrie cuttle. *Recritus*,' and again, '*Recritus*.' Chaucer, in his *Traveller*, d. 118, it is 'marched, currend, out chert, excherted.' Evidently it

Flesche; *carnacula*, *carneus*, *caro*;
versus:

¶ *Carnes carnifices, carnem vendunt, meretrices.*

creos grece, *sarcos* grece; *carnalis* participium: *caro* secundum doctores *suavis*, *fragilis*, *suavia* suadet, concupiscit aduersus spiritum, *prauos* motus gignit, quanto plus colitur tanto plus sordet; versus:

¶ *Vilior est humana quam pellis ouina:*

Si moriatur ouis aliquid valet illa ruina.

Extrahitur pellis & scribitur intus & extra:

Si moriatur homo moritur caro pellis & ossa,

Quid tam curate nutritur inuiliis A te?

Stercoris & Fellis fellis iam mortua pellis

Expallet, liuet, fetet, cadet, atque liquatur;

Hij gradibus corpus vermescit & incineratur.

a *Fleshe cruke*¹; *creagra*, *fuscina*, *fuscina*, *tridens*, & cetera.

†a *Fleschour*; *carnifex*, *bubalus*, *lanista*, *bouiscida*, *lanio*, *macellarius*, *macellio*.

A *Fleschewrye*²; *Carnificium*, *Carnarium*, *laniatorium* (A.).

†a *Flesche schamylle*³; *macellum*.

a *Flese*; *vellus*; *rellerosus*.

*Flewme*⁴; *flegma*, *fleuma*, *reuma*.

*Flewmatykke*⁵; *fleumaticus*, *flegmaticus*, *reumaticus*.

†a *Flyghte of snawe*⁶; *flocus niueus*.

a *Flyke of bacon*⁷; *perna*.

a *Flint stone*; *fugillum*, *silex*; *silius* participium (*fugillare*, est ignem percutere A.).

is derived from A. S. *flean*, to skin, flay. See *Jew*, below. The author of the *Cursor Mundi* speaking of circumcision says—

‘Abram tok forth his men
And did als drightin can him kon;
Him self and Imael he scare.

And siben all his pat car-men were.
O thritti yeir fra he was born
Was Ysmael wen he was schorn.’

ll. 2693–2698.

¹ *Creagra*. A fleshhook or an aundryn. *Fuscina*. A flysh hook or a flesh hook.
Medulla. Horman has: ‘Fette the fleshe hoke. *Da creagram*.’

² *Fleschewrye*, apparently is a place where flesh is cut or *hewed*. The word *fleschewere*, a butcher, occurs in Octovian, 750, ‘To selle motoun, bakoun, and buef, as *flesch-hewere*.’ and *fleschour* appears to be a contraction of this. ‘*Laniatorium*. A flesh stall. *Macellum*. A bochery off [or] a flesh stall.’ *Medulla*.

³ In the *Liber Albus*, p. 400, we find the old site of Newgate Market mentioned under the name of ‘Saint Nicholas Flesch-shameles;’ and in the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* Robert Langelye is said to have owned four shops in ‘*Les Fleschshambles in Purochia Sancti Nicholai*.’ Andrew Boorde in his *Introduction of Knowledge*, ed. Furnivall, p. 151, says that at Antwerp ‘is the fayrest *flesh shambles* that is in Cristendome.’ A. S. *scamel*, a stool or bench.

⁴ ‘*Fleame*, *flegma*.’ Huloot. ‘*Flegmo* or *snieuell*, *phlegma*.’ Baret.

⁵ ‘I serue of vinegre and of vergeous and of greynes that ben soure and greene, and give hem to hem that ben coleryk rather than to hem that ben *flewmatyk*.’ De Deguileville’s Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 134. In the *Bahees Book*, ed. Furnivall, p. 170, the following description is given of a *Fleumatick* person:—

‘*Fleumaticus* { Hic sompnulentus / piger, in sputamine multus,
Ebes hinc sensus / pinguis, facie color albus.’

See also *ibid.* pp. 220–1.

⁶ See *Flaghte of snawe*, above.

⁷ ‘*Perna*, a flyk.’ Nominale. ‘*Flick*, *succidia*, *lardum*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘Tak the larde of a swyne flyk, and anoynte the mannes fete therwith underneath.’ Thornton MS. leaf 304. ‘*Flick*, the outer part of the hog cured for bacon, while the rest of the carcass is called the bones.’ Forby. See P. Plowman, B. ix. 169, where we read of the celebrated ‘*fliche* of Dunmowe.’ Fr. ‘*fiche*, *fique de lard*, a flitch, or side, of bacon.’ Icel. *flikki*, A. S. *flice*. ‘*Perna*. A flykke.’ *Medulla*.

Flytyng; vbi stryffe (A.).

*to Flytte¹; altercari, certare, litigare, obiurgare, catasizare.

pe Flix²; diarria, discentaria, lientaria, fluxus.

a Floke of gese (geyso A.); *gosa*.

a Floke of schepo; *grex*.

to Floke; *gregare*, *ag-*, *con-*.

to Florischo; *florare*, *con-*, *ef-*, *re-*, *florere*, *florare*.

a Florischo; *florator*.

a Flote of a pipe³; *fluitula*.

a Flouro; *flor*, *florulus*, *florillus*.

ta Floure hille; *floratum*, *florurum*.

Floure; *Ador*, *indeclinabile*, *similago*, *simili*, *amolum*.

†Flory; *Adoreus*, *florulentus*, *floralis*.

†Fluando; *fluens*, *ef-*.

a Fludo (Fluyde A.); *cathartismus*, *infernalis est*, *diluvium*, *fluctus*, *fluctulus*, *fluctum*, *flumen*, *fluor*, *fluvius*; *fluvialis*, *fluviosus*, *diminutivum*; *fluvius*.

a Fludegate (Fluydgate A.); *cynoglossitorum*.

†Fludy; *Amnicus*, *fluvialis*, *fluviosus*.

to Fluo (Flwy A.); *fluere*, *ef-*, *con-*, *de-*, *e-*, *inter-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *re-*, *fluctuare*, *fluctare*, *fluire*, *superfluare*, *torrere*, *vacare*.

a Fluyng; *exundacio*, *fluvius*, *inundacio*, *leto*.

Fluyng; *defluus*.

ta Fluko⁴; *pecten*, & cetera; vbi A ptyce.

a Fluro (Flwyr A.); *Area*.

¹ 'Contentious, gesticul' Alfrie's Glossary.

² 'Wistly a nofer werkman, þat was for beside,

Gan flite wip þat filles, þat ferrest hable spoke.' William of Palerne, 2545.

We find the pt. tense in Sir Amadace, ed. Robson, xxvii. 6, 'þus flote Sir Amadace.' In Bernard's Terence, 79, we have the Latin *jurgavit eum* rendered by 'he did flite or chide with him.' 'Flitgo. To stryve or flyte.' Ortus. See also the Book of Curstuge, pr. in the Babes Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 178, l. 54, where we are warned

'In þese to ete, and euer eschewe To flite at borde; þat may þe rewe.'

See also Cursor Mundi, p. 386, l. 6691. A.S. *flitan*. In Trevisa's Higden, ii. 97 is mentioned 'flitugite, amendes i-doo for chylyng,' [*amenda prosequens pro contentione*]

³ 'By thond of October go gather vp sloes,

Haue thou in a readines plentie of thoes,

And keepe them in bedstraw, or still on the bow,

To stide both the flite of thyselfe and thy cow.' Tusser, p. 52.

⁴ *Licentia*. The Myxe. Medulla.

⁵ 'Polia. A flock of bestys.' Medulla.

⁶ In Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, ed. Wright, p. 117, we read of 'reedes and fluges and sludmases.' See also *ibid.* p. 123. 'A flacet, or tappe, a flute, a whistle, a pipe, as well to conueigh water, as an instrumente of musike, *flutula*, *tubulus*' Barot. 'They flouted, and they talard; they yellyd, and they cryed, ioynge in theyr maner, as semyd, by theyr semblaunt.' Lydgate, *Pylgremage of the Soule*, bk. ii. p. 50, ed. 1859.

⁷ See also Clowe of floderate, above. 'A flode-gate: *cinglatorium*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Si il s'entrove qe ascuns tielz, gorcez, fischartreuz, molyuz, mille-dammuez, estankez de molye, lokkez, hebbhyngwenez, estakez, kidon, lokkez, ou flodegates sont faitz levez, enhauncez, estreiez, ou enlargetz encountre mesme l'estatut.' 1472, Stat. 12 Ed. IV. cap. 7.

⁸ 'Flock, fish, *pectunculus*' Manip. Vocab. 'Flock, slender' Junius. 'Flockes or flounders, *pectina*' Barot. 'Cep. renders *pectines* by "scallaps." 'Flounders or Floukes, lre of like nature to a Fluce, though not so good.' Gegan, *Harve of Health*, 1612, p. 141. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 20, mentions the 'floc or sea flounder.' In Morte Arthure, 1088, the Giant, with whom Arthur engages, is described as

'Blat-mouthede as a flote, with flouyde lyppez.'

See also l. 2779, and Harrison's *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 20. The word is still in common use. A.S. *flōc*.

F ante O.

Fodyr; *forago* (*farrago* A.), *pabulum*, *pastus* (*farris farrago panorum dico forago* A.).

to **Fodyr**¹; *pabulare*.

† **Foge**; *Reuma, venia* (A.).

a **Foyle**²; *pallus*.

a **Folke**³; *gens, plebs, populus, turba*.

to **Folowe**; *Assequi, sequi, com. ex., sectari, ab-, demulare, Emulati. Exequimur mortuum, consequimur ad solum, persequimur fugientem, & prosequimur cum officio fungimur, imitamur moribus; succedere* (A.).

a **Follower**; *imitator, secular, sequax*.

a **Folowyngo**; *imitatio, sequela, sequaculus, zelus*.

Folowyngo; *demulus, emulus, imitatorius, sequax, sequaculus*.

† to **Folowe** y^e *fader in maners*; *patrisare*.

† to **Folowe** y^e *moder in maners*; *matricare*.

† **Folowyngly**; *consequenter, porro*.

^a a **Folte**⁴; *blas, haburru, blatus, barlus, garro, ineptus, nugator, moris*.

† **Fonde**; *Arepticius, Astrosus, babilger, labilus, haburru, brutus, demen, desiciens, exensis, fatuus, Follus, ignarus, imanus, imperitus, incircumpectus, indignus,*

ineptus, indiscretus, infrunitus, insensis, insulsus, lunaticus, nescius, presumptuosus, simplex, stolidus, stultus, temerarius; ignorans qui aliquid scit, inscius qui nihil scit, insigens qui non attendit pericula futura (stultus A.) qui, si attendit, non cauet.

† to be or } **Fonde**; *brutere, brutus-*
wax or } *cere, demutare, de-ri,*
to make } *fatuare, Follere, folles-*
cere, stulticare.

† a **Fondnes**; *haburra, demencia, deliramentum, fatuitas, ignavia, ineptia, inercia, simplicitas, stulticia, temeritas*.

† **Fondely**; *stulte, insepienter, fatus, inepte, ignave*.

† a **Fondespeche**; *stultiloquium; stultiloquus participium*.

For^a; *pre, pro, propter, quia, si*.

to **Forbere**; *deferre*.

to **Forbed**; *Abdicare, abnuere, arguere, ut: argu te ne malificos imiteris; inhibere imperio, prohibere iure, interdicare, vetare, euolare, dehortare*.

A **Forbidder**; *prohibitor, abdicator, inhibitor, interdictor*.

^a a **Forfett**⁷; *forisfactum, forisfactura*.

to **Forfett**; *forisfacere*.

A **Forbott**⁸.

¹ 'With her mantle tucked vp. Shee fathered her focke.' Percy Folio, Loose Songs, 59.
'Forsothe that woman hadde a foddred calf in the hows.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xxviii. 24.
O. Icel. *fóðra*.

² 'A sole, *pallus equinus*.' Baret. 'Pallus. A chicken or a fole.' Medulla. See also Colte, above. ³ MS. *Folke*.

⁴ MS. *folwo*. 'Matrice. To folowyn þe moder.' Medulla.

⁵ 'Blas. Solte; delicate; wanton; that cannot discern things; Hunt; foolish; he that raynely bea-eth him selfe. Moris. A fole.' Cooper. The Medulla gives 'Laburra. Follyhood or sottishness,' and renders *barlus* by 'stultus, ches, ineptus, crudus.' 'Folot. A pretty fole, a little sop, a yong coxe, none of the wisest.' Cotgrave. In the *Canterbury Mundis*, p. 141, l. 2303, we read—

'Fondles crepte þo ymages wif-inne. And I lad follet men to synne.'

See also Robert de Brunne's Hist. of England, Rolls Series, ed. Furnivall, 4527 and 7229.

⁶ MS. a *For*.

⁷ 'Fonde to sette that foke and forfette his landes.' *Morte Arthure*, 557.

⁸ A prohibition or thing forbidden. Thus in the *Canterbury Mundis*, p. 42, l. 612, we are told that God gave to Adam Paradise

'ule in heritago,

To yettil perfor na mar knahtage,

But for to hold it wel vrbroken

þe forbet þat was betwix þam spoken.'

a Foresto; *foresta*.

¶ *Aforestare, est forestam facere.*

¶ *Deafforestare est forestam destruire.*

to Forge; *eli to smethe (A.).*

to Forgete; *desere, deducere, obliuisci, obliuioni tradere, ignoscere; male versus:*

¶ *Hoc ignoramus quod notum non memoramus,
Illud nescimus quod nunquam morte subimus,
Obliuiscimur prius hoc quod in Arte docemur.*

a Forgetter; *inanimor.*

Forgetyll¹; *lertigius, obliuiscens.*

a Forgettynge; *Amnesia, obliuio.*

to Forgisse; *donare, con-, dimittere, ignorare, ignoscere, indulgere, remittere, veniam dare.*

a Forge[ue]nea (Forgiffnes A.); *indulgentia, remissio, remedium, cura.*

a Forhede; *frons.*

a Forke; *furea, furcula, furcula, tridens eum tribus dentibus (bidens cum duobus dentibus A.).*

Formabyll; *ubi ordinate.*

a Formo; *forma, formula, formella, dux, idea.*

to Formo; *formare, informare.*

a Fornas²; *caninus, epicestorium, formar.*

a Forome (A Forme or A stule A.)³; *sponda, spondula diminutiuum (fultrum, scammum A.), & cetera; ubi A stule.*

re Forparte of ye hede; *incipul.*

to Forsake; *Abrenunciare, cathari- zare, deficere, derelinquere, desere- re, iurite relinquere, voluntate desertare, desinere, desolari, dimit- tere, linquere, renunciare, res- puer.*

Forsakyn (Forsaking A.); *desolatus, desolatorius.*

Forsothe; *Amen. Autem, certe, enim, enim, rei mi. quidem, nempe, mi- mirum, profecte, quippe, reuera, siquidem, utique, vero, vere, qui- dem, quoque, porro, veraciter, quia, quinciam⁴, quinimmo, quincio, recumtamen.*

*to Forspeke⁵; *fascinare, hugo; versus:*

¶ *Nescio quis teneros oculi michi fascinat Aquas,
et fascinare, i.e. incantare.*

a Forspekyng; *fasciatio, fascinus, fascium.*

The word occurs not infrequently in conjunction with God's; thus we have in a charm for the tooth ache from Thornton MS. printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 126—

'ix. tymes *Goddis forbett*, thou wikkyde worme, That ever thou make any rystyng.'

In the Percy Folio MS. ed. Furnivall and Hales. *Robin Hood*, &c. p. 18. l. 29. vol. i. we read— "Now, Marry, *gude forbett*," said the Sheriffe, "that ever that shold bee."

In Sir Ferunbras when Ab rvs proposes to Garaden to leave Charles to his fate—

"*Thoden for-fade*," Gw ynes sode, "fat ich assentele to such a dede."

The expression also occurs twice in Stafford's *Enamuration of Abbes*, 1581, New Shakspeare Soc. ed. Furnivall. p. 73, where it is spelt '*God zumbete*.'

"God *forbet*," he said, "my thank war sic thing

To him that succourit my lyfe in sa end one night." *Ranf Collyer*, 746.

A. S. *forhod*. Compare P. Forhede.

¹ '*Forgetfulness*, not *luesu*, *raab* les, *shamfessness*, *drode*, *Ottrowe*, *Trow* les, *Trust*, *wilfulness* and '*Mis-loue*,' are in *Early English Handb.* ed. Morris, ii 71. 3 and to be the last thing opposed to due confession. *Forgetful*, *forgetful* occurs in Gower, ed. Pauli, iii. 98: '*Forgetful*, slow, and wery zune of every thing' A. S. *forgetel*.

² '*Forme*, A flour-ys' *Molella*. '*A Fornase* *Forme*.' Manip. Vocab.

³ '*A forme*, *bench*, *remanen*.' Manip. Vocab. '*A Forme* to sit on, a settle, *edite*.' Barret.

⁴ MS. *quinciam*.

⁵ '*Fascinare*, To ferspeake, or forlooke.' Cooper. '*To ferspeake*, or bee with, *fascinare*, *incantare*, *charm*. A forspaking, *fasciatio*, *charm*. *Utsappie*, *forspoken*, *incantatus*, *malheureux*.' Barret. '*To ferspeake* *fasciare*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Sythen told me*

a Forster ¹ ; <i>forestarius, lucarius, ventalarius.</i>	+to Forthirre ⁴ ; <i>preferre, prerogare.</i>
to Forswere ² ; <i>Abjurare, per-, deicere, detestari, perjurare, & cetera.</i>	Forthirmer; <i>ulterius.</i>
a For[s]werynge; <i>Abjuracio, dieracio, detestacio, pericacio, perjuracio, peribitum.</i>	a Fortune; <i>fortuna, & cetera; chi a happye.</i>
Forswerynge; <i>abjurans, perjurans, & cetera.</i>	to Fortune; <i>Fortunare, & cetera; chi to happyng.</i>
a Forsworer; <i>perjurus.</i>	the Forwarde of a bateyille ⁶ ; <i>Acies.</i>
*For y ⁷ naynste; <i>Ab intento.</i>	Forqwhy; <i>quia, quoniam, quumquidem.</i>
*to Forthynke ⁸ ; <i>penitere, & -ri, deponere, compungere.</i>	+A Postalle; <i>vestigium (A.).</i>
*a Forthynkyng; <i>compunctio, contritio, penitencia.</i>	a Potestepe; <i>bitulosum, pedita, vestigium.</i>
an vn Forthynkyng; <i>inpenitencia.</i>	Foule; <i>Acerratus, deformis in corpore, turpis in animo, enormis, fediis, fediisus, fetidus, immundus, inornatus, inquinatus, lutosus, lutulentus, cenosus, maculatus, maculosus, obscenus, pollutus, putridus,</i>
Forthynkyng; <i>penitens.</i>	
vn Forthynkyng; <i>inpenitens.</i>	

a clerk that he was *forsookyn*.' *Towndey Myst.* p. 115. Ford also uses the word in his *Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 1: 'My bad tongue *Forsook* their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.'

¹ 'His *forestarius*; a foster.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 278.

² 'I rode that thou fande

An arrow for to drawe.'

Than any *forster* in this lande

MS. Cantab. ff. v. 48, leaf 50, in Halliwell.

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 226, we read:—'I am the Emperours *Forster*, that dwelle here, and have the keepyn of this forest;' and again, p. 207, 'he culid to him the *forster*.'

³ 'As afore God they ben *forsooke*, Of alle our synners, God, make a delivrance.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 241.

**Perjura*. Forsworn. *Perjurium*. Forsweryng. *Melulla*.

⁴ 'Pedito. To forthynkyn.' *Medulla*.

'That the Lollardis *Perthinken* ful soore.' Wright's Political Poems, ii. 73.

In *Morte Arthure*, 4752, the King says—

'In faye eere me *for-thynkkes* That ever siche a fals theefe so faire an end laues;'

and in *Alisaunder*, ed. Skeat, 446, the Spartans and Phocians in the battle

'*forthoughten* hem alle Pat ever bei fande to fight wip Philip be keene.'

*Hesus came in to Galilee, preaching . . . and sayng, For tyme is fulfilled, and þe kyngdom of God shal come nix; *forþynke* þee, (or do þee penance) and beleue þee to þe gospel.' Wyclif, St. Mark i. 14, 15. On the constructions and uses of this verb see Prof. Zupatza's note to *Gloss of Wiclif*, l. 984. 'I forthynke, I repente me. *Je me repens*. I have forthought me a hundred tymes that I spake so roughly to him. I forthynke, I bye the bargayne, or suffer merte for a thyng.' Palgrave.

⁶ 'Should holy church have no hedde!

Who should her rule, who should her redde!

Who should to her governaile!

Who should her *forþren*, who should availe!

The Complaint of the Ploughman, in Wright's Political Poems, i. 336.

In the *Apocryphal Bible*, p. 156, we are told that solitude and contemplative life are the great helps to grace: 'wardest awauntes & *forþers* hit.' A.S. *fyrdrian*. 'I foster thee, I set hym forwarde. *Je avance*.' Palgrave.

⁷ 'The forward or vanguard, *primusordo*.' *Racet*.

*In the *kynges forwarde* the prynce did ride

With nobill lordis of greet renouwe.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 280.

Harrison tells us that Strabo states that 'the Gauls did continue buy up all our necessities to wage in the *forwards* of their battles, wherein they resembled the Colonization, &c.' *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ii. 41.

sordidus, spurcus, squalidus, vilis.

to make Foule; *ubi* to defoule (syle A.).

to be Foule; *felere, putrere, sordere, -descere, de-, squalere, turpere, -pescere, de-, vilere, de-, vilescere, de-.*

a Foulness; *deformitas, enormitas, felicitas, immundities, macula, obscenitas, sanies, pollutio, putredo, solitas, spurcicia, squalor, tales, tabi, tabo, turpitudine, vilitas.*

†a Foule speche¹; *egloga* (Egloga A.), *turpilogium.*

†a Foule speker²; *spuridicus, turpilopus.*

a Foule wynnynge; *turpilucrum.*

Fouly; *turpiter, enormiter, viliter, deformiter, & cetera.*

Fouro; *quatuor, quartus, quaternus, quaternarius, quadruplus, tetras, grece.*

Foure cornarde; *quadrangulus, quadratus, quadrangulatus.*

†Foure days; *quatrduanus.*

Foure Falde; *quadruplex.*

Foure foted (Fowre fute A.); *quadrupes, quadrupedius.*

Foure hundrethe; *quadringenti; quadringentesimus, quadringenus, quadringenarius.*

†Foure hundrithe sythes; *quadringentes.*

Foure schore; *ubi* aghty.

Foure tone; *quatuordecem; quartus decimus, quater decus, quaterdenarius, tesserecedecades (tessere-decales A.).³*

Foure tone sythys; *quaterdecies, quadragies.*

Forty; *quadraginta; quadragiesimus, quadragenus, quadragenarius.*

†Foure jere; *quadriennium; quadriennus, quadriennis.*

a Fox; *vulpes, vulpecula; vulpinus.*

†Fox Fire⁴; *glos, glossis.*

†Fox gloue⁵; *apium, branca vulpina.*

F ante R.

Fra; *A, Abs, Ab, de, E, ex.*

Fra a-bowne; *desuper.*

¹ *Egloga.* A word off goote.¹ Medulla. See Gayto Speche. Possibly there were some indecent eclogues in Latin. Cf. Theocritus.

² MS. Fouke speker. *'Spuridicus: Sordida dicent.'* Medulla.

³ That is *τεσσαράκοντα*, fourteen years old.

⁴ This appears to be that phosphoric light which is occasionally seen in rotten trees or wood. See Brand's *Fop. Antiq.* ed. Hazlitt, iii. 345-57, and Wright's *Superstitions, &c. of the Middle Ages*, where he speaks of the *pisfollets* or *four-follets*, a sort of ignis fatuus. For here is probably O. Fr. *foe-fol* or *folu, fatuus*, applied to things having a false appearance of something else, as *avoine folle*, barren oats.

⁵ *Glos, glossis; lignum vetus est de nocte serenum:*

Ris tibi dat florum, -eis lignum, -tis mulierum. Ortus.

⁶ *Glos, -sis, m. Hygen. est lignum putridum.* Rotten wood.

Glos gloria glos est: glos glotis femina fratris.

Gloss glossis lignum putre est, de nocte relucens.

Ris tibi dat florum, ris lignum, tis mulierem. Gouldman.

⁷ *Discite quid sit glos, lignum, vel femina, vel flos.*

Glos, glossis, lignum vetus est de nocte serenum;

Glos, glossis, lingua illius filius glossa;

Glos, gloris, flos illis gloria dos est:

Glos ceteris gloria dicitur femina fratris:

Hec glos est lignum, hec glos est femina fratris.

Medulla, Harl. MS. 2257.

⁸ *Sallunex, gauntelke, foxes-glove.* MS. Harl. 978, ff. 24bk. *'Flos, campulata, foxes-glove. Ibid.* Cograve gives *'Gauntelke.* The herbe called Fox gloves, our Ladies-gloves and London buttons.'

Fra be 3onde; *deultra*.

† Fra dore to dore; *hostiatim*.

Fraghte of a schippe (Fraght or lastage of A shipe A.)¹; *suburni*.

Era hyne forward²; *Amolo, de cetero, deinceps, in posterum*.

Fra hynse; *hinc, jstine, inde, il-linc*.

* A Frale (Fraelle A.) of fygis³; *palata*.

a Fratovre⁴; *refectorium*.

A Fray⁵; *rb[i]* strille (A.).

† a Frayturer; *refectonarius*.

Fra thenso; *jlluc, jule*.

† Fra man to man; *virilita*.

* a Franchemole (Frawinchmulle A.)⁶; *lucanica*.

pe Fransy⁷; *frensis; freneticus qui patitur infirmitatem*.

† Fra oder stede; *Aliunde, de Alio loco*.

¹ 'To fraite a shippe, *impulse navim*. Lastage, or balast, wherewith ships are even poised to go upright. *Suburna*.' Baret's Alvearie. See Lastage, below.

² 'Amolo. Fro hens forwarde.' Medulla.

³ 'And panne shal he testifie of a trinitee, and take his felawe to witnesse.

What he fonde in a freyl, after a freex lynynge.' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 94.

⁴ *Fraille*, a basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts.' Kennett's Paroch. Antiquities. 'Here out the dusto in this fygge frayle. *Asporta cinerem in hoc pyrisca*.' Horman. *Frail* is still used in Essex to mean a rush-basket. Baret in his Alvearie gives, 'A fraile of figges, *fascina ficorum: Cuban plena de figis*. A little wicker basket, a fraile, a cheese fat, *ficella, petit panier d'osier*.' 'Three frailes of sprats carried from mart to mart.' Beaum. & Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, ii. 4. Low Lat. *framam*, a rush-basket or mat basket. 'Frotum, fascina; panier de junc, *cubus*: O. Fr. *fraiaus, fraiel*.' Ducange. 'Cubus. A fraile (for raisins or figs).' Cotgrave. See also Glossary to Liber Albus, a. v. *Fraelle*. Lyte, De Coena, p. 511, in treating of the various kinds of Rush, mentions 'The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe,' and adds 'they use to make figge frayles and paniers therewithall.'

⁵ In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127, the Pilgrim tells us that in the Castle (of Religion) at which he at last arrived, 'Ther was parin dortour and cloister, kirke, chapeter, and fraittour:' and again, L. 128, 'The lady with the gorgere was pe frayturrer hercof.' Horman says, 'Monkes shulde sytte in the frayer. *Monachi coudenter in cenaculo non refectorio*.' 'Atemperances served in the fratoir, that scho to ylkone so lukes that mesure he over alle, that none over mekille nere over lyttille ete ne drynke.' MS. Line. A. i. 17, leaf 173, quoted by Halliwell.

⁶ 'If a pore man come to a frere for to aske shrifte,

And ther come a ricehere and bringe him a yifte;

He shal into the freitur and ben innad ful glad.'

Wright's Pol. Songs, Camden Soc. p. 331.

⁷ Harrison in his Description of Eng. i. 277, tells us that if any 'happen to smite with staffe, dagger, or anye maner of weapon, & the same be sufficientlie found by the verdict of twelve men . . . he is sure to loose one of his eares, without all hope of release. But if he such a one as hath bene twice condemned and executed, whereby he hath now non eares, then is he marked with an hot iron vpon the cheeke, and by the letter F, which is seared deepe into his flesh; he is from thenceforth noted as a barratour and fraile maker, and thereunto remaineth excommunicate, till by repentance he deserue to be absolved; and again, p. 275, he mentions 'framakers, patie robbers, &c.' 'Guernogeur, a warrior, a fray-maker.' Holliand.

⁸ 'Lucanica. A puddying made of porke, a sausage.' Cooper. Junius, s. v. *Moll*, says, 'A French moile Chaucero est cibus delictior, a dish made of marrow and grated bread.' In the Liber Cure Uiciorum, p. 50, directions are given that tansy-cake shall be served 'with fraunche mele or oser metis with alle.'

⁹ 'Dawe, I do thee wel to wite . . . frenthe am I not.' Wright's Political Poems, li. 85. 'Frenesia. The frenesy.' Medulla. 'Phrenitis. An inflammation of the brayne or skinned about it, ryssing of superfluous blood or choler whereby some power animal is hurted and corrupted.' Cooper. 'He telle in a fransye for fersenesse of herte.' Monte Athure, 3846.

Frawarde ¹; *alienus, adversus, contrarius, discors, discrepans, discordans, repugnans, missens, pugnans, volentis, latus, remanens, secus, susurrans, tumultuosus, & cetera*; *ebi proude*.

a Frawardnes; *Adversitas, contraritas, discordia, & cetera*.

Fra whynse (*Fra hense A.*); *vale. Fraunce*; *francus, gallus*.

A man of Fraunce (*A. Franche man A.*); *francus, francigena, gallus, galla est mulier illius patrie*; *gallus*.

+Free; *largus, & cetera*; *ebi large. Fre*; *liber, liberalis*.

a Fredome; *libertas, viduala, et consentas et plenum iudicium i.e. libertatem*.

to Frese; *gelare, con-, congelare*.

Frese clothe (*to Freys clothe A.*) ².

Frely; *gratis, gratuite, sponte, spontaneus, ultro, ultroque, voluntarie, voluntarius*.

***Fremmyd** ³; *etere, eternus*.

to make Fremmyd; *extermicare*.

a Frenschip; *Amicitia, Amicalitas, humanitas*.

a Frende; *amicus, necessarius, proximus, alter ego*; *versus*:

¶ *Alter ego nisi sis, non es mihi verus Amicus*;

Non es Alter ego, ni mihi sis et ego.

to make Frende; *Amicare, Amicum facere, Amicari esse Amicus, federare, conciliare, re-*; *versus*:

¶ *Si quis Amicatur nobis, sit noster Amicus*;

Cautus Amicat eum quem munere reddit Amicum.

to be Frende; *Amicare & ri*.

Frendly; *Amicalis, Amicabilis, humanus, Amicus, & comparatur Amicior, Amicissimus*.

Frendly; *Amicabiliter, Amicaliter*.

vn Frendly; *inhumanus, inimicus; inhumane, inhumaniter*.

a Frengo ⁴; *fringere, & cetera*; *ebi a lemane*.

a Frere; *frater, fraterne participium*.

¹ *Maupole. Pricke of Conscience*, 87, tells us that the fate of man is

'if he *fram*ed be to wende Til þye of helles þat has no ende.'

And also that Vanity

'Mas his heart ful hawtayne And ful *fram*ed til his souerayne.' *Ibid.* 256.

² *Friser*, to frazzle, curl, crisp. Cotgrave. Frieze cloth was coarse and narrow, as opposed to the broad cloth; this is clearly shown in the following passage from the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 83:—'I pray you that ye wille do byen some *freze* to maken of your child is gwnys . . . and that ye wyld bye a yerd of lre de cloth of blue for an lode for me of alij¹ or iij¹ a yerd, for ther is better gode cloth ner god *freze* in this twn.' *Frieze*, or makers of frieze cloth, are mentioned in *Liber Albus*, pp. 723, 735. Barst says, 'Frieze, or rough garment that soul lers weel, a mantle to cove on a bed, a carpet to laie on a table, a dappawane, *hampage*. Garmentes that haue long weell, or be *friezed*, *freze roder*. A winter garment, a frize or furred garment. *Cherastum*.' 'Than Gerouer, and a twelve other with hym, arrayed them lyke rude villayne marchauntes in cotes of *freze*.' *Beorners, Froibant*, vol. ii. p. 349. Caxton, in his Trans. of Geoffroi de la Tour l'Amery, sig. v. ij, speaks of 'lurell or *freze*.' By the Statute 5 & 6 Edw. VI, c. vi, it was enacted that 'All Welsh *Frieze* . . . shall contene in length at the water six and thirty yards at the most, yard and inch of the rule, and in breadth three quarters of a yard, and being so fully wrought, shall weigh every whole pece eight and forty pound at the least.'

³ *Freme* is still in use in the Northern Counties for 'a stranger.' *A. S. Fremde*.

'I haue bene frendly fricke and *fremmed* vnto others.' *Made Arthur*, 2343.

See also *ibid.* ll. 1250, 1758, &c. The phrase '*fremid* and adde,' occurs in Wrigat's *Pel. S. n. s.*, 202, and in Rob. of Gloucester, p. 346, with the meaning of 'not related and kin.'

⁴ *MS. Amicula*.

⁵ 'A fronge, *frimbule*' *Maup. Vocab.* 'A fringe, a lemane, a gird of a garment cut, *twinn*. A fringe, lemane, skirt, or welte, *frimb*.' *Pare.*

Frosche; *insulcus*, *recess*.

to *Frote*¹; *fricare*, *con-*, & *cetera*:
tbi to *rubbe*.

a *Fre wille*; *libitum*, *libitus*, *liberum*
Arbitrium.

to *Fry*; *Frigere*, *frizare*, *con-*.

ƿ *Fryday*; *dies veneris*, *feria sexta*,
sexta.

a *Fryyag*; *frizura*, *frizatura*.

a *Fryyag panne*; *frictorium*, *fric-*
orium, *serap*, *patella*, *frizatoria*.

*to *Friste*²; *induciare*.

**Fristelle*³; *insula*.

*a *Friethed felde* (*Fyrthefelde A.*)⁴;
crispium.

*a *Froke*⁵; *cucullus*.

*a *Froske*⁶; *agrecula*⁷, *rana*, *runula*,
ranella, *rubeta*.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, when Priamus is wounded there is an account of a 'Foyle of fyn-golde' containing a liquid, the virtues of which were such that

'Be it *frette* on his flesche, thare synues are entamele

The freke schalle be fische halle within fowre howres.' l. 2708.

Fr. froter, to rub; see *Frote*.

² Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 124—

'Thorowe prayere of those gentille mene,

Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,

No langere wold he *frest*.'

'The thryde branche es to *frayst* and lene To thaim that nede has and be poure mene.'
Harl. MS. 2200, leaf 71.

O. Icel. *fresta*. Cf. Dan. *frist*, a truce.

³ A flute. 'With trompes, pipes and with *fristele*.' *Twine & Garin*, 1306, in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* i. 59. 'Pistula. A pype, a melody. *Fistula ductor aque sic fistula canis sonora. Pistulor*. To syngyn with pype.' *Medulla*.

⁴ *Friethed* is fenced in or inclosed, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 590: '*fristhed* in with *soresines*.' From the O. H. G. *frida*, peace, protection, or inclosure, we have the A. S. *frif*, used in composition in the sense of inclosed; see Bosworth, s. v. *frif-gard*. In M. English *frith* is frequently used for a wood, but properly only for one inclosed as distinguished from the open forest: cf. '*frif* or forest, town or fild.' *Sir Amadas*, lxxi; *William of Palerne*, 2216, 'Out of forest and *fripes*, and alle faire wodes,' and *Polit. Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 56, 'both by *frith* or foreste.' *Layamon*, iii. 287, tells us of Athelstan, 'hu he sette sciren, and makede *frið* of deoren,' where the meaning is 'deer-parks'; as also in i. 61—'3e huntieð i þes kinges *friðe*' [later text *pare*]. See also Thomas of Erceeldoune, 319, where Dr. Murray explains '*frythe* or *fello*' by 'enclosed field or open hill.' The word is still preserved in many dialects; see Pegge's *Kentishisms*, E. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, &c.

⁵ In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 270, in the account of expenses at the funeral of Sir J. Paston we find—'For a cope called a *frogge* of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm, xxvi^s viij^d.' In the Treatise *de Utilibus* of Alexander Neckham, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 101, we have *collobium* glossed by 'froge' and 'roket.' 'Frooke or *casuuk*, *saqum*.' Baret. '*Cucullus: vestis capiciata*.' *Medulla*. See Ducange, s. v. *Cucullus*. In *Allii. Poems*, ii. 136, in the parable of the man without a wedding garment he is said to have been 'A þral . . . unpriuandely cloped, Ne no festiual *frok*, but fylled with werrke.'

⁶ In the Description of the Giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1080, we are told that

'His frount and his forheuedo, alle was it ouer,

As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semode.'

In Deguileville's Pilgrimage, &c., already quoted, p. 159, we read—'I am thilke that make my subgis dwelle and enhabite in fennes as *frosches*.' See also Carleton's *Reynard the Fox*, ed. Arber, p. 37. '*Agredula*. A lytyl *frosch*. *Rana*. A *frosch*. *Ranunculus*. A lytyl *frosch*.' *Medulla*. See *Archæologia*, xxx. 373, where it is stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are 'lyke the *frossys* fet.' Wyclif uses *frosch* in Psalms lxxvii. 45, and cv. 30, and *froskes* occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, ed. Morris, 2977, where we read—

'Polheuedes, and *froskes*, & podes spile Bond harde egypte fole in alle.'

See P. Crowken. A. S. *froz*, O. Icel. *froskr*.

⁷ MS. *agrecula*.

a Froste; *gelu indeclinabile, pruina alba est.*

Frosty; *golidus, pruinosus, p[ro]u[is]alis.*

to Frote¹; *ubi to Rube (A.).*

to Fronte²; *frontispiciu[m], et frontispiciu[m] ecclesiaru[m].*

to Frubische³; *elimare, eruginare, erubiginare, expolire, rubiginare.*

a Frubischer; *eruginator.*

^a Frugon⁴; *vertibulum, pala, furca ferrea.*

† Frumyte⁵; *frumenticium.*

a Frunte; *frons.*

^a Frutalle⁶; *frontale.*

a Frute; *fructus, xiros grece.*

to Frute oter⁷; *xirofagus, vel xirofaga.*

Frutefull; *fructuosus, fructifer, frugifer.*

† Fruteurs (Frutuye A.)⁸; *collirida.*

F ante V.

a Fudo; *Alcio, Alitus, pastus.*

¹ John Russell in his *Boke of Nurture* (Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 19), amongst his 'simple condicions' of good behaviour at table says—

'Your hands *frate* ne rob, brydelynge with beest vpon caw.'

See also Lancelich's *Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xliii. 502, where we read of 'a precious stone of mervellous kynde,' which was naturally so hot,

'that non man therwith him self dar *frot*.'

'If thou entrist in to the corn of thi frend, thou schalt brake eers of corn, and *frote* togidere with thi hond.' Wyclif. *Deut.* xlii. 25. '*Frutunge* of iron and whetstones [thou schalt hire *castis ferri frutamina*].' Trevisa's *Higden*, i. 417. See also *Aucres Biude*, p. 284. Compare *Fruto*.

² See Gavello.

³ *Espolio*. To pulsyn, gravyn, or flurbyshyn.' Medulla. '*Pourbit*. To furlish, polish, burnish, make bright.' Cotgrave. '*His eruginator*. anglice, forbushere.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 195.

⁴ '*Vertibulum*. A threshold or a flurgone.' Medulla. '*Furgon*. An oven forke (termed in Lincolnshire a fruggin) wherewith full is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it.' Cotgrave. See also Colrake, above.

⁵ '*Mesch* Hariste of fermysone with *frumentee* noble.' *Morte Arthure*, 180.

The following recipes for the manufacture of Furmenty are given in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, pp. 91 and 121: '1. For to make Furmenty, Nym clens wete, and bray it in a morter wel that the holys gon al of and l seyt yt til it breste and nym yt up, and lat it kele and nym fyre fresch broth and swete mylk of Almanys or swete mylk of kyne and temper yt al, and nym the yokys of eyryn, boyl yt a litl and set yt adoun and messe yt forthe wyth fast venyson and fresch moton. 2. For to make Furmenty on a Fischeday—Tak the mylk of the Hasel Notis, boyl the wete wyen the aftermilk til it be dryyd, and tak and colour yt wyth Saffron, and l the first mylk cast therto and boyle wel and serve yt forth.' In Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of Manley*, &c., we have, 'Furmenty, a preparation of creed-wheat with milk, currants and spices in it.' See also *Liber Curre Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 7.

⁶ 'Frontayle for a woman's head, some call it a frontlet, *frontule*.' Huloet. In the Paston Letters, i. 489, we find in the inventory of Sir J. Pastoll's effects, 1459—'Item j anter clothe, withe a *frontell* of white damaske, the Trynete in the myddys . . . Item ij eurtaynes of white sylke, withe a *frontell* of the same, withe fauchons of golde.' See also *ibid.* iii. 470.

⁷ Compare Dryfeste, above.

⁸ The following recipe for the manufacture of *Fritters* is given in *Liber Curre Cocorum*, p. 39:—

'With eggs and floure in batere jou make,

Put berne per to, I undertake:

Coloure hit with safrone or jou more do;

Take powder of peper and cast per to,

Kerve appals owtwert and cast perin,

Frye hom in grece, no more ne mynne.'

See also p. 55, where in a 'maner of service on floshe day,' occur 'ryshyne and pome-dorres and *fentur* in fere.' In *Household Ordinances*, p. 450, is given the following recipe for 'Turtellytes of *Frutare*. Take fygges, and grind hom small, and do therto powder of clowes, and of pepur, and sugar, and saffron, and chese hamin foyles of dogh, and frye hom, and flawne hom with honey, and serve hit forthe.' See also p. 449. 'Fritter, or pansake, *frieto, lapmam*. A kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers, *collira*.' Barret. Ash-Wednesday is in Yorkshire known as *Frutase-Wednesday*, from *frutten* being eaten on that day. '*Collirida* has already occurred as the latin equivalent for a Cramcake.

†Fueller¹; *fucale*.Fueller (Feweller A.); *fuencus*.†Fuike (Fuyke A.); *fuigo* (*lanugo* A.).Full but (Fulbut A.); *precise*.a Fulle (Fuylle A.); *stultus* (*haburus* A.); & cetera; *ubi folle & chi fonde*.Fulhardo²; *temerarius*.to Fulfylle; *sup[er] plene vicem Alterius*, & cetera; *ubi to flla*.a Fulflying; *Ad litamentum, sup[er]di-*
mentum.Fulle; *Affluens, copiosus, secundus*, |*fertilis, habundans, irriguus, len-*
tes grece, spinus, plenus, satiatus,
*sufficiens, uber, robustus.*Fully; *Affatim, Affluenter, copiose,*
& cetera.*a Fulemerd³; *fecotrus* (*fecotrus*
A.).†⁴ Fullo moyne; *plenilunium*.a Fullnes; *Affluencia, Abundancia,*
plentudo corporis vel anime est,
plentitas cuiuscunque rei, & cetera.†Fulsomly⁵; *fatim*.†Fune (Fwne A.); *paucus, parus,*
*& cetera; ubi fuwe.*¹ O. Fr. *foaille*, from L. Lat. *fuale*.² 'Fules, locks of hair' Ray's North Country words. Bailey's Dict. gives 'far, the hair.' A.S. *feor*, the hair. In the *Morte Arthure*, 1078, in the description of the Giant with whom Arthur has an encounter, we are told that

'His far and his foretoppe was feltered togeders.'

In the *Canterbury*, p. 418, l. 7244, we have an account of how Dalilah with a 'schere' cut off Sampson's hair—

* And till he felleo him be kend;

For thoru his far his force was tnt.'

Al might þat þau do quet þat maht

Cooper defines *Lanugo* as 'the softe hearea or mossiness in the visages of children or women; also in fruites or herbes, as in Clarie, &c.; the downe feathers in brides, &c.' Jamieson gives 'Fug. Moss. Fuggy. Mossy.'³ Wyclif in his Tract, 'How Satan & his children turnen werkis of mercy upsidoun, &c.' English Works, ed. Mathew, p. 213, uses this word; he says 'worldly clerkis ful of pille, synnyng, courteis, & oþer synnyng; 3. uen fulbat conseil agens þe hely gost, &c.' Horman says, 'I shal byt the marke ful bat at the next tyme. Collucabo scapian proximo inu' and again, 'It scanleth fulbat agaynst Calys. Scanniam a regione contractur.' In Udale's *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, ed. 1877, p. 29, we read, 'Socrates met full bat with Xenophon in a narrow back lane.' See also R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, ed. Furnivall, p. 473, l. 13637.⁴ 'Nis heo to mæche cang, oðer to folherdi, þat halt hire beamed haldeleche uorð vt ipan open kene-l, þe hwile þat me n't quarreus wiðaten æwileð þene easte-l' *Ancient Riele*, p. 62. 'Temerarius. Foolhardie, rash, unadvised.' Cooper. *Temerarius. Foolhardy. Temeritas. Foolhardynes.* Medulla.⁵ 'A fitch or fullmart.' Cotgrave, s. v. *Belette*. 'A fulmer or polentte, martes.' Baret. 'And when they have broughte forth the byrdes to see that they be well kepte from the gloyd, crows, fully-martes, and other vermyne.' Fitcherbert's Husbandry. See Jamieson, s. v. *Foimart*, and Ray's Gloss. s. v. *Foimart*.

* Fox and fullard, togidre when they stoole,

Sange, be still, the ock bath lowe shoone.'

Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 220.* *Fulmer*. A Fulmere.' Medulla. * *Hic fecotrus*, a fulmerd.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 220.⁶ *Fulera*, in the sense of plenteous, occurs in the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 2153, where the seven 'years of plenty' in Egypt are termed 'de vij. fulam yeris.' The substantive *fulmabed*, about lunc, plenty, occurs in the same poem, l. 1548. In *William of Palerne*, 4324, we read—

* Fann wate speli spices spendes al aboute,

Fulmabli at þe ful, to eche freke þer-ione.'

The term *Fune* occurs several times in the *Pricks of Conscience*, thus at l. 762 we read:

* Now, he says, my fun days sere,

Fon men may now forty yhere þus,

Sed enden with a short tyme here.

And fonce fifty als in seintyn was'

and again st l. 2697—

* Many spoken and in buke reke-

Of purgatory, but fon it dreded.'

Funelle¹; *Infusorium* (A.).
 a Funte; *fons, baptisterium*.
 a Furlande²; *studium*; *studialis*
participium.
 a Furre (Fuyr A.)³; *lira, porca*,
sulcus; (versus:
 ¶ *Pollice tango liram, facio cum*
vomere liram A.)
 †to Furro; *sulcare, sulcum facere*.
 a Furro; *furratura, furrura, pen-*
ula.

to Furre; *Furrare, penulare*.
 a Furrer; *furrator, penulator*.
 †a Forthe⁴; *natorium*.
 Fustian⁵; *fuscinctum*.
 a Fute; *pes*; *pedalis participium*.
 Fute be fute; *peditentim*.
 †Futeles; *impes*.
 †a Fute balle⁶; *pila pedalis*.
 u Fute man; *pales, pedester*.
 †a Fute of a brige⁷; *pila*.
 A Fute stepe; *vbi fotestepe* (A.).

Capitulum 7^m G.

G ante A.

to Ga arly; *manitare*.
 to Ga; *Ambulare, per-, pre-, ad-,*
declinare, demigrare, digradi,
incedere, meare, migrare, vi-
are, ipse grece; *versus*:

¶ *Ambula vel gradior, eo, vado,*
deambulo, pergo.
Additur hijs spacio, vel itin-
ero, vel proficiscor.
Predictis iungo temlo cum cur-
ro, mouere.

¹ 'Infundibulum, a funnel.' Stanbridge.

² This seems to be only an error of the scribe for *furlonge*, and not another form of the word. 'The fourtelele a furlonge betwene thus he walkes.' *Morte Arthure*, 946. 'Stadium. A Furlonge.' Medulla.

³ 'Sulcus. A Pore. *Salcosus*. Pul of ferys.' Medulla. The resty in his Letter to Ray. E. Dialect Soc., gives 'a furro or foor, a furrow.' A. S. *furh*. 'Ac some stepte la vp of the for3. And Charlis stede a gerde for3. Pat was so fair of sizte.' *Sir Ferunbras*, 2893.

⁴ In P. Plowman, B. v. 576. Piers in directing the Pilgrims in the way to Truth, says—
 'And so howeth forth bi a broke, both-butun-of-speche,

Tyl 3e fynden a forth, soore-fadres honoureth.'

Wyclif, Genesis xxxii. 22, has—'And whanne Jacob hadde arise mysself, he took Lise twel wyves, and so many scravauntess with (1) leuen sones, and passide the forth of Jakoth.' A. S. *ford*.

'To fynde a forþe, fante een I fonde,

But wof3 mo I-wysse þer ware.' *Allit. Poem*, l. 150.

⁵ Neckham, 'De Utensilibus' (Wright's Vol. of Vocab.), identifies *fastine* with cloths *fuscinetti*, dyed tawny or brown. Reginald of Durham in his work, *De Adm. Benti Cuthberti Virtutibus*, mentions cloth *fuscinctum*, dyed with (young) *fastie* (which was of a yellow colour and the produce of Venetian *Schmeh*, and was employed for dyeing before it was almost wholly supplanted by the "old fastie" of America). From this mode of dyeing, the original *fustian*, which was sometimes made of silk, may have had its name; or possibly from St. Fuscien, a village near the cloth manufacturing city of Amiens. See *Liber Albus*, p. 674, where it is ordered that foreign merchants are not to sell less than 'xvi *fuscinctos*,' *sc. pannos*. In an Inventory in the Paston Letters, iii. pp. 407, 409, we find—'Item, a dowblet of *fastion*, xl' . . . Item, a payr of stokes of *fastion*, viij' . . . For v yerles *fastyan* for a cote at viij' the yerd, li' xl'.' Nicolas's Elizabeth of York, p. 105. 'Cloyne threde, *fastiane*, and canvase' are among 'the comualties . . . fro Pruse broughte into Flaunders,' according to the *Libelle*, pr. in Wright's *Poet. Songs*, i. 174. Andrew Berde, in his *Introduction*, makes one of the Januaries (Gomeres) say—

'I make goyl trenele, and also *fastion*,

With such thynges I crafft with many a pore man.'

⁶ In the Instructions to the Sheriffs of Counties, in reference to the practice of Archery, issued 37 Edward III., we find *pila bacularis*, corresponding probably with our 'hockey,' *pila manubialis*, hand-ball, and *pila pediva*, foot-ball.

⁷ 'Pila: *pes pentis*.' Medulla. See P. 'Tyle of a briggys fote, or epar bysnyngs. *Pila*.' Cooper has '*Pila*. Vitruvius. A pile, a heape, or damme made in the water to break or stay the course.' We still use the term *footings* for the first courses of brickwork.

to Ga a-bowto; *Ambire, circuire, cingere, circumscribere, circumdare, circulare, lustrare, col-, girare, girmagari, obire, peragrare, perambulare, & cetera.*
 *to Gabo¹; *Mentiri, & cetera; ubi to lye (A.).*
 to Ga away; *Abcedere, discedere, rec-, secedere.*
 †to Ga bakwarde; *retrogradi; retrogradus.*
 †to Ga be-twne; *mediare.*
 to Ga be-fore; *Antecelere, Antegradi, precedere, progredi, preire, preiur-*

Gabrielle; gabriel.
 †Gabriella rache (Gabriel raches A.)²; *camalion.*
 a Gad³; *gerusa.*
 to Ga downe; *discedere.*
 to Ga fortho; *eccedere, egredi, exire, procedere, prodire.*
 *Gayle (Gaylle A.)⁴; *mirtus; Mir-*
cetum est locus ubi crescut.
 †a Gay horse⁵; *manducus.*
 u Gaynge; *Aditus, incessus, itus, itura, mentus, transitus.*
 a Gaynge away; *abcessus, discessus, decessus, re-*
 Gaynge before; *preuius.*

¹ In P. Plowman, B. iii. 179, Moed addressing Conscience says—

'Wel þow wost, wernard, but þif þow wost *gabbe*,
 þow hast langed on myne half eleneuene tymes.'

See also xlv. 451. Wyclif in 2 Corinthians xi. 31, has 'I *gabbe* not.' See also *Ancren Rible*, p. 200; *William of Palerne*, 1994, &c. 'To Gab, lye. *Mentiri, comminaci.*' Manip. Vocab. '*Gaber*. To mocke, bout, ride, &c.' Cotgrave.

'*Gabberys* gleson eny where And gale feyth comys alle byhynde.'

Wright's Political Poems, ii. 237.

In the same work, vol. i. p. 269, in a Poem against the Minster Friars, we read—

'First thai *gabben* on God, that alle men may se,
 When thai hangen him on hegh on a grene tre.'

² A *Rache* is a scenting hound, as distinguished from a greyhound.

'I salle neuer ryvaye, ne *raches* vn-cowpylle.' *Morte Arthure*, 3999.

See Brachett, above; Ducange, s. v. *Bracco*; and P. Ratshe. *Gabrielle rache* then is equivalent to *Gabriel Hounds*, an expression which is explained from the Kennett MS. Lancel. 1033, as follows:—'At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel's Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese, making this noise in their flight.' The expression appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. Robinson's Whitby Gloss. E. Dial. Soc. The Medulla defines *Camalion* as '*quoddam quod erit in aere.*' See Mr. Way's Introduction, p. lxx, note b.

³ 'Al ongelond was of his adrad, So his þe beste fro þe *gad*.' *Havelok*, 279.
 See also *ibid.* 1016.

'Take a *gad* of stele, I wot in dede.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 6.

⁴ *Gadde* for oxen—*capillon*. Palsgrave. '*Galle*, *gale*, or rodle with a pricke at the ende to dryve oxen. *Stimulus.*' Hulout. Compare Brod, above.

⁵ The fragrant bog-myrtle, often called sweet-gale. The Medulla gives '*Mirtus: quedam arbor, gawle, que in littore maris habundat. Mirtus, gawly. Mircetum: locus ubi crescit.*' Harrison in his Descript. of England, i. 72, says that the 'chiefe want to such as studie there [at Cambridge] is wood, wherefore this kind of prouision is brought them either from Essex . . . or otherwise the necessitie thereof is supplied with *gall* (a bastard kind of *Mirtus* as I take it) and seacole.' See also *ibid.* p. 343. Lyte, Doctorens, p. 673, says that the *Mirtus Brabantica* is called 'by the Brabanters *gagel*.' In the *Saxon Leechdoms*, &c. Itels Series, ed. Cockayne, vol. ii. pp. 316-17, the following recipe is given:—'Wip lungen adl, genim . . . *gagellan*, wyl on watre, . . . do of þa wyrt drince on morneþen wearmes some fulne. For lung disease; take . . . *swert gale*; boil them in water . . . ; let (the man) drink in the morning of (this) warn a cup full.' A. S. *gagel*.

⁶ A buffalo, clown. Cooper renders *Manducus* by 'Images carried in pageantes with great cheekes, wyde mouthes, & making a grente noyse with their iawes,' and the *Ortus*

†Gaynge owte of way; *delirus, devius.*

a Gaynge owt; *critus.*

*to Gayne¹; *assatur.*

to Ga in; *inire, &c.* etera; *ibi* to entyr.

†to Gaynsay²; *oblatrare, re-, obire, &c.* etera; *ibi* to deny.

†to Gaynstand³; *calcitrare, re-, resistere, ob-, oblectari, obstare, reper-*

entere, remiti, repugnare, reluctari.

a Gayte⁴; *caper, capra, capella, caprius, capriola; capinus, capitis participia; dor, grece, dorcas egleceran, & egleceros, hedus, zedulus diminutivum; hedinus, hircus, hirculus, hircinus, hircosus; ilus.*

*a Gayte speche⁵; *cyloga.*

by 'a gaye horse, *isolator*, ore *torpiter manducans*, tel *ore hians*,' with which the Metalla agrees. 'Manducus, in Plant. A disguised or ugly picture, such as was used in May games and shows, seeming terrible, by reason of his broad mouth and the great crashing of his teeth, and made to cause the people to give room, a snapper; also a great eater, *qayos*, a *Mando*. *Manducus*, in *Joculator torpiter manducans*.' Gouldman. 'Manducus. A bugbear or hol-goblin, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, as if he would eat people, and carried about at plays and public shows.' Littleton. See also Harlott, below.

¹ Barret gives 'Gaue, vide yaine and gape;' and in the Manip. Vocab. we find 'gaue, yaine, *oculare*.'

'He began to rany as I rowte,

And gapes and *gaues*.'

Arraigning of Bethore, Chanc. Soc. xii. 4.

In *Richard Crur de Lion*, 276, we read—

'Upon his crest a raven stode,

That *gaped* as he were woode.'

'I gane, or gape, *je coupe la bouche or je baille*. He gane as he had eat slepte ynough; *il baille comme il neust pas assez dormir*.' Palgrave. A. S. *gānum*. See also to Gane.

² 'Iampadius reigned in the cities of Rome, that was right mercifull; wherefore of grete mercy he ordeyned a lawe, that who that were a horn-deer, a raven-horn, an ewel deer, or a theef, and were take, and brought to fere the dore-men, yf he myght say ij. troubles, so truly that no man myght *apayn* ap hen, he shuld have his lyf.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 101. Palgrave has, 'I ganyesaye. I contrarye ones sayeng, or I saye, contrarye to the thyng that I have sayde before. *Je ralis*. Say what shal I please the, I will never ganyesay the.'

³ 'A! sir, mercy," quod she, "for socholy yf thou woldest ryng me agens to the citee, I shalle yere to the þi Ringe and thi broche, with outen anye *agene standgape*; and but yf I do in dode þat I saye, I wolke lynde me to the foulest dethes.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 187. 'To gayne stand or wyth-stand, *obstare*.' Hubert. 'To gaine stand, *repugnare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'I gayne stande or am aginst ones purposes, *obstare*.' Palgrave.

⁴ Hampole in describing the Day of Judgment says—

'Hys angels þan asfir his wille,

Als þu bird þe shepe durs fra þe *gante*.'

Sol heat departe þe gode fra þe ille,

Parable of Conscience, 6132.

Compare Lyndesay's *Mourche*, l. 5629—'As bird the sheip doth from the *gate*.'

⁵ The Metalla renders *Ephata* by 'a word of greet,' and the Ortus gives '*Ephata est pars baculi cernitilis*.' '*Cyloga*. *Cygarum seu rerum pastoralium sermo, quasi αἰγῶν λόγος*. A pastoral speech, a speech of the goat-herd.' Gouldman. Compare Spenser's explanation of the word: 'A *cyloga*. They were first of the Greeks, the inventours of them, called *Aeglogoi*, as it were *Aegon*, or *Aegionum loqi*, that is, Gotheards tales. For although in Virgil and others the speakers be more Shepheards then Gotheards, yet Thucydides, in whom is more ground of authoritie then in Virgil, This specially from That deriving, as from the first heade and wellspring, the whole invention of these *Aeglogoi*, maketh Gotheards the persons and authors of his tales. This being, who seeth not the grossness of such as by colour of learning would make us believe, that they are more rightly termed *Elogoi*, as they would say, extraordinary discourses of unnecessary matter! which definition albe in substance and meaning it agree with the nature of the thing, yet so what answereth with the analysis and interpretation of the word. For they be not termed *Elogoi*, but *Aeglogoi*; which sentence this Author verie well observing, upon good iudgement, though in these fewe Gotheards have to doe having, nevertheless doth not to call them by the usual and best known name.' *Shepheards Calender*, General Argument, 106. Compare Foulle Speche, above.

Galde¹.a Galy; *galea*, navis est.Galyle; *galilea*.*Galynga²; *hec galinga*.†a Gall; *gall*.†Galle for ynke; *galla*.a Galowe; *furea*, *furella*, *fureula*, *furcille* (*Calofurea* A.).a Galto³; *nefrandis*, *nefrandus*, *nefralis*.a Galon; *lagena*.a Game; *iudicium*, *iudus*, & cetera; *ubi a play*.†Gameson (Gamsome A.)⁴; *iudibundus*, *iudicer*.*to Gane (Gayne A.)⁵; *futiscere*, *haurire*, *inhaurire*, *oscitare*.*a Ganynge; *hiatus*, *oscitacio*, *oscitamen*.†to Gang (Ganno A.)⁶; *ire*, *Ambulare*, & cetera; *ubi to ga*.†a Gang'er be-twene; *mediator*, *-fuir*, *pres*.†to Ga owte of mynde; *dementare*.†to Ga on mowntayns; *tran[s]alpinnare*.to Ga owte of way; *deniare*, *exambiture*, & cetera; *ubi to erre*.to Gape; *haurere*.a Gapyng; *hiatus*; *hiansparticipium*.¹ Perhaps the same as P. Gallyd.² Harpur in ed. 1ste ther, 1727 notices three varieties, *Cyperus rotundus*, round galingal; *Gabiaga nesi* s, galingal; *Gabiaga minor*, lesser galingal. According to Dr. Percy it is 'the root of a grassy leaved plant brought from the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and not lifting bitterish taste, anciently used among other spices, but now almost laid aside.' Lewis, Mater. Med. 286. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 152, says: 'Although the comen *Galangall* of ours be a kynde of cyprus yet it answereth not in al payntes unto the description.' *Galingale* is also mentioned in the Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 8—'Drest it with *galyngale* and gale gyngere.'A recipe for the manufacture of galentyne, which was a dish prepared from *gala sale*, is also given at p. 30. '*Galentyne* is a sauce for any kind of roast Fowl, made of grated bread, beaten Cinamon & Ginger, Sugar, Claret wine, and Vinegar, made as thick as Grewell.' Ranelle Holme, Bk. iii. ch. iii. p. 52, col. ii. See also Recipes in Markham's *Housewife*, pp. 75 and 77. '*Gingiver* and *gillingale*' are also mentioned in *Guy of Warwick*, p. 121. Hubot gives '*galyngale*, spice, *galanga*.' The full wing recipe is given in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 64. 'To make galentyne. Take crustes of bread, and stepe hem in botten wyn or vynegar, and grinde hit smal, and drawe hit up with vynegar thurgh a streynour, and do thereto powder of *galyngale*, and of candi, and of ginger, and serve hit forth.' See *Sir Degewant*, Thornton Romances, I. 1399. Cozan, *Heaven of Health*, 1612, p. 74, gives a very curious remedy for dropsy, one ingredient in which is galingale.³ In the Morte Arthure the giant whom Arthur encounters is described as'Greene growene as a *galte*, fide gryly he be luke; ' l. 1101.The Manip. Vocab. has '*galte*, pig, *verres*,' and in Holcot is given '*galt*, or yonge hogge or sow. *Porceter*.' Withals gives 'A Here that is *golt*. *Nefrandus*.'*Cultor aper nemorum tili oil, ceresque domorum;**Atque nefrandus: et hic caret non testiculorum.*⁴ '*Hic frandis*; Anglice, *galt*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. '*Maia's* *percus domesticus carnis testiculat*.' Metulla. '*Galte*, *Gilta*, yonge sows before they have had their first fore of pigs; Hikes. In the South they are called *Yelts*.' See Preface to Ray's Gloss. p. 4, l. 18. O. Icel. *galti*, a boar. See also Gilte and Hogge.⁵ 'And eke *ganyng* and glad goþ hem a-þus.' *Welsh of Palerne*, 4193.⁶ '*Ludicium*, Gamely. *Ludibundus*, Gametul.' Metulla. '*Ludicium*. A game or pastyme; an interlude.' Cooper.⁷ See to Gayne, above, and compare to Gape, below. '*Potuso*. To 3enyn folleth.' Metulla. John Russell amongst his '*Syngh Conditions*' of good behaviu says—'Be not *gapyng* nor *ganyng*.' Rabais Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 19. See P' 3enyn.⁸ 'Symonye and cyelle shalde on hise fete *ganye*.' P. Plowman, B. ii. 167.A. S. *gangan*.

'At the bed of thike stang,

They founlen a vessel as they gonne *g-up*.'

Lambell's Holy Graill, ed. Furnivall, xlviii. 326.

a Gardyn; ortus, ortulus, gardinum.
a Gardyner; ortolanus, orticula, ortilio.

a Garfra¹; profectum.

a Garison; municipium.

a Garlande; sertum, diadema, corona, & cetera; versus:

¶ Laureu, crinale, sertum, diadema, corona;

Addas Aureolum quia sic pacis
(sit pacis A.) data dicta

Et duo quod demat credo diadema vocatum.

Finem cum medio sicut facit
omne rotundum.

Alij versus; brauium²; versus:

¶ Virginis est sertum, clerique
corona, poete

Laurea, rex³ gestat diadema
vel Induperator.

Garleke; Allenam, Alliata est condimentum ex Allo factum.

ta Garleke seller; Allevius.

Garne (Garne siue zarn A.)⁴; penam.

tto wynd Garne; jurgillure.

ta Garnar; Apothea, granarium, theca.

a Garwyndelle (A Garne qweyll or A zarnwyndylle A.)⁵; deustorium, gurgillus.

tto Gar⁶; conpescere, cogere, & cetera; versus:

¶ Arcet, conpescit, inhibet, cohibet,
que, coarctet;

Refrenat, reprimit, Angustiat
atque conrtat;

Cogit, constringit, Angariat,
Artat & Augit;

Urget, compellit, hijs sensus
conuenit idem.

*to Garso⁷; scarificare.

*A Garso; scara vel scarina (A.).

¹ Entrails or garbage. 'Profectum: a gosc gyllet.' Ortus. Compare P. Garbage; see also Gebyllott and Giblott. ² See Glayfo, below. ³ MS. rex.

⁴ 'Gain or Garn, woollen yarn or worsted . . . Gain-windles, the old fashioned machine for winding worsted, a circular shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed.' F. K. Robinson, Whithy Gloss. E. D. Soc. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words (E. D. Soc.) also gives 'garn-windles, harpedone, rhombus, A.S. gearn-scindol; quod a gearn, pensa (yarn), et windan, torquere.' 'A par garnwyn, grigillum.' Nominale MS. in Halliwell. 'Grigillus, A reulo to wind threde. Cooper. 'Grigillus. A cranke.' Melulla. A.S. gearn. See P. Jarne.

⁵ 'Blades or yarne wyndles, an instrumente of huswifery. Grigillus, Voluterium.' Hulst. 'Jurgillum: yarne wyne.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180. 'Conductum, garn-winde.' MS. Gloss. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. Compare W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157—

'A wudres (a yar-wyndel) ore utes:

E vostre filoe la seules (wynde thi yarn).

Ke feet ore darne Hauel!

Un tassel de wudres (a klewo of yarn) seude (windes).

E dat ore jo royl.

Ma filoe monstre en trawayl (do my yarn on the reel).'

⁶ 'Make or garre to do, as the Scottish men say.' Floro.

'Fra dede of synne to life of grace

That geres us fle the fendes trace.'

Early Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 77.

'He gert them sit down.' Ibid. p. 90.

⁷ 'A garre, or gash, incisura.' Manip. Vocab. 'A cutte, garse or incision. Cessura, Incisura, &c.' Hulst. Halliwell quotes—'Ther is oo manner of purgacioun of the body that is y-maad in too maners, by medecyn outhur by bledynge; bledynge, I say, either by veyne or by garsyng.' MS. Bodl. 423, leaf 208. In Sir Perceval, when King Clarion cuts through Richard of Normandy's shield, grazing his side, the latter

'Gan grope to pat garse,

God he jankede farn!

And wan he felde hit was no werso.

1 3693

The author of the Ancren Riwle speaks of 'þeo ðke reondfalle garsen (garse in a second MS.) of þe luðre skurgen, neot one on his schenken, and second al his felleðe framme.'

to Garsumme (Gersome A.) ¹ ; <i>gressummare</i> .	†to Garthe; <i>sepire</i> , & cetera; ubi to close.
Garsella ² .	†to Gartho wesselle ³ ; <i>circularē</i> .
a Gartore; <i>ligula</i> , <i>suligare</i> ; versus: ‡ <i>Subligat est ligula caligas qua suligat alte</i> .	†a Garthe for wesselle; <i>cinctorium</i> , <i>circulus</i> .
to Garter; <i>suligare</i> .	Gascoyñ (Gascuno A.) ⁴ ; <i>aquitania</i> , <i>viscunia</i> , <i>nomen patrie</i> .
a Garto of a hors (Garthe for A hors A.) ⁵ ; <i>singula</i> , <i>ventrale</i> ; (versus: ‡ <i>Cingula cingit equum, cingula sunt hominum A.</i>).	Gate ⁷ ; <i>gradus est naturo gressus virium</i> .
†a Garthe ⁶ ; <i>sepes</i> , <i>garre sunt sepes ferree circa choros & altaria</i> .	*a Gateschadylle (Gateschetylle A.) ⁸ ; <i>biuium</i> , <i>diuersiclinium</i> , <i>compitum</i> .
	to Ga to geder; <i>coire</i> .
	†a Gawbert ⁹ ; <i>jpepurgium</i> .

p. 258. 'Garshe in wode or in a knyfe, hoche.' Palsgrave. 'A carsare, hie scripitor.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 195. 'Chignature. A cutting; a gaub, cut, garro; a hauncing, shredding, elitting.' Cotgrave.

¹ In Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham is given 'Gressounys, fines. Lat. *gersuma*. Du Fresnoie, *Gloss. Moit. Lat.*, Spelman, *Gloss. Archæol.* Cowel Law Diet. A. S. *gersuma*, a treasure a fine. "The sayd Abbott and Conuent have by theys presents grauntyd . . . goodes of outlawyd persones, fynys, or *gressounys* for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn." Lease of Scolter Manor, 1537. "Chargeable besides with a certain rent custom or *gressuna*, called the knowing rent." Letters Patent, 1640, in Stockdale's *Annals of Cornwall*, 66. Cf. Palmer, *Perlost*. Yarmouth, iii. 33. 'Garsum, a "garsum," a foregift at entering a farm, a Godepenny.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. In the version of the Jewish law given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 390, l. 6753, it is laid down that

'If theif na *gersum* has no gifte He shal be esall.'

 Pat he may yettill again his thift,

² *Garsil*, thorne or brushwood for making dead helges, and for burning with turves in hearth fires; still in use in Yorkshire. See Marshall's *Rural Economy*, E. Dial. Soc. p. 28.

³ 'Cingula. A gertth off an hors.' Medulla. A. S. *gyed*.

⁴ Still in use in the North for an enclosure or a yard. 'Sepe. An hedge.' Medulla. A. S. *gard*. Compare Appelle garth and to Breke garthe, above, and Hege, hereafter. Wyclif, John xviii, has 'a *gerd* or a *gardin*.' 'Garth, orchard, *ponarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Garre. "Dum levaverunt enim de curru, ponentes super *garras* atrii, statim auxilio B. Amalberge resumpsit ibidem omnia membrorum sanitatem" (A. 88.). An scamna, an repositaria, iniquit editores eruditi: crediderim esse repagula, et *garras* dictas fuisse pro *barbis*. Non una haec esset *b* in *g* mutatio.' Ducange.

⁵ This I suppose to mean 'to put bands round vessels.' Compare Copbands, and Gyrthe of a vesselle. Gervase Markham in his *Cheape and Good Husbandry*, 1613, p. 170, uses the noun in a somewhat similar meaning: 'taking a Rye sheafe, or Wheatesheafe that is new thrash't, and binding the eares together in one lumpe, put it over the Hive, and as it were clutch it all over, and fixe it close to the Hive with an old hoope, or *garth*.' *Garth* is cotamen with the meaning of a band, or hem on a garment.

⁶ 'Many a noder ryehe vesselle. With wyne of *gascuine* and *schelle*.'

Life of St. Alerius, E. E. Text Society, ed. Furnivall, p. 28.

⁷ In Havelok, l. 809, we read how he upset

 'wel sixtene lades gode, Pat in his *gate* yeden and stole.'

⁸ *Gressum*. A *pas*. Medulla.

⁹ 'Compitum. A gaderyng off many weyes. *Biuium*: ubi duo *vie* concurrunt. *Diuersiclinium*. Per many weyes an: *et ethroplitata*.' Medulla. 'Hoc *biuium*, a *gayt* schadylla.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 235. Compare Ethroglett, above.

¹⁰ 'Gawbert. An iron rack for a chimney. Cheshire.' Halliwell. 'Ippepurgium. An nundyrin.' Medulla. A later hand has added at the end of the line, 'Anglice, A *Gawbert*.' 'Andela, vel *Andena*, est ferrum supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur *hyperpygium*.' Ducange.

*a Gavelle (Gauylle A.) of a howse¹;
frontispicium.

†a Gaveloke (Gauylloke A.)².

*Gavnselle³; *Applauda*.

G ante E

a Gebyllott⁴; *profectum*.

a Gebett⁵; *patibulum*, & cetera; ubi
a gibette.

to Gedyr; *Adunare*, co-, *counare*,
conjire, *congregare*, *contrahere*,
contingere, *congerere*, *conuen-*
ire, *conuigere*, ad-, *corrocare*,
cire, *ciere*, *conciere*, *conciere*, *ex-*
gere, *legere*, *colligere*, *unire*, & cetera;
ubi to june.

a Gedyrynge; *colleccio*, *congregacio*,
& cetera.

†to Gedir handfule (hanfulis A.)⁶;
calamare.

Gederynge; *Adunans*, *collectans*.

*a Gesto; *carmen liricum*, *gestos*.

to Gelde; *castrare*, *emuseclare*, *des-*
ticulare.

a Gelder; *testuator*, *castrator*.

a Gelder of bestis; *Abestis*.

a Geldyng; (A Geldy A.)⁷; *eunuchus*;
versus:

**Dicimus eunuchos castratos at-*
que spadones;
Sique utrum sineret, ementec-
latus ineret,
Castratos natura facit, violenta
spadones;
Efficit improbitas, eunuchos sola
colantur.

¹ *Gabelum*. *Frontispicium*, frons aedificii *frontispice*, *façade*, *pepement d'un mur*. Ducange. Colgrave gives *Frontispice*. The frontispice, or forefront of a house, &c. In *Sir Degrevant*, 1461, the Duke's house is described as having 'gave y d'lettres and grete.' Greave (in the Middle dialect *garb*). A gable of a building. Marshall's Rural Economy, 1788. Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 506, uses *frontispice* for the front of a house—

'A structure high, The work as of a Kingly Palace Gate,
At top whereof, but farr more rich appeard With *Frontispice* of Diamond and Gold.'
'This deponer and Edward Symonis lay in the litill gallery that went direct to south out of the King's chamber, having one window in the *gale* throw the town wall.' Deposition of Thos. Nelson, 1568, pr. in Campbell's *Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots* to Bethwell, p. 42. Appendix.

² A spear or javelin. Thus in *Arthoure & Merlin*, p. 328.

³ *Gavels* also thicke flawe. So *gavels*, I shall answer.

See also *Agribate of Inyng*, 207, and *Alisaunder*, 1625. The word is still in use in the North for a crow-bar, or bar for planting stakes in the ground; see Ray's *Gloss.* of North Country Words. A. S. *gafeln*, O. Icel. *gafel*. 'Heol'm, gafelans.' Alfrie's *Vocab.* in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 35. 'Gavelock, *Hostile*.' Littleton.

⁴ *Applaudis vel cantales*, *hwaete gryttan*. Alfrie's *Vocab.* in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 34. 'Applaudis. *furfur*, *bren*.' Melulla. The following recipe for the manufacture of this sauce is given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 29—

Garment for þe gose.
'Take garlek and grynde hit wels forþy, Colour hit with safran I wet þou schalt;
'Temper hit with water a lytel, pearly; Temper hit up with cow-mylke þou.
'Put floure þerto and also salt. And sette hit and serve hit forthis also.'
⁵ See *Garfen* and *Giblett*. Webster derives the English 'gibbet' from O. Fr. *gibbet*. Wedgwood considers it a diminutive of Fr. *goblet*, a bit, in-rail. 'Perfection. A gose gyblet.' Ortus.

⁶ *Patibulum*. A jebet. Melulla. 'For the love that hath þe between vs two, I challege go with the to the *ibet*.' *Costa Rhodanensis*, p. 172. 'Gibbet. A gibbet.' Colgrave.

⁷ *Calamum*. A twale; a wheaten or oten straw; a little twizer or grass, &c. Cooper. Hence *calamus*, to gather small bundles of grass, straws, &c.

⁸ *Spada*. A geldinge, be it man or bestie. Cooper. 'Eunuchus. To geldlyn. *Spada*. A gelt man. *Abestis*. A geldare of bestie.' Melulla. 'And thei wenten down bath in to the water, Philip and the *gelding*, and he inquireth him.' *Yves vñ*, 58. In *Trevisa's* *Hiden*, vol. v. p. 119, we read, 'Pe myne of þe palye he chyd a gelding, that is *gelded* man.' 'Gelded man, or imperfect man. *Apocryph.* in the *Parson's tale*, *Reynard's* *Holot*.

a Gerinalle¹; *bruniarium*, *libellus*
est.

ta Gerundyfe²; *gerundium*; *gerundius*.

^a Gesarne; *gese*.

Geserne of A gose³ (A).

a Geslyngo (Gesseling A.)⁴; *Ancerculus*.

a Gest; *hospes*, *hospita*, *conviva*.

ta Gestynyng⁵; *hospitalitas*.

^a Gete⁶; *gagates*.

to Gett⁷; *ubi* to gendyr (A).

¹ A Journal or Diary. '*Diurnum*: liber continens acta dierum singulorum; *journal*.' Docange. '*Diurnum*. A booke or register to note thynges dayly done; a iournall.' Cooper. P. has '*Jurnalle*, lytyl boke. *Diurnale*.' '*A Calendar or day-booke. Diarium, Ephemeris*.' Littleton. See also Iuryynalle.

² '*Gerundium*. A gerundyff.' Medulla.

³ The gizzard. Palsgrave gives '*Gyserne* of a foule, *jestier*,' and Cotgrave '*Jester*. The gyserne of birds.' '*The Gizard or Gysarne of a bird. Gesser, jestier, jaster, men*. The Gyserne of a henne *Perier de poule*.' Sherwood. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. ff. 305: 'Tak the *geserne* of a hare, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and gyf it to the oke man or woman at drynke.' Here the meaning appears to be garbage.

⁴ '*Ancerculus*. A goselyng.' Cooper. '*A goselyng*.' Medulla. '*Illic Ancerculus*, a goselynge.' Wright's Vocab. p. 210. '*Goselynge. Ancerculus*.' Huloet.

⁵ '*Convivia*. A gestenere. *Convulium*. A gestenyng. *Convivia*. To gestenyng.' Medulla. See also Jamieson. s. v. '*Ne makie ze none gistringes*.' *Anceren Rincle*, p. 414. In *Rauf Coilgear*, ed. Murray, 973-5, we are told how Rauf founded a hospice

'Euer mare perfectly

That all that wantis harbery

In the name of Sanct July,

Suhl have *gestinyng*.'

And in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read—'in his wyse were iij. knyghtys, for to refresshe, and calle to *gestenyng* or to ostery, all that went by that way.' So in the *Cursor Mundii*, ed. Morris, p. 626, l. 11456, when the Wise Men of the East came to Bethlehem—

'Word cum til herel þe kyng

And in þat tun *gestenyng* had nummen.'

þat þar was suilke kynges cuminun,

'Hungest cum to þan kinge, & bad him *gistringe*.' *Lazamon*, ii. 173.

See also *Alisunder*, 1779; and *Cursor Mundii*, p. 166, l. 1770, and 674, l. 11750. A. S. *gest, gest, gist*, a guest.

⁶ In the Ode to Sayne John (pr. in *Relig. Pieces*, &c., from the Thornton MS. E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry), p. 87, the Saint is addressed as

'the *gete* or germandir gente,

As iasper, the iewelle of gentille perry;'

and in the description of the Duke's house in *Sir Degrevant* we are told that it had

'Alle þe wallas of *gete*.

With gaye gablettus and grete.' l. 1461.

See Harrison's *Descript. of England*, ed. Furnivall, ff. 77, where he refers to the use of powdered jet as a test of virginity, and adds—'there is some plentie of this commoditie in Darbshire and about Barwike whereof rings, salts, small caps, and sundrie trilling toyes are made.' He derives the name *Gagates* from '*Gagas* a cite and riuer in Silicia, where it groweth in plentifull manner. Charles the fourth emperour of that name glazed the church withall that standeth at the fall of Tangra, but I cannot imagine what light should enter thereby. The writers also diuide this stone into fve kinds, of which the one is in colour like vnto hon tawne, another stroked with white veines, the third with yellow lines, the fourth is garled with diuerse colours, among which some like drops of blood (but these come out of Inde) and the fift shining blacke as anie rauens feather.' See also A. Words, ed. Furnivall, p. 80, where, *inter alia*, he recommends *gete* stone powdered as a specific for stone in the bladder. Halliwell quotes the following curious recipe from the Thornton MS. leaf 304:—'For to gawe a woman say what thou askes hir. Take a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefte pape where *seho* slopes, that *seho* wist not, and if the stane be gude, alle that thou askes hir *salle* *seho* say whatever *seho* has done.' A similar one is printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53. '*A stone that is called gagates . . . It is black as gemmes ben . . . hit brenneth in water & quencheth in oyle, and as to his myght, yf the stane be froed and claued hit holdeth (read holdeth) what hym neygheth*.' Caxton, *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, p. 5.

'Before þat he was *geten* and forth breght,' *Pricke of Conscience*, 443.

O. Icel. *geta*, to produce.

to Gett; *vbi* to purchase (A.).

G ante I.

a Glande; *gigans*.

ta Glandesfyghto¹; *gigantimancia*.

a Giltett²; *Aculus, ceuleus, patubulum*.

a Giltott (Gyblatt A.)³; *profectum*.

a Gide; *inlex*.

to Gyde; *indicare*.

to Gife; *committere, donare, conferre, con-, dare, disputare, durre, exhibere, impendere, impensare, largiri, numerare, re-, prebere, reddere, rependere, solvere, delargiri, trudere, tribuere*.

to Gife a-gayno; *redonare*.

†to Gife a drynke; *potare*.

†to Giffe abowtto⁴; *circumulare, circumstipare*.

†to Giffe to kepe; *commenlare, committere, depenere, trudere*.

†to Giffe stedo⁵; *cedere, locum dare*.

a Giffer; *dator, donator, largitor, munerarius*.

thyng Gyffen to kepe (A Gyffingo to kepe A.); *depositum*.

a Gyfto; *collacio; collatiuus participium; cordana⁶ grece, datum, dacio, donum est dantis, munus accipientis, munera dei offeruntur, donacia, donarium, gratia, munus, munusculum; datiuus, donatiuus participia*.

ta Gist berer; *doniferus, munifer*.

ta Gilde⁷; *gilda*.

ta Gilder⁸; *laqueus, pelus, polum est*.

†to Gilder; *laqueare, illaqueare, irretire*.

a Gilo; *fraus, & cetera; vbi falsehood*.

ta Gilefatte⁹; *Acromellarium*.

¹ See also Fighte of Glandes. ² See also Gebett, above. ³ See Gebyllott, above.

⁴ A literal translation of the Latin *circumulare*, to surround.

⁵ Again a literal translation of *locum dare*. In the Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 40, we are told that in saying of prayers a priest must not 'gyne stede wyllfully without node by herynge or by saynge, or in any other wyse to any thyng wherby he is distracto fro mynde and aduertence of the seruyce that he saith.'

⁶ Read *cordana*: see Mark vii. 11.

⁷ A Guild or association of persons either following the same trade or profession, or associated for ecclesiastical purposes. See 'English Gilda, their Statutes and Customs,' E. E. Text Soc. ed. Toulmin-Smith. 'Gilda: vox Anglica vetus,' Ducange.

⁸ In *Eng. Met. Romances*, ed. Sturll, p. 69, we read—

'He saw how all the erth was a-gilde,
Wyt pantre haules, and gylde blake,
That Satanas had layd to take

Man's saull, als a fouler
Tas foules wyt gylde and panter.'

O. Icel. *gildra*. Wychf. Wks. ed. Arnold, ii. 322, says, 'he fend penkip him sure of sinful men þat he hap gildra.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 308, we find 'in laqueis Diaboli' rendered by 'in the gilder of the d-vel.' The verb occurs in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 546, l. 9479—

Now es man gildred in such all. His aun ein has mad him thrall.'

'In his gildert riht and dai. Make him selven sal he ai' *P. Ing. Psalter*, Ps. ix. 31.

In Mr. Robinson's Whitty Gloss. (E. D. Soc.) is given—'Gilderts, nooses of horrehair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread-bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly.' Also given in Ray's Collection. 'The gilder of disparacione.' Thornton MS. leaf 21. See also to Trapp with a gylder, hereafter.

⁹ See P. Gyble. In the Inventory of Roland Stavely of Gainsburgh, 1551, we find 'a lead, a meshfate, a gylfat with a cone xvi.' See also Mr. C. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, s. v. *Ganewit*, and Ray's North Country Words, s. v. *tailfat*. In the Brewhouse of Sir J. Passell at Oister, according to the inventory taken in 1459, there were 'xij b-ys, j mesynfate (mesh-tub), and j yelfate.' Thomas Harpham of York in 1341 bequeathed 'hanc plyntham, uiam caanam, que vocatur meshfat, et duas parvas candas que vocantur gylfates, duas hamelyns, et duas parvas bawllas.' Testament, Ebor. l. 3. See also note to Dische benke, above.

ta Gilte¹; *vallis*.

a Gilte of a fische; *branchia*.

Gilty; *reatus*, & cetera; *vbi* A tris-
pas.

ta Gilly (Gylery A.)²; *prestigium*.

a Gilte³; *suella*.

to Gilte; *Aurace*, *de*, *crisare*, *sub-*
rare.

Gilty; *consciens*, *criminosus*, *culpa-*
bilis, *inreputabilis*, *reprehensibilis*,
vituperabilis, *reus*.

a Giltyng; *Apoecisis*, *de Auracio*.

Gimlott⁴.

Ginger⁵; *zinziber*, *zinzibrum*.

to Gingelle⁶.

ta Ginner of y^e fische⁷; *branchia*.

to Girde; *Acingere*, & cetera; *vbi*
to helte.

a Girdelle; *zona*, & cetera; *vbi* a
helte.

ta Girdiller; *zonarius*, *corrigarius*.

to Girn⁸; *vbi* to mowe.

¹ 'As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde.' Destruction of Troy, 13529. 'The grattes of Galway, of greyna and of gyllas.' *Adices of Arthur*, xxxiii. 2. 'Gill, a brook, or hollow descent in a hill.' Kennett MS. Latul. 1033. 'The word is still in use in Yorksh. for a glen or dell, and in Sussex is applied to a rivulet or beck. See Ray's Gloss. 'Gill. A small strait glen. Gil. A steep, narrow glen; a ravine. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing.' Icel. *gil*, a ravine, a gully. Gawain Douglas in his Prologue to the 8th book of the *Amor*, p. 239 bk. l. 18, has—

'As I gruncheit at that grune, and gli-syt about,

I kryt it graithlie the *gil*,

And every moelywart hit;

And Stewart, in his trans. of Boece, iii. 98, has—

'Unto the number of ten thousand men,

² In Bartholomew's Description of the World, amongst the other prevalent evils are mentioned 'gilty and falschode.' *Pricks of Conscience*, 1176.

'Mony a shrew ther is

On nyght and als on day,

Bot I mycht pike thare my fil,

Or penny come out.'

And proves oft with thaire *gilry*

Hou thair myst men betray.

MS. Cantab. ff. v. 48, leaf 81.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 131, we are told how Gehazi

'in his hous hit fel rather,

The silver and the robes bathe.

Bot his maister, thoru propheteys

Wist al his deile and his *gilrye*.'

⁴ *Prestigia*. To trogetyn or gylu.' Medalla.

⁵ A spayed sow. A word still in use. In the Linc. Medical MS. leaf 312, is a recipe in which we are told—'Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to the womme the galle of the gilt.' *His wifender*. Amlicke. A gilt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. A. S. *gilti*. See also Galte, above. 'Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a pece for the *giltis*, and half pence a pece for the gowtes or bore pigges.' Henry Best, Farming and Account Books, 1641. Surtees Soc. Vol. 33, p. 141.

here pygge swyne sow gille sow-pig

⁶ *Aper*, *parcellus*, *porcus*, *sus*, *scrophus*, *suilla*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

⁷ The diminutive of Wiable. 'Gimblet. A gimlet or piercer.' Cotgrave. See Wym-
bille, below.

⁸ 'No makeden heo never strenche of *gingivere* ne of godelwal, ne of clou de pilofre.' *Aucien Rich*, p. 370. Gingerbread is mentioned in the Liber Albus, p. 224, as one of the most important imports of England in the 13th century.

⁹ To juggle. In his Prologue to the Cant. Tales, Chaucer says of the Monk,

'And whan he reed, men mighte his trodel here

Gynglen in whistlyng as clere,

And eke as lowde as doth the chapel belle.' l. 170.

¹⁰ To gingle, *thunder*. Manip. Vocab.

¹¹ See Gilte of a fische, above. Jamieson gives 'Gyngene. The same with *ginkles*, *Ginkles*. The gills of a fish.'

¹² *Gern*, *vile grimus*. Barret. 'To *gerne*, *stagnere*. Manip. Vocab. Compare 'And gaped like a gulke when he del *gerne*.' Spenser, Faerie Queene, v. xii, 15. A. S. *german*. See Jamieson, s. c. Gern.

¹³ With sic thrawing and sic thirsting,

So *gynging*, *granyng*, and so gret a noyis'

Debarbour's *Beave*, ed. Skel. xii. 156. See also *Ibid* iv. 321.

†A Gyser; *Gesa*, *ubi geseerne* (A.).

a Girstelle¹; *cartilago*.

†A Gyrthe of a vesselle²; *Instatu* (A.).

†to Giate³; *Agistare*.

†a Gister⁴; *Agistator*.

G ante L.

Glade; *ubi mery*.

to Glad⁵; *exhilarare, hilarare, letificare*.

to be Glade; *exhilarare, & cetera*; *ubi to joy*.

⁶Gladys⁶; *gladiolus, quendam herba*.

†a Glayfe⁷; *branium (braveta qui dat, vel qui accipit branium A.)*.

†a Glayfe wyinner; *braveta*.

Gladly⁸; *gratis*.

⁹Glayre⁹; *Albumen, & cetera* (A.).

¹ The Medulla gives '*Cartilago*. A crustyl, or a crushed bone.' In the Tale of Eryn, Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, l. 577, the Pardoner hits the Tapster's paramour 'with þe ladiill on the grustell on þe nose.' A.S. *girstel*. See also Gristelle, below.

² See Garthe for wasselle, above. Cooper renders *instatu* by 'A parille; a garde; a wate.'

³ To take in cattle to graze. See Cowel, *Line Dict.* s. v. Agist, and Ducange, *Gloss. Med. Lat.* s. v. *Agistare*. In the Scatter Manor Records (Linc.) we read, under the year 1358, 'Richard de Hollande hath taken of straungers vi haus *gyet* in ye Lordez commene, and therefore he is in ye merche of ye lorde iij^d iiij^d; and again in 1398, 'De Thoma Easton quia cepit de *gale*-horses in comune pastura, iij^d iiij^d.' '*Gist* money' or payment for pasturage of cattle, is still used in Yorkshire.

⁴ MS. to Gister.

⁵ Wyclif, John viii 56, has, 'Abraham þour fadir *gladide* þat he schulde se mi dai'; and in *William of Palerne*, 600, we read—

'Sche was gretly *gladed* of hire *gale* be-hest';

and again, l. 850—

'Þanne was þat menekful meliors muchel *gyladed*.'

With the active force it occurs in the same volume, l. 827, where we find—

'Þer nas gle vnder god, þat hire *glade* miht.'

See also P. Plowman, B. x. 43, and the Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 18. A.S. *gladim*. 'I gladdo. *Je cōpays*. It is a good thing of him, for he gladdeth every compaign that he con eth in.' Palgrave.

⁶ '*Lingula*. Cell. The herbe called *sagges* or *gluden*.' Cooper. '*Glazul de riviere*. Sedge, water flags, sword-grasse, Gluden. *Glazen*, wild flags; yellow, bastard, or water, Flowerdeluce, Lauers, and Leuers.' Cotgrave. See also *clais*. In Shone Mss. 73, leaf 125, is a prescription for driving away elves from any seized by them. 'take þe roots of *gladen* and make poudre þerof, and þene þe sike boþe in his metes and in his drynkis, and he schal bi hood wipþe ix dayes and ix nyghtis, or be deed, for certeyn.' The same virtue is attributed to it by Langham, *Garden of Health*, 1579. See also Lyte, 14. 195-6, and Cockayne, *Leechdoms*, ii. 383. '*Sedla, gladano*.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 23, says: 'Iris . . . bath leaues like vnto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the *Gladden* or *sweetlyng*.'

⁷ A prize. The Medulla renders *branium* by 'the pryce [of] a game. *Braveta*. Ho þat hath the maystry.' Ducange gives '*Bravium*. Victoria premium, quod in publicis ludis dabatur, a Gr. *βραβειν*,' and Jandesson has 'Gle, glew. (1) Game, sport; (2) metaphor, the fate of battle.' '*Bravium est premium vel victoria*: the pryce of a game: or a glayue.' Ortus. A.S. *gleow*. See Garlande, above.

⁸ MS. glally, corrected by A.

⁹ Manip. Vocab. gives 'þe glayze of an eye, *albumen*.' It occurs also in R. L. Antiq. i. 53; and in Cowel Dict. 1676, is given '*thyrce* of an eye, the white of an egg.' In the recipes for 'lymyng of bokys' from the Perkington MS., pr. in Halliwell's Early English Miscellany (Warton Club, 1855), this word frequently occurs; thus, p. 73, we find—'To temper roke hale; medylle hyt with *glayze* of an *egge*, and temper hit in a schelle with chy tyngre.' Cotgrave gives '*La glaze d'un œuf*. The white of an *egge*. *Glaze*. A whitish and clammy soyle. *glazeur*: 'slime.' (Compare Clay, above.) Low Lat. *glazus*, *glazum*. Alfis's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47. See also Mirror for Magistrates, p. 212, and *Allegorical Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1225.

†a Glasse of ringyng or trum-
pyng¹; *classicum*.

†a Glasier; *vitarius*.

†to Glayse a knyffe; *polire*, *frun-
biginare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to polyehe
or clense (A.).

Glasse; *hiatum*, *saphirus*, *malio cor-
repto*, *vitrum*; *vitreus*, *hiaticus*
& *hiacus per sinepam*; (*versus*:
‘Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes pur-
gat bene nitrum A.).

†A Glede²; *milvus*.

†to Glee³; *linare*.

†a Glebe; *gleba*.

*a Gleer; *linus* (*obliquus* A.), *strabo*;
linus.

†to Glene⁴; *Aristare*, *conspicare* &
-ri, *despicari*.

*a Glene; *Arista*, *Aristella*, *conspica*.

a Glener; *Aristator*, *conspicator*.

Gent⁵.

†Glett⁶; *viscositas*.

¹ This is apparently a corruption of the Latin *Classicum*. Ducange gives ‘*Clasum*. Pulsatio tympanum pro mortuis; *glas fimbria*; ol. *clax*’ and Cotgrave has ‘*Clas*: see *Glas*. *Glas*. Noise, crying, howling; also a knell for the dead.’ See Peel.

² ‘Glede a hyde, *congle*.’ Palgrave. Cotgrave has ‘*Mil* in royal. The ordinary kite or glend. *Fewgle*. A kite, puttocke or glend.’ Still in common use in the North. A.S. *glida*, O. Icel. *glida*. See Thomas of Erceburgh, ed. Murray, 560. ‘*Milvus*. A puttock.’ Medulla.

* *Gledes* and buzzards weren hem by. White moles, and puttocks taken her place.’

The Complaint of the Ploughman, pr. in Wright’s *Political Poems*, i. 344.

‘Lyke as quhen that the grely *glede* on lycht

Skummand vp in the air oft turnis hyz flycht.’

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. xiii. p. 425, l. 43.

‘*Milvus*, *glida*.’ Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. ‘Fitzherbert in his *Book of Husbandry*, ff. 49^b, cautions rearsers of fowls ‘when they have brought forth their hydes to se that they be well kepte from the *gleyd*, crows, fully martes & other vermin.’ ‘*Heo Milvus* A.S., *glede*.’ Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 188. ‘*Milvus*, *glida*.’ Aelfric’s Gloss. *ibid.* p. 29.

³ ‘*Gly*, *glee*. To look asquint. Lincoln. *Linis seu contractis oculis instar Strabonis cantuari*, &c. Skinner.’ Ray’s Collection of North Country Words, 1691. Paret in his *Alvearie* has ‘to *glie* or looke askew overthwart.’ ‘To glee or glye, *lippine*.’ Manip. Vocab. ‘*Glaze*, or loke a skape: *transvertere hircus*’ Holcot. Jamieson has ‘To gley, *glye*, r. n. To squint. *Gley*, s. A squint. *Gloyd*, *glid*, *glyd*, pp. Squint-eyed.’ ‘*Licena*: *obliquus*, *distortus*. *Strabo*. A wronglookere.’ Medulla. ‘*Strabo* is rendered in the Nominale ‘a woman *glyande*,’ and *Strabo* by ‘a gliere.’ See Wright’s Vol. of Vocab. p. 228. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 228, we are told that Jacob wished to have Rachel for his wife, and

‘Pe eilddr sister he forsoke, For seo *glered*, als saith the bok.’ Cotton MS. L. 3861; where the Fairfax MS. reads,

‘Pe elder sister he forsoke *Glerede* ho was for-sof of luke.’

The word is wrongly explained in Halliwell; see s.v. *Gleed*. Compare to Glymer, below.

⁴ ‘*Glean*, a sheaf of hump.’ Peacock’s Gloss. of Manley, &c. ‘*Arista*. An avene of corn or a gleno. *Conspicio*. To gleanyn.’ Medulla. Cotgrave gives ‘*Glano*. A gleating; also the corne that gleamed or left for the gleaner. *Glaue*. To gleane, to picke up eares of corne after the reapers.’ ‘A glen: *conspica*.’ Nominale. Compare *Gloy*, below.

⁵ Probably a slip for *glent*, a glance or a stroke. See *Morte Arthure*, l. 3863: ‘For *glent* of gloppynng glide be they never.’ Or the word may be for *glent*, the p.p. of to *glean*, still in use in Lincolnshire. Mr Peacock, in his Glossary of Manley, &c., also gives ‘To *glent*. To glimmer.’

⁶ In Hampole’s *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 456, we read—

‘For dwellid man in a myrk dungeon, What he had na other fode

And in a foul steel of corrupcion, Bot watson *glet* and loper blode.’

The Addit. MS. 11305, reads the last line as follows—

‘Bot loke som *glette* and liltede of blode.’

See also *Alisaunder*, 4491, and *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris, i. 1059, ff. 366, and ff. 269. O. Norse *glerta*, wet. Fr. *glatte*. Scotch *glit*, pos. O. Eng. *glut*, moist, slippery. Wyclif, Wks. ed. Arnold, iii. 32, speaks of ‘vile *glut* put stoppyn damp.’

† Gletty; *risorius*.to Glymer¹; *sulducere, lucubrare*.† A Glymyr²; *luscus, limus, & cetera*; vbi to glee (A.).a Glymerynge; *lucubra, lucubrum*.† Gloy³; *spicamentum*.† to Glore⁴.to Glorifye; *glorificare*.*to Glosse⁵; vbi to sage.to Glose⁶; *glosare, glosulare*.A Gloyse; *glosa, glosula* (A.).† to Glome⁷; *superciliare*.Glew; *gluten, glutinum, glutinari-um*.

¹ Amongst the 'seuerall disorders and degrees amongst our idle vagabonds,' Harrison enumerates 'Demanders for glimmer or fire.' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 219. For a full account of this class of beggars see Harman on Vagabonds, ed. Furnivall, p. 61. 'Glymring of lyght, *lucer, celer*.' Palsgrave. '*Lucubro*. To wakyu or glomeryn.' Medulla. 'To *glammer*. To blink, to wink. *Glim*. Blind. *Glimme*. The person who is blindfolded in the sport of Blindman's Buff.' Jamieson.

² 'To *gline*. To look askance or askint.' Jamieson. 'The Medulla renders *luscus* by one 'jat hath but an eye, or purblynd.' '*Luscus*, Porcblynde.' Cooper. Cf. '*Esbaur les yeux*; to glimmer the eyes, to dazell.' Holbyband. See to Glee, and compare to Glome, below.

³ '*Gloy*. (1) The withered blades stripped off from straw. (2) Oaten straw. 'To *gloy*. To give grain a rough thrashing.' Jamieson. '*Glu de foudre*. A bundle of straw.' Cotgrave. Compare Glene, above.

Quhais ruffis laity fol rouch thekit war
With stra or *gloy* [*culmo*] by Remulus the wight.'

G. Douglas, *Amadon*, viii. p. 504, l. 29.

⁴ To stare, to leer. Palsgrave, *Acrostus*, has 'Why *glore* thyn eyca in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed as though thou were very angry?' In *Morte Arthure*, 1074, we find—'Thane *glopede* the glotone and *glorde* vn-fair.' In *Allit. Poems*, B. 849, the word occurs in the sense of looking terrified, staring in fright: 'Be god man glyfte with jat glam & *gloped* for noyse,' and the noun is used in the same sense in the *Towneley Myst.* p. 146: 'O, my hart is ryсанд in a *glope*.' Compare also *Cursor Mundi*, 11611: 'Quen isus sau pain *glopend* be.' O. Icel. *glupa*, to stare. In the Northern Counties we still find to *glap*, or *glappen* used for to be amazed.

⁵ 'Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye, And began to kysse hym and to *glosye*.'

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 132.

'So faire þe cherl *gloaed*, þat þe child com of þe cause, & his crynges stint.'

William of Palerne, 60.

⁶ *Adutor*. To *glosyn*.' Medulla. See also note to Fage.

⁷ Haulpole tells us—

'Some clerkes saye, als þe *glose* tolles,

Bot þe host of outierist.'

þat Gop and Marye es nocht elles

Pricke of Conscience, 4473.

In the Sampson's Tale, the Friar says he has just preached a sermon

'Nought al after the text of holy wryt,

Glosyng is a ful glorious thing certayn,

For it is hard for þow as I suppose,

For letter sleth, so as we clerkes sayn.'

And therfor wil I teche þow ay the *glose*.

⁸ *Glosa*. A *glose* of a book. *Glosula*. To *glosyn*.' Medulla.

⁹ To look gloomy or sourly. Kennett has 'to *gloun*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely.' Compare Glymyr, above. Still in use in Yorkshire; see Capt. Harland's *Gloss. of Swaledale*, s. v. *Gline*. 'To *gloun*, *glounn*. To look morose or sullen; to frown; to have a cloud on one's aspect.' Jamieson. In the *Roman of the Rose*, 4356, we find *glounbe*, and Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. '*Glounnede* als he war wraje.'

'To *glounne*, froune, *capere frontem*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Sir, I trow that be dom som tyme were fulla melland,

Wells ye se how thai *gloun*.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 320.

'I *glome*, I loke under the browes or make a buryng countenance. *Je rechigne*. It is a sower wyfe, she is ever glomyng: *est une aue, or amere femme, elle rechigne toujours*. *Glomme* a sowerloke, *rechigne*.' Palsgrave. In Coverdale's Bible, Matth. xvi. 3 is rendered as follows: 'In y^e mornyng ye saye, 'It wil be foule wedder to daye for the skye is reed and *glometh*.' Surrey in his *Praise of Mean and Constant Estate* speaks of 'a den unclen . . . whereat disdain may *glome*.' In the form *glum* the word is still very common.

to Glew; *glutinare*, con-, de-, lin-
ere.

a Glower; *glutinarium*.

a Glufe¹; *cinothera*.

a Glufer; *cinotherarius*.

ta Glufery; *cinotherium*.

ta Glow pott²; *glutinarium*.

a Gluton³; *Ambr, catilio, exprom-
edo, depulator, deuorator, dis,
draco, epulo, epulaticus qui tota
die ejulis intencit, epulans, estor-
tris, gluto, gulo, gusto, lupo⁴;
lurconius participium; nubo,
nepos, parasitaster, parasitus,
vorator.*

a Glutony; *Amplestria, castrimacria,
canuesacio, commessacio, crapu-
lari gulo, gulositaz, luras.*

†to do Glutony; *crapulari, ex, lura-
care⁵, vorare, de-.*

†Gluterus⁶; *Ambronius, castrimar-
giosus, commestus, elux, gulo-
sus, ingluuosus.*

G ante N.

*to Gnaste⁷; *frenare est faciem
mentis esque ad vocis tumultum
exitare, con-, in-, frenescere, con-,
jac, frenare est proprie dentes
concitare, em-, in-, frenescere,
stridere, dentibus concitare, vel
comprimere, vel collidere.*

†like to Gnasto; *frenibundus.*

a Gnastyng; *frenor est hominum,
frenitus bestiarum.*

†Gnastyng; *frenens, frenens, stri-
dens.*

ta Gnatto; *culc, ciatula.*

ta Gnatto nett; *canopyum, ciatolicu-
um.*

to Gnaw; *den liri, exodere, rodere,
cor-, E-.*

ta Gnawer; *rasor.*

G ante O.

God; *messias, sather, emanuel, ea-
baath, almay, unigenitus, via,
vita, manus, conuision⁸, prin-*

¹ From Swedish dial. *glomma*, to stare.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. 'Glumme, or he sows of countenance. Vile in freyne and scowle. Glumminge, or sowe of countenance, *Superciliosus*. Hulst. 'Owe syre sythas . . . & *glum* it is ful lytel.' Aild, *Pecus*, C. 94.

² See Liber Albus, p. 603, where directions are given for burning all 'fa'at ci'choer' (gloves). At p. 737 of the same work is mentioned a Guild of Glovewakers. In the Dictionary of John de Garland, pt. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124, the following curious derivation is given 'cinothera: disconter a cin-thosa, et dicitur a cinos, quod est manus, et *toon*, quod est tributum, quia attribuitur manus,' the true derivation, of course, being from χείρ, a hand and *thep*, a case or covering. 'Hic cintheria, A^o glove, ibid. p. 104.

³ At the top of the page in a later hand is written: *hee glutino. A^o glewe.*

⁴ 'Catillones. Lickish-shas; glutons. *Lupo*. A gullagutte.' Casper

⁵ MS. *lupo*.

⁶ To lurch, devour, or eat greedily: *ingurgito*. Baret. See Tussar, p. 178, stanza 7, and Bacon's *Thynge*, xlv.

⁷ Perhaps a mistake of the scribe for *glutinosus*. But *gluternose* occurs in Oratorum frequently, and Wyclif has, 'To sixte synne of Jese seven is call d *glutner*. . . . *glutner* falleþ þen to men, when he takes mete or drink more þen þe righte to his soule.' Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 155. Ital. *glutro*, extravagance. Wyclif, *Leut*, xi. 30, speaks of the 'mygal, that is a beste horn trecherous to hight, and most *glutern*.'

⁸ In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 128, we are told that

'Quon Sal-naxad loves quonem Sal-ener he, with toth gnisting.'

In our mirknes, that are greting

See also P. of Conscience, 7373. 'Frenden. To gnastyng' M-d. lly. Wyclif, Isaiah v. 29, has 'he skal quisten' as the translation of *frenet*. 'I gnat with the tethes. I make a noise by reason I thruste one teth uppon another. *Je gnatte des dents*. He gnasted with the tethes that a man myght have herte him a stones ceste. *Gnastyng* of the tethes, *stridens, eridens*. Palsgrave.

⁹ Gr. *hypochoira* from *hypo*, beneath, and *choira*, essence being opposed to *dynamis*, or of the being or nature, a definition applied to our Lord by certain heretics in the 4th century.

- cipium, *prin* agentur, *sapiencia*,
virtus, *alpha*, *caput*, *finis*, *co*¹,
fons, *origo* *beni*, *pauculus*, *medi-*
ator, *apex*, *crux*, *vitales*, *serpens*,
arica, *leo*, *vermis*, *os*, *verbum*,
splendor, *sol*, *lux*, *gloria*, *ymago*,
panis, *flos*, *vitz*, *mons*, *janua*,
lapis, *petra*, *angelus*, *sponsus*,
pastor, *propheta*, *sacerdos*, *athana-*
tas, *h*yr[i]os, *theos* *panton*, *cratony-*
sus, *apirus*, *altissimus*, *altissimus*,
altissimus, *altitronus*, *altitronus*,
deus, *deificus*, *divinus*, *dominus*,
creator, *cunctipotens*, *eternus*, *nu-*
men, *omnipotens*, *plasmator*, *re-*
demptor, *saluator*, *verbigena* *deus*,
Iesus *Christus*.
 †a God of batylle; *mars*, & cetera;
 vbi A batylle.
 †to make God; *deificare*.
 a God doghter²; *filiola*.
 a God son; *filioles*.
 a God fader; *compater*, *paternus*.
 a God moder; *commater*, *matricia*.
 †Goddess modyr; *mater dei*, *theoti-*
cos.
 p³ Godhede; *deitas*, *diuitas*, *nomen*,
maiestas.
 †a Goffe⁴; vbi a godefader.
 a Goicoun⁵; *gobis*.
 †a Goke (A Goko, A Gotoo A.)⁶;
oculus; *curuca* est *luis* que
nutrit curulum.
 Golde; *Aurum*, *crisis* *grece*, *elitropi-*
um, *obrium*.
 of Golde; *Aureus*, *Aurulentus*, *plen-*
us *Auro*, *crisens*.
 a Golde finche; *Acredula*, *carduelis*,
lucina, *grutiuo* *e*.
 a Golde smythe; *Aurifaber*, *Aurifer*.
 †A Goldemyne (A.).
 Golde wyre; *filum Aureum*.
 †Golde Fynere (A.).
 †a Golde worme⁷; *noctiluca*.
 †a Gome⁸; vbi A godmoder.
 a Goshauke⁹; *Accipiter* *vel* *Accipi-*
ter, *falco*, *herodius*, *gruarus*.
 a Gospelle; *euangelium*; *euang[ge]li-*
cus *participium*.
 †a Gospeller¹⁰; *euangelista*.
 a Gowne; *togas*, *epitogium*; *togatus*
participium.

¹ Representing Greek α.

² These three being thus, when he liketh hymselfe well, and weneeth he jesteth as properly as a child daunseth, in calling it my faith, and the Popes faith, and the diuels faith, euery man I wene that wel marketh the matter, wyl be likely to cal his proper scoffe but a very cold conceit of my *goffe*, that he found and tooke vp at *sottes* *huff*. 1532. Sir T. More. 'Confutation of Tyndale.' Works, 1557, fol. 711. col. 1.

³ *Gogon*. A gudgeon-fish; also the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on; also the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele; any Gudgeon. Cotgrave. 'A Gogon. *Gobius*, *Gobio*. *Principium* *come* *gobius* *esse* *colit*. *Gogonius* are went to be the beginning of surger. *Inhalo*. To gaze Gogoon-like, which is as wide as his chappes will let him.' Withale. 'A gageon-fish, *gobio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gobio. a gujun.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 97.

⁴ A Goffe is still the common name for the Cuckoo in the North. See Jamieson, s. v. 'Thare gode the *goffe* one greues felle lowde.' *Morte* *Arthure*, 927.

A. S. *geac*, O. Icel. *gandr*.

⁵ The glow-worm. Barret gives 'Globerd or glowworme, *cicindela*, *noctiluca*,' and Huloet 'gleberde or glowworme, *lunygria*.' 'Noctiluca est *ceratis* *lucens* *per* *noctem*.' Medulla. 'Cicindela, se *glorizanda* *wibba*.' Ælfric's Glossa. in Wright's Vocab. p. 23. 'Hec *incedula*, A. glow-worme.' *Ibid.* p. 190.

⁶ *Gomme*, f. A che-gosse p. or godmother; a gemme. Cotgrave. In Dean Milles' Glossary occur 'Gouman, *paternus*, *goumer*, *maternus*.' *Gummer* is not of unusual occurrence. 'Gossype a man, *compere*. Gossype a woman, *comemere*.' Palsgrave.

⁷ Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 374, thus speaks of the Goshawk—

'There was the Trent with his feleyns doun To byrds for his outrageous Raunye.'
 And grey, I mene the *goshawk*, that doth pyne

⁸ When Gabriel came, the *gospeller* with the same,

Brought gladdest tidynge, that euer was of poore. Wright's Political Poems, li. 211.
 See also *Early Metrical Romances*, ed. Small, p. 47. Wyrt. *Trarsh* xli. 27, &c.

†a Gowrde; *cucumer vel cucumis*.
 þ^a Gowte¹; *gutta, guttula diminutivum, ciragra manuum est, podagra pedum est.*

G ante R.

a Grace; *gratia, carisma manus, caris grece.*
 Gracious; *gratiosus, graciositas.*
 a Grafto²; *sarculus.*
 a Grafte; *inscrere, surculare.*
 a Graftyngo; *insicium.*
 †a Graftyngtyme; *insicio.*
 a Grahounds (A Grawhond A.)³; *leporarius.*
 Gray; *albidus (gelidus A.). gilvus, glaucus.*

Gray hared; *canus.*

†to be Gray hared; *canere, in-, canescere, in-.*

a Graile (Grayle A.)⁴; *gradole.*

a Graynes of hare; *canicies vel canitudo.*

†Grayns⁵; *granellum, quedam species est.*

Gramary (Gramour A.); *grammatic; grammaticus & grammaticus participia.*

†to leſſi Gramore; *grammatizare.*

a Gramarien; *grammaticus.*

to Gran (Grano A.)⁶; *suspirare.*

†a Grapas⁷; *foca, piscis est.*

†to Grape⁸; *Attractare, Attractare, con-, palpate, palpitare.*

¹ This disease is mentioned by Hampole, who says that in Purgatory—

‘Sam sal haf in alle þair lymmes about,

For sleuth, na þe potage and þe gont.’

Pricke of Conscience, 2992.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 678, l. 11831, epilepsy is called ‘the falland gate.’ Cf. Knotty, below.

² A. S. *græghand*, from Icel. *græghondr*.

³ Paynymes, turkes, and suriens,

That as a lark fro a hauke doth fle,

And lare fro grehound as for ther difference.’

Romance of Pastenay, ed. Skeat, 1359.

⁴ Tristre is þar me sit mid þe grahamdes forte kepen þe hearde.’ *Ancient Rible*, p. 332.

⁵ ‘*gradul*. A Masse-booke, or part of the Masse, invented by Pope Celestine in the year 430.’ Cotgrave. See Nares, s.v.

⁶ ‘*Graine de Paradis*: Graines of Paradise; or, the spice which we call *Grainer*.’ Cotgrave.

⁷ Graynes, spices; *cardamomum*. Manip. Vocab.

⁸ ‘Crye and bray and grane I myght wale.’ De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage*, MS. John’s Coll. Camb. leaf 134. ‘Here my trowthe or I be tane,

Many of your gostis calle grane.’ Thornton MS. leaf 133.

‘He is ofte seke and ay grannid.’ *Pricke of Cons.* 799. ‘*Grannen* iſe eche grene of helle.’ *Hall Meisnhal*, 47. A. S. *grannan*.

⁹ The grampus. In the Pasten Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 347, we find—‘whalle, salco, sturgeon, porpays or *grapeys*.’ See also the *Libar Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 45.

‘With mynsul onyons and no more, To serve on fysshe day with *grappays*.’

‘*Phœx*. Virgil. A sea-calf; as some thynke a Seal, whiche is fish and breedeth on lande.’ Cooper.

¹⁰ ‘To grape, *palpare*. Manip. Vocab. Amongst the pains of Hell, fourteen in number, specified by Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 6266, the sixth is

‘Swa mykel myrknes, þat it may be *graped*, swa thik it es.’

See also *ibid.* l. 6854, ‘as þicke is þrime þe hosternesse þat me hire mei *grapin*.’ *O. E. Homilies*, i. 251. See also Wyclif, Exodus, x. 21, and cf. Milton’s ‘palpable darkness.’ *Par. Lost*, xii. 158.

‘Pan answerd to him Peter and Jon,
 And said, “Parf es wonder none,
 Forwhi þou trowed nocht, Thomas,

þat oure lord Ihesus resin was,
 Untille þou saw his blosy side,
 And *graped* within his wonder wide.”’

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 173.

It was also used in the sense of examining into, testing; thus the Sompnour, Chaucer tells us, having picked up a ‘fesse termes’ of Latin, made a great show of his learning,

‘But who so couthe in other thing him *grape*, Thanne hadde he spent al his philosophie.’

Cont. Tales, Prologue, 641.

In Myre’s Instructions for Parish Priests, 912, the Confessor when with a penitent is to ‘treyne hym þus and *grape* hye sore, &c.’ A. S. *grapian*. Compare also *Ancient Rible*,

†a Grapo¹; *Apiana, botrus, passa, ravenus, una nudadiminutium.*

†a Grapo kyrnelle; *Acinus, Arin-ram, fcinium.*

†A Grape²; *ebi fouke; tridens (A.).*

*A grater³; *Micatorium.*

a Grave; *bustulan; versus:*

¶*Est mausoleum, polianclran, tunba, sepulcrum,*

Sarcophagus, bustum, tumulus vel piramis, urna

Dans monumenta necis, con- iungitur hys monumentum.

¶*Bustum ebi cadavera sunt com- busta, monumentum quod mentes moneat, tumulus est terre congeries super mor- tuum, Sepulcrum est in quo reliquie defunctorum reponi solent.*

*to Graue⁴; *ebi to bery.*

*to Grave; *espitare, fodere, per- colere, foditare, pastinare.*

to Grave (in materia A.)⁵; *celare, culeri, sculptere.*

†a Grave maker; *bustarinus.*

†a Graver; *espitator, cultor, fos- sor.*

†a Graver (Graver of wode or metelle A.); *celator, sculptor.*

a Gravyng; *cultura.*

a Gravyng (Graving of wode A.); *sculptura, celatura, celamen.*

Gravelle; *Arena, Arenula; Arenosus & Arenarius participia; giongrece, glaria, salubum, salubus, sale- bra; salubrosus participium.*

a Grawnedeame⁶; *Auia.*

*a Grawng (Grangys A.)⁷; *gran- gia.*

p. 314—'unneke, paruh þen abbaudes graspinge, he hit seide & deide sone perefeter.' Trevisa in his trans. of Barthol. de Propriet. Rerum, lii. 16, says that of our senses 'þa taste and þe moste leysions of all is graspyng' [*sciens tactus grossior est omnibus*]; and again, xvii. 52, he speaks of ebony as 'smoþe in graspyng' [*habens tactum lenem*]. See also Sir Percevalus, 1388; 'þan graspele be every wounde'; and Chaucer, C. T. O. 1236.

¹ 'Tun, winderge. *Petros* (read *latus*), gelystre.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Clup. A. iii. ff. 76. See Bob of grasys. 'Apiane' var. Moscadol or muscadine grapes.' Goodman.

² 'Grap, Grape. A dung fork, a three-pronged fork.' Jamieson. In Wills & Inventories of the Northern Counties (Society) vol. ii. p. 171, are enumerated 'two gada of yerne vjft, two lang wayne blayds, a howpe, a payr of old whells, thre tenes, a skekkil, a kwater, a soke, a muk fowe, a grappe, a yerne locke, 9 ashiltresse, and a plowe, xxi.''

³ In another hand at the top of the page.

⁴ In P. Plowman, B. xl. 67, we read—

'þere a man were crystened, by kynde he shulde be buried,

Or where he were parished, riȝt þere he shulde be grauen.'

'There anȝdis his bretherin twelve They him be-graven, as he desired him-selve.'

See also Sir Percevalus, l. 512.

Langclich's Holy Grail, ed. Furnivall, li. 121.

⁵ 'I grave in stone or in any metall as a workeman dothe. *Je grave.* He graveth as well as any man dothe in all sort of metall.' Palgrave.

⁶ 'A grandam. *Aeta* Withals. 'A grandams. *Auia.* A grandier. *Auis.* Manip. Vocab. See also Oudame and Gudeyro.

⁷ See P. Plowman, B. xli. 71, and Chaucer, *Millice Tale*, 3668, where the Carpenter we are told was

'Went for tymber for to goe

And dwellen at the *Grange* a day or two.'

on which the editor notes—'Grange is a French word, meaning properly a barn, and was applied to outlying farms belonging to the abbey. The manual labour on these farms was performed by an inferior class of monks, called *lay brothers*, who were excused from many of the requirements of the monastic rule (see Flury, *Eccles. Hist.*), but they were superintended by the monks themselves, who were allowed occasionally to spend some days at the Grange for that purpose. See *Schlipmanne's Tale*.' At the Reformation many of the Monasteries were turned into Granges: thus in Skelton's *Colin Cloute* we read—

'Howe 3e brake the dodes wylls,

Of an abbaye 3e make a *grauinge*.'

Turne monasteries into water-mills.

The same expression occurs in Early Eng. Miscellanies, from the Perlington MS. ed. Hollivell, p. 26, l. 21—'Nowe that abbay is turned to a *grange*.'

'Forþat he meȝ that tun, no *grange*. That he ne to yete with his ware.' *Harleib.* 764.

a Grawnesiro (Gransyr A.); <i>Auus</i> .	Gredy; <i>clax, elaculus, avidus, gulosus</i> .
to Graunto; <i>concedere, & cetera</i> ; <i>ehi</i> to asserme, & <i>ehi</i> to gyffe.	a Gredynes; <i>belismus, edacitas</i> .
ta Grawnter; <i>largitor vel -tris</i> .	†Gredily; <i>Auile, gulosa</i> .
Greece ¹ ; <i>Auxungia, vel Arungia, vel auxungia</i> ; dicta ab <i>Augo</i> ; <i>ehi</i> fattnes.	to be Grene; <i>virare, virescere</i> .
*a Greece ² ; <i>gralus, gradare i. e. gradus facere vel progradus ducere</i> .	a Grene; <i>virtutem, florum, viriditatem</i> .
†Greece (Groke A.); <i>greca est quedam terra; grecus, gregulus</i> .	†to Greso (Greysse A.); <i>erumpere, & secundum hugonem, Auxungiare</i> .
Grene; <i>veridis, smaragdinus & smaraglineus</i> .	*to Gresse ³ ; <i>herbere, herbesare</i> .
	a Gresse; <i>gramen, herba, herbula; herbosus</i> .
	a Gressope (A Gresshopper A.); <i>cicada</i> .

¹ MS. *Auxungia, vel Arungia, vel Auxungia, vel auxungia, vel auxungia*.

² In De Bequileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 127b, we read—'twa I sawe that clande the grece of the dortour, and the tane of them had on a tababon, and the tofere bare a staffe. Scho with the iambison was atte the grece and abode me.' Harrison, *Descript. of England*, 1587, p. 33, has 'ascending by steps and greces westward.' 'Gound downe by a grece though the gray thornes.' *Destruction of Troy*, R. E. Text Soc. 13643; see also *Ibid.* ll. 369, 1064, &c., and *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1359. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 659, l. 10584, we are told that the Virgin Mary, when a child, climbed without assistance the steps of the temple, and that

'At þis temple that I of reene . . . A grece þer was of steppes fiftene.'
'*Grines* or steps made to go vp to the ertrie.' Barret. '*Grindus*. A grece.' Medulla. '*Eschelle*, a little ladder, or skale, a small step or grece.' Cotgrave. 'A grece, *gradus*. Staire grece, *gradus, arrenens*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gresse, grice, steppes or staire, *gradus*.' Holcot. '*Degradare*. To descende from one step or gresse to another.' Thomas, *Italian Dict.* 1550. *Grece* occurs in *Pol. Rel. and Love Poems*, p. 114, and Wychif, a *Edra*, viii. 4. '*Edra*'s scille stood upon a treene *grece*.'

* '*Herthlus*. Greysy. *Herba*. An erbe or a grece.' Medulla. 'As grece growen in a tarte.' Chaucer, *House of Fame*, ii. 263. 'I had my horse with hym at lyvory, and amonge alle one of them was patte to grece.' Paston Letters, iii. 280. See also Sir Percival, ed. Halliwell, l. 1192, where the hero

'Made the Sargones hode bones . . . Aboutte one the grece.'
Hoppe, als down hayle stones
The Medulla defines *Gramen* as *herba que nascitur ex humano sanguine*. 'I graso, as a horse dothe. *Je me pays a l'herbe*.' I grasse, as a horse d'oth. Palgrave.

'*Cicada*. A gresse hoppe.' Medulla. '*Locusta*, gresshoppe.' MS. Coll. Cloop. A. iii. ff. 76. '*Cicada*, a *gressope*.' Nominale MS. In *Relig. Antiq.* ii. 82, it is spelt *gressop*, and the Manip. Vocab. has '*gressop, cicada*.' A. S. *gressoppa*. In the *Ornithol.* 1.9224, we are told of St. John that 'Hiss clap wass off ellmentess her, Hiss mete wass *gress-hoppe*.'

The Rushworth MS. of the Gospels has *gressoppa* in the same passage, Matth. iii. 4.

* 'Moyse's son and Aaron, Seiden liforen plauson.
'To-mogen sulen *gressoppes* came, And sat ad Sa luleaf, and al ben numen''
Genesis & Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 3965.

In the *Early Eng. Painter*, Ps. lxxvii. 46, we have—

'To luf worm þur fruit gaf he, . . . And þar swykes to *gress-hope* to be.'
Dame Juliana Barnes mentions as baits:—'The baite on the hawthorn and the edworne to-yder & a grubble that bewyth in a dunghyll: and a grate *gresshop*. In Juyll the *gresshop* and the humylybe in the meadow.' Of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, p. 29. '*Gressolun*, a gresshoppe.' W. de Biddesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 165. '*Her cicada*. A. S. *gressoppa*.' *Ibid.* p. 190. 'Gresshopper or gresshop. *Abba*. Gressops which be small. *Tettigonia, et Tettigonia*, ang. the mother of gresshops.' Holcot.

ta Gresso apredor; *herbarius*.

†to be Greto (or worth A.); *valere*,
et: 'ille est valens homo,' i.e. va-
lidus homo; *grandire*, *grandescere*,
grossere, *grossescere*.

†to make Gretto; *grossare*, *magnifi-
care*, *maiorare*.

Greto; *graulis* ad corpus pertinet,
grandiusculus, *grandiunculus*,
grossus, *immanis* ad animam
pertinet, *immensus*, *ingens*, *mag-
nalis*, *magnanimus*, *magnificus*,
vehemens, *magnus* ad animam per-
tinet, *multiplex*.

†Greto loggyd; *cruratus*.

a Greto man; *magnus*, *magnatus*.

a Gretnes; *grauitas*, *grossitas*, *gros-
sitas*, *immanitas*, *immensitas*,
magnanimitas, *magnitudo*, *mag-
nificencia*, *vehementia*.

Greto with childe¹; *graulus*,
gravis, *pregnans*.

*to Greto (Greyt A.)²; *placare*, &
cetera; *ibi* to wepe.

†Grete hippyd; *depreges* (A.).

a Gretyng welo; *salutacio*, & cetera;
ibi a hailynge.

to Greto welo; *salutare*.

a Grevanco; *molestia*, *offensa*, *offen-
siculum*, *offenciunculum*, *offensio*.

to Greve; *Appauare*, *conturbare*,
contristare, *displicere*, *exacerbare*,
exasperare, *grauare*, *aggravare*
propria sarcina, *jugrauari aliena*,
irritare, *offendere*, *offensare*, *mes-
tificare*, *molestare*, *prouocare ad
iram*.

Grevos; *gravis*, & cetera; *ibi* noyus.

*Growelle³; *puls*.

†A Grysto⁴; *ibi* grafte (A.).

†to Grime; *fuscire*, *fuliginare*, &
cetera; *ibi* to blek.

†Grimed; *fuscatus*, *fuliginatus*.

Grymo; *vi* homo est; *tortuosus*
(A.).

to Grinde corñ or egelome⁵; *mol-
ere* (3rd conjugationis) *con-*, *de-*.

a Grinder; *molitor*.

a Grindstone; *mola*.

*a Gripe⁶; *gripes*, *vultur*.

¹ It seems curious to find the Latin equivalent for this term in the masculine gender.

² In *Harleik*, 164, when Athelwold is on his death-bed—

'He greden and goudelen, and gouden hem ille, And seyle, "Pat gretynge helpeth nought:"'
And he had leu alle ben stille;

And in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 803. l. 14207, we are told of Mary Magdalene that
'Before ihesus feet she felle
Pat with the teres she weaste his fete.'

Pero she fel in such a grete.

'To grete, we pe, *lachrymarum*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Satan was fallen grovelinge gretynge and
cryenge with a lothely voyz.' *Lydgate, Pilgrimage of the Soule*, Bk. ii. ch. 43.

³ 'Growel, *isa*.' Manip. Vocab. Randle Holme says, 'Grewel is a kind of Broth made
only of Water, Grete, brused and Currans; some add Mace, sweet Herbs, Butter and
Eggs and Sugar: some call it Pottage Gruel.' See J. Russell's *Boke of Nourture in Babees*
Boke, l. 519. See also *Growelle*.

⁴ The Metella gives '*Insero* To plantyn togeder; to brasyng togeder; or to gryffyn.
Institus, Plantyd or gryffed. *Institio*, Impying or cuttyng.'

⁵ 'Edgelome' is 'edge loom,' edged-tool: see P. 'Loome, or instrument, *Ustensile*, *instru-
mentum*.' The Manip. Vocab. has '*Edgelome, cutter*.'

⁶ Harrison, *Descript. of England*, ii. 32, says, 'Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe,
wherefore I haue no occasion to treat further.' Neckam, *De Laudibus Diuine Sapientie*,
e. l. Wright, p. 488, writes—

'*Edgallant aurum gryphes, epoque nitore Molentur, visum fuler metalla iuuant.*'

'For ich isch gripe & grliche fuz los.' *Legemon*, 28263.

The Author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that in Paradise before the Fall,

'Bi þe dore þat now is welle, þe gripe also tosch þe lore

As lomb ley þe lyoun mylde; No best wolle to opere dore' p. 47. l. 689.

See also *Sir Ighmarie*, ed. Halliwell, 841, 851, 870, *Alumwiler*, 2667, *Harleik*, 572, &c.
'Gripe. A gripe.' Metella. 'A gripe, gripe.' Manip. Vocab. 'Gripe. A gripe or gryffon.'
Cooper. Trevisa in his trans. of *Barthol. de Prop. Herum* gives the following account of

*a Grise¹; *porcellus*, & cetera: tibi
a swyne.

a Gristelle²; *cartilago*.

ta Grote; *lens*, *lenticula*.

a Grote of syluer³; *octusia*, *grossum*.

to Growe; *Addere*, *coilere* (3rd conjugationis), *coilere* (3rd conjugationis), *coalescere*, *subolere*, *crecere*, *ex-*, *in-*, *gliscere*, *pululare*, *repulu*[*l*]are.

*Growelle⁴; *ubi potage*.

*Growte⁵; *idromellum*, *agromellum*, *Acromellum*, *granomellum*.

*to Gruche (Groche A.)⁶; *delirari*, *in-*, *freuere*, *freuere*, *murmurare*, *inussare*, *inussare*, *mutire*, *inussare*.

†like to Gruche; *freuendus*.

ta Grucher (Grochere A.)⁷; *murmurator*, *inussare*.

a Gruchyng (Grochyng A.)⁸; *fremitus*, *fremor*, *impaciencia*, *murmur*, *murmuratio*, *inussare*, *inussare*.

*Grufelyng (Growlyng A.)⁹; *supinus*; *versus*:

¶ *Debet habere virum mulier resupina supinum.*

this bird: 'The gripe is foure fadil, lycke þe eagle in leed, and in wynges, and is like to þe lyon in þe oþer del of þe body; and woneþ in þe hilles þat heþ deþid Ypertonay, and beþ most enemy and greup hors and man; and lyþ in his neste a stone þat is called "amaranglus," agens venomous bestes of þe mounteyne.' 'Grype, *culter*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 177.

¹ In the Romance of Sir Penabon the convey of provisions for the Saracens is said to have included 'Grys and gees and capouls;' l. 5669: and in P. Plowman, Prologue, B. 116, the London Cooks are described as inviting passengers with cries of

'Hote pice, hote; Godegris and gees, gowe, dyne, gowe.'

See also Passus, vi. 283, and *Ancient Rime*, p. 204.

According to Halliwell the word is still in use in Cumberland, &c. See Mr. Robinson's Whitty (Gloss. E. D. Soc. 'Porcellus. A gryse. Succulus. A lytel gryse.' Meliolla. O. loc. *grisa*. 'Hic porcellus. Anglice gryse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. Hence our *gryshin*.

² See also Gristelle, above. 'Gristilago, gristle.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 476.

³ See also Ashte halpens.

⁴ See also Grewello.

⁵ According to Ray *growte* is wort of the last running, and Peggens his that this is drunk only by poor people, who are on that account called *growters*. In Dean Milles' Gloss. the following account of *growt-ale* is given:—'a kind of ale different from white ale, known only to the people about Newton Bassel, who keep the method of preparing it ancient; it is of a brownish colour. However, I am informed by a physician, a native of that place, that the preparation is made of malt almost burnt in an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm which rises on the first working in the keeve, a small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass, and makes it very heady.' 'Hic *yltromellum*, A^{re} growte.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

⁶ O. Fr. *groucher*, whence our *grudge*.

*Gruche nought þe-agayn, but godli, i rede, Grante þis faire forward felfilln in haste.' William of Palerne, 1450.

In the *Pricke of Conscience*, 300, the line '*non crediderunt et inuenerunt*' is rendered

'þai trowed nocht And greched, and was angred in thought.'

'Wif grete desire & love & likyng, & not wif heuynesse & *gruchyng*.' Wyche, Select Works, ed. Mathew, p. 199.

⁷ MS. *murmuratio*, *inussare* corrected by A.

⁸ MS. *grucher*: corrected by A.

⁹ Baret gives 'I sleepe growching, or vpon my face, *dermin pronus*.' See also Ogrufe, hereafter. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 674, l. 11760, we are told that when our Lord entered a certain town, where the inhabitants were about to sacrifice to their idols,

'Al þair idels in a ston, Growchinge þe vnto þe ground.'

Andrew Borede says in his *Dyctory*, ed. Furnivall, p. 247, that 'to *sleep growch* is to vpon the stomacke and belly is not good, onles the stomacke be slow and lakk of digestion; but better it is to lay your hande, or your bed felowes hande, ouer your stomacke, than to

†to make Grufelynge (Growflyng A.); *supinare*.

*Grumelle (Gromelle A.); *nilium, graven solis*.

*a Grunda (Grownde A.)¹; *fundamentum, fundus, fundulus, grundarium vel grundatorium*.

to take or sett Grunde; *grundare*.

†to Gruntyll as swyne²; *grundare*.

†a Grune; *culpa, & cetera*; *ibi* A blame.

*a Grune as a swyne³.

*a Grupo⁴; *mansorium*.

*a Grupynge yren⁵; *rancia*.

G ante V.

†a Gudame (Gude Dama A.); *Ania*.

†a Gudeyre; *Anus*.

Gude; *Acceptus, Acceptibilis, Altus, benignus, beneficus, benivolus, bonus, deuotus, efficax, frugalis*.

lyc *groundling*. See also Anturs of Arthur, ed. Halliwell, xlvii. 9. 'Groundling [rowl Groundling], *gronus*.' Manip. Vocab. Hornman says, 'Sum prayeth to god lyeinge on the grounde groundlinge.' *Quidam ad conspectum animantis proceri fundunt prostrati*⁶.

'He slaid and stammered on the slidry ground, And fell at erd *grufelinge* waid the fen.'

G. Douglas, *Amid*, p. 138.

See also *Ib.* viii. Psal. l. 41. '*Intrabacheneola*, fallyne *groutynglie*.' Thomas, *Ital. Diet.* 1550. In Udall's *Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, p. 91, it is narrated of Diogenes that on being asked by Xenias 'howe his desire was to bee buried,' '*Groundlyng*,' quoth he, 'with my face toward the grounde.' Turner in his *Hebub*, pt. ii. ll. 75, advises any who will sow Dates to 'lay them all *groundlyngs* toward the grounde.' 'Therfor *groutyngs* thou shall be layde.' *Townley Myt.* p. 40.

¹ According to the description of the Tower of Babel given in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 136, l. 2240.

'Tun and sexti fathum bras. Was þe *grundwell* þat þai made.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 207, says that he who desires to live well must begin by learning

'to know what hymself es.

See may he tyttest come to mekenes.

þat as *grund* of al verbis to last.' See also *Ibid.* l. 7213.

'Jokis þat to heuenelech laured þe *grundal* of al þat 3e wurehes.' *Juliana*, p. 72. In the *Early Eng. Poet*, Ps. lxxxvii. 1. is rendered—'*grunde-walles* his in hali Edles,' [*fundamenta*, Vulg. *dentelae* A. S.]

'Son he wan Berwik, a castelle he þought to reise,

He cast þe *groundealle* jok, his folk he þought þe ease.' R. de Brunne, p. 210.

'*Hec fundum*. Anglice ground-walle.' Wright's *Vel. of Vocab.* p. 203. 'The ground of a building, *solus, fundamentum*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Grunda*. A ground off a hous.' Metalka.

² The Whitby Glossary has '*gruntle*, to grunt as swine do.' The word appears to be still in use in Yorkshire; see Mr. C. Robinson's *Gloss.* E. D. Soc. A young pig is known in the North as a *grunting*. '*Gruntall*, *Gruntle*. The snout. To *Gruntle*. To grunt on a lower key, as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.' Jamieson. '*Grainer*. To gruntle or grunt like a hog. *Boire le groin*. To pawt, lower, gruntle, or grow sullen.' Cotgrave. In Topsell's *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 522, we are told that 'there is a fish in the river *Achelus* which *gruntleth* like a hog, whereof *Juvenal* speaketh, saying: *Et quana renigibus gruntes Ilpernon parcis*. And this voice of Swine is by *Cecilius* attributed to drunken men.' 'To grunt or gruntle, *grunder, groaguer*, &c.' Sherwood.

³ 'The groon of a swyn, *proboscis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Grystle or groonye of a swyne, *proboscis*. 'Groony or snout of a swyne. *Proboscis*.' Hubert.

⁴ 'Grupo, groep. A hollow behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung or urine.' Jamieson. See also *Ibid.* s. v. Grip. See *Harleib.* II. 1924, 2107. The word is still in common use in the form grip.

⁵ '*Rancia*. A wedare or a gopare. *Ranco*. To wedyn or gopyn.' Metalka. Halliwell quotes from MS. Ashmole, 61.

'The *gruning* iken then spake he, "Compas, who hath grovyd thee?"'

Cooper defines *Rancia* as 'A whipaw wherewith timber is sawed. A bush steele or bill to cut bushes.' 'I grouppe (Lydgate), sculpe or enche as coude grave, groupe, or carve; this word is nat used in comen spache.' Palsgrave.

festula, guttamen, guttatorium, imbricium, imbrax, stillicidium:
versus:

* *Arriſcataracta, porus, catadup-
paque* ¹ terre.

a Guvernance; *gubernacio*.
to Guvern (Governo A.); *gubernare*,
regere.

a Guvernier; *gubernator, gubernis*,
rector.

Capitulum 8^m H.

H ante A.

†an h abett ²; *habitus*.

*an Haberioun; *lorica; loriceatus*,
trilex est lorica ex tribus
[*liciis*] *confecta; loricare*
(est A.) *loricam induere*.

an Hachet; *Ascia, Asciohi, Ascis*,
Asciulus.

an Haddoko ³; *morus*.*an Hagas ⁴; *tuetum*.*an Hagas maker; *tuetarius*.†an Haguday ⁵; *vector*.* A Hagwormo ⁶; *jaculus* (A.).Hay; *fenum*.†an Hay howse ⁷; *ſenerium*.†A Hage (A.) ⁸.†A Haec; *videns, & cetera; thi hake*
(A.).†to Hailo; *chore* ⁹, *grece, ſalue, latine*,
to Hayle; *grandinare*.Hayle; *grandis, ſalata; grandeneus*,
& *grandinosus participia*.†an Hayle stone; *ſalata*.*to Hailso (Haylſso A.) ¹⁰; *ſolutare*.

Pentis, Gaters, et gaterz sayent ey hautz, qu' gens puissent chivacher dessus, et a meyns ix peus haut.' See also the Statute 33 Henry VIII, cap. 33, quoted in note to Clowe of Hoderete, above. 'Pe ryner Danubius is l-lets in to dyverse places of þe cite (Constantinople) by gaters under erpe (*occulis sub terra cavatibus*).' Trevisa's Higden, i. p. 181. 'As gates out of gutters in goland (?) weters.' *R. Alexander*, p. 163. 'Gutter. *Aqualitium*. Gutter between two walles. *Andron*. Gutter of a house. *Complutum*.' Hulst. See Wyclif, *Gouais* vii. 11; vii. 2, &c.

¹ MS. *cataduppa*.

² See also Abbett.

³ * *Morus*. An hound flysch.' Medulla. 'A haddocke, fish, *acellus*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ * *Tuetum*. A puddlyng or an bakeys. *Tuetarius*. A puddlyng makere.' Medulla. 'A haggesse, *tuetum*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ 'A latch to a dier or gate. A *haguday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or rib of metal. In the Louth (Lincoln) Church Accounts, 1612, iii. 196, we read: 'To John Flower for hespa . . . a sneck, a *haguday*, a catch & a Ringe for the west gate, ij' xvj.' The word is still in use in Lincolnshire. 'The Medulla renders *vector* by 'a barre of fryn or an hengyl.' 'Hee *manutatum*, An^o a *haguday*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 261.

⁶ 'The common viper. A. S. *haga*, hedge and *wyrm*, a creeping thing. Not uncommon in the North, but becoming obsolete. 'Jaculus: *quidam serpens*.' Medulla. Cooper gives 'Jaculus. A serpente that lieth under trees, and suddenly springyng out with a meruaylous violence, perseth any beast whiche happily passeth by.'

⁷ 'Raret gives 'an hair house, or loft; an hair mowe, or ricke; a place where hair lieth, *ſouille*.'

⁸ * *Hay* in the North means soft broken ground, as in the description of the Castle of Lovo, *Cursor Mundi*, p. 568, l. 6886—

'It es hei sett upon þe crag,

Grai and hard, wit-ten *hay*.'

⁹ *χαίρε*.

¹⁰ 'He rakit till the kyng all right,

And ha'st hym upon his knee.'

The Bruce, ed. Skcat. xiii. 524.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 673, l. 10848, Mary, we are told, 'was in were,' after Gabriel had sp ken to her, and 'Toquid eoz hir vniþ thought. Quat was þis *hailsoy* he hir treght.' See also P. Floweren, C. x. 309, and B. vii. 160—

'Joseph mette meruaylously how þe mone and þe soune

And þe eldrene *terres-hailso* hym all.'

A. S. *hailstā*; O. Icel. *heita*; Swedish *hela*, to salute. It is quite a different word from the verb to *hale*, embrace; A. S. *healian*, from *heals*, the neck, which see.

*an Hailsyng; *sabulacio*.

†an Hay coker¹; *Arconius* (*Femle* A.).

*an Haire²; *cilicium*; *cilicius* & *cilicinus* participia.

an Hay stako; *femile*.

†an Hay mochte³; *Arconius*.

†an Hak (*Hake* A.)²; *bilens*, *fos-sorium*, *ligo*, *marra*.

an Haknay (*Haykenay* A.)⁴; *ladi-us*, *mannus*.

†Haldando; *tenax*, *tenens*.

to Halde; *tenere*, *tentare*, *retinere*, *retentare*, *reputare*.

to Halde behynde; *detinere*, *detentare*.

Hale (*Hayle* A.); *acer*, *firmus*, *incolumis*, *integer*, *integralis*, *sanus*, *sospi*.

¶Non est infirmum quod consistit tibi sanum,

Integra namque datur res que non fracta feratur.

to make Hale; *integrare*, *integrascere*, *redintegrare*.

Haly (*Hally* A.)⁵; *integre*, *ferme*, *integraliter*, *funditus*, *medullitus*, *redictus*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *totaliter*.

Halesome; *sahuber*.

an Halesomnes; *sahubritas*.

†to Halfe; *mediare*, *dimidiare*.

Halfo; *dim[en]sius*, *hemi*, *semi* (omnis generis) *indclinabile*.

†Halfo A futo; *semipedalis*.

†Halfo dedo; *seminecis*.

†Halfo Fulle; *semiplenus*.

†Halfo a fardynge (*ferthyng* A.)⁶; *calcus*, *calculus*, *mun-tum*.

¹ See also Cok of hay, and Mughe. 'An hey mowe, *fuit aceruus*.' Baret.

² 'A cloth or garment made of heare, a heare-cloth, a strainer, *cilicium*.' Baret. Harrison in his Description of Eng. l. 156, in giving an account of the manner of brewing of beer in his time, states that the malt, after being 'turned so long upon the flore, they do carie to a kill covered with *haire cloth*;' and Tassier, in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c., 57. 51, speaking of the treatment of hops, says that they are to be covered with 'soutage or *haire*.' Wychl, Genesis xxxvii. 34, describing the grief of Jacob at the supposed death of Joseph, says: 'And the clothis to rent, was clothid with an *heyr*, weilyuge his gone myche tyme.' Hair cloth is mentioned frequently in the *Ancient Rials*: for instance, on pp. 126 and 130 we are told that Judith 'ledde swiße head lif, veste [fasted] and werode *heare*;' and again on p. 10 that St. Sara, Sinclética and many others wore 'hens *horen*'.

³ Sherwood has 'bach, lachel, lachet;' and the Manip. Voerb. gives, 'an hack, mattock, *bilens*.' 'Agolafre com forþ wiþ ys *hache*.' *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 4516.

⁴ 'For-wright with his *hak* and spail. Of him self he wex al *weil*.' MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8. Still in use. O. Fr. *hache*, M. H. Ger. *hacke*. A. S. *haccian*, to hew, hack. 'Fossorium, A. hyl or a pykeys.' Medalla. Trevisa in his translation of Higden, v. 9, says of Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, that he was 'i-prowe to wylde bestes þanne after his deth his herte was *hakked* to small gobettes [*minutatum diuinum est*].' See also IIaco.

⁵ 'An *haknie* horse, *equus mectarius*.' Baret. In the *Morte Arthure* we read that Arthur took with him to France 'Hukes and *haknyes* and horsys of armes.' l. 734; see also ll. 484 and 7284. In P. Plowman, B. Text, v. 318, we find 'Hikke the *hakneyman*,' that is one who let out horses on hire. Fr. *haguerie*, Span. *hacanea*. In the Paston Letters, ii. 97, John Ruse writes—'I schal geve my maister yourr some v marke toward an *haulcnyng*.' In the Household and Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. ('Hauocer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 19, we are told that 'the kinge shall have xxx serjants at armes sufficientli armed and mounted, that is to say each of them one horse for armes, one *haknyng* & senter;' and, on p. 43.—'In the same [the king's] stable shal be an *haknyng* man, who shal kepe the *hakene* of the house, & shal fetch every day at the garner the liverie of oats for the horses of the stable, & shal carry the horses of the horses that travel in the kinges company for the same *hakenyng*. He shal have j^d. ob. a day wages, one robe yered in cloth, or half a mark in money; & iij^d. viij^d for shoes.' Probably we should read *brabur*, as in P., instead of *ladius*, which only means 'a hors off a bay colour.' Medalla.

⁶ 'An *lalely* roft the men thair lif.' Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 224.

⁷ 'For at that tyme he thought all *hale* For till destroy so dayn Se. thyn d.' *Hid.* xviii. 238.

⁸ 'Calculus' *quarta pars chili*. Medalla.

†Halfe a cerylle; *emacculatus*.
 †Halfe cursyd¹; *semipaganus*.
 †Halfe baro; *seminudus*.
 †an Halfe naked²; *semipudo*, indeclinabile, *quadrans*.
 †an Halfe a vnce; *seminetis*.
 †Halfe a mañ; *sema*, *semeir*.
 †Halfe a tone; *semitona*.
 †to Halfe tone; *semitona*.
 †Halfe a tonyng; *semitonium*.
 †Halfe a wounde; *semitapum*.
 Haly; *Agyas*, *Almus*, *Almificus*, *celeber*, *geraticus*, *sacer*, *sacrosanctus*, *sanctus*; versus:
 ¶*Ad corpus sanctus, Ad mentem pertinet Almus*:

vir sacer est ille qui sacra (divina A.) solet celebrare.
 an Halyday; *celebritas*, *festivitas*, *festum*; *festinus*, *festivus*; *sabbatum*, *solanitas*, *dies festinus*.
 to hold Halyday; *celebrare*, *festare*, *festinare*, *feriare*, *sabbatizare*, *solanizare*.
 þr Halygaste; *consolator*, *paracitus*.
 an Halynes; *sanctitas*, *sanctitudo*, *sanctimonia*.
 Haly water; *Aqua benedicta*.
 an Haly water clerke³; *Aquarius*, *Aquearius*.
 *an Halle⁴; *Alia*, *Atrium*, *castrum*, *palatium*, *regia*.

¹ 'Semipaganus. Half a rustic or clown.' Gouldman.

² 'There is evidently some confusion here: apparently the scribe has repeated half baro in another form and omitted the English equivalent for *semipudo* and *quadrans*, which would be 'half a halpenny:' compare a Halpeny, below, where *pudo* is given as the Latin equivalent.

³ Dr. Oliver, in his *Monasticon Diocesis Eboracensis*, p. 260, says—'Aquearius were persons who carried the vessel of the holy water in processions, and benedictions. Scholars in the minor orders were always to be preferred for this office (vide Synod. Eboracensis. A.D. 1287, cap. 29). In small parishes the *aquearius* occasionally acted as sacristan and rang the bell.' By a decree of Archbishop Boniface, the *aquearius* was to be a poor clerk, appointed to his office by the curate of the church, and maintained by the alms of the parishes in all parishes in his province within ten miles of a city or castle. His duties were to serve the priest at the altar, to read the epistle, sing the gradual and the responses, read the lessons, carry the holy-water vessel, and assist at the canonical hours and the administration of the sacraments (see Lyndwode, lib. iii. pp. 142-3). He was in fact a poor scholar, and the office was given him to assist him in his studies—'ut ibidem præberet ut optor et magis idoneus foret ad maiora.' After the Reformation the office merged into that of parish clerk. Thus, in 1612, William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter, licensed John Randolph to the 'officium aquearius sive clerici parochialis apud Guenap, et docendi artem scribendi et legendi.' (Hist. Cornwall, ii. p. 125). From the latter part of this extract he would seem to have officiated also as village schoolmaster. 'Aquarius: serviens qui portat aquam.' Madulla. 'His aquearius. A holy water clerke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 218. Robert of Brunne complains that any

'Haly water clerk of a tounne

Pat lytyl hap lerneþe yn hys lyne

He ys ordeynede a preat to churche.'

Hauling of Synon, ed. Furnivall, p. 260, ll. 11591-4.

From this office being usually performed by some poor scholar, the term Holy-water clerk eventually came to be applied to such exclusively. Thus in the State Papers, ii. 141, we read—'Anthony Knyvet hath obteyned the Rishoprik of Killare to a simple Irish preste, a vagabonde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualite, not worthy to be a haly-water clerke.' The term also occurs in Lydgate.

⁴ In *Richard the Redeborn*, ii. 218, we find *hales* used in the sense of tents—

'He went rid in his wittis, as he wel myghte,

þat þe his housinge, herbowe ne myghte

Ha'fild þe houshold, but *hals* þe halp!

'Tabernaculum. A pavilion, tente, or hale' Elliot. See also Hawke. In a letter from Cecily, March 1505 of Dorset, to Thomas Cromwell, pr. in Ellis' *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. i. p. 219, she desires him to 'deliver all such tents, pavilions, and *hales* as you have of yours on to my some lieutenant,' where the meaning is plainly tents.

tan Hallynge¹; *Auleum, Ambatrum*
(*cortina, velum A.*); versus:

¶ *Vela vel aulea cortine sunt*
ambatra.

Hawlowe (Halowe A.); *celebrare,*
consecrare, dedicare, dicare, inici-
are & -ri, festare, festiuare, sacrare,
sacratizare, sanctire, sanctificare,
solempnizare.

an Halowyng; *consecratio, dedica-*
cio, sanctificacio & cetera.

tan Halowyng of hundis²; *boama.*

an Halpeny; *As, obulus*; versus:

¶ *Stips stipis, As, obulus, inde-*
clinabile pondus.

an Halse³; *gula.*

to Halse⁴; *Amplecti, Amplexari,*
complexi.

an Halsyng; *Amplexus.*

*to Halte; *claudicare, claudere*, (3^o
conjugationis,) *varicare.*

*Halte; *cadax, claudus.*

an Halter; *claudicarius, duplicarius*
qui ex utraque parte claudicat.

*Haltande; *claudicans, varicans.*

a Hame; *mansio.*

ta Hame of a horse⁵.

ta Hamelett; *villula.*

Hamel; *domesticus, familiaris.*

to make Hamely; *domesticare.*

tan Hamelynes; *familiaritas.*

an Hamme⁶; *poples (poplar A.)*
hominum, suffragines animali-
um.

an Hamere; *malleus, malleolus, mer-*
cus, merculus, mercellus.

¹ Among the cloths of arras and tapestry work belonging to Sir John Fastolf, at Caister, enumerated in the curious inventories taken about the year 1459, we find—'Item, j blewse hallynge . . . Item, j hallynge of blewse worsted, contaynyng in length xiiij yards and in bresthe iij yards. Item, j hallynge with men drawn in derke grene worsted.' Paston Letters, i. 479. See *Bary Walls*, &c., p. 115, and Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 94.

* Over the hydesesse . . . the best hallynge hanged, as reason was,
When in was wrought the ix ord, rjes angelicale.' *Life of St. Werburge*, 61.

* *Auleum*. A curteyn in an halle.' *Medulla*. See also *Dorsur* and *Hawlyngs*.

* 'To huntres jay hunden by hurtes and by hoes' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. v. l. 5.

In *Sir Degrevant*, ed. Halliwell, p. 187, l. 233, we read—

* He uncouplede his boundus Bothe the greene and the groundus
With inne the knyghtus boundus They halowde an hyght;

and in Chaucer, *Boke of the Duchesse*, 378—

* Withynne a while the herte founde ys, I-hallowed an I-rechased faste.'

* He clepid to hym the Sampnoure jat was his own discipill And stoden so halowynge.'

The yeman & the Reve & oke þe mauncipill; *Tale of Beryn*, l. 417.
See also *Richard the Redeye*, iii. 218—

* He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse.'

* I halowe houndes with a kryce. *Je hue*. Halowe the houndes if you fortune to spy the
deere.' *Palsgrave*. **Haller*. To hallow or encourage houndes with hallowing; also to
hound or set them at.' *Cotgrave*.

* In P. Plowman, C. i. 185, the rat proposes to the mice that they should buy a bell
'and henge [it] aboute þe cattys hals,' and in the description of the dragon which appeared
in a dream to Arthur we read—

* B. the lis hals and þys hals were halsly alle over,

Quandysde of azure, enamelde falle faire.' *Morte d'Arthur*, 764.

* 'I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke. *Je accelle*. Halse me aboute the necke
and kysse me.' *Palsgrave*. **Amplexor*. To kysse or halysyn. *Amplexus*. Halysid. *In-*
complexus. Unhalysid.' *Medulla*. See also to *Hallise*. 'Whanne þe Roumanur hadde
knowlich of hire, he ran for gladnesse, and halold hire, and last hire, and wepte right sore
as a child for gladnesse, and axide, "nowe blessid be god, for I have founde þat I have
liely desirid!"' *Costa Romanorum*, p. 319. A. S. *heals, hals*.

* Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are attached. See
Bargheame. **Attelles*, the haumes of a draught-horse's collar; the two flat sticks that
encompass it.' *Cotgrave*. *Name of a horse, *halidum*.' *Manip. Vocab.* **Les cols de cheiaus*
portent attelles (haumes).' W. de Willeworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

* 'Poples, hauma.' Gloss. Mss. Cott. Cleop. A. vi. ff. 76.

an Hande; *ciros, grece, manus; manicalis participium; palma, pugnus, vela, pugillus; pugillaris participium; ir*¹, *indeclinabile; versus:*

**Si pir ponis in ir, perit ir si perforet ir pir.*

tan Hand balle²; *pila manualis.*

tan Hand crafft; *mechania.*

†to Handefeste³; *sedare, subarrare.*

an Handefulle; *manipulus.*

to Handylle; *tangere, & cetera; ubi to tuche.*

an Handylle of a swerde; *capulus, mantentum.*

an Handelynge; *tactus; tangens.*

†Handles; *manus, manatus.*

an Handemaydeñ; *Abra, Ancillula.*

†an Hande staffe⁴; *mantentum.*

tan Hango man; *licitor, polictor.*

tan Hank⁵.

†to Hank.

*a Hanselle⁶; *Arabo, strena, strenula diminutivum; strenicus & strenosus, participia.*

¹ * *Ir pro Hir, Concavitas manus, idem est et vola, melietra palma, neutr. indeclin.* Duceage. *Ir* is of course the Greek *ωπ*. **Vela, vel tenor, vel ir, middleward hand. Pugillos, so gripe bare hand.* Adfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. **Hande. Ir.* Hulet.

² In Stowe's Survey of London, ed. 1720, p. 251, is mentioned a custom of playing at *hand-ball* on Easter-day for a tansy-ske, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. leaf 7—'And belyfe he gerte writs a lettre, and sente it tille Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a *handballis* and other certane japes in scorne.' Barret has 'to play at tennys or at the balle, *pila ludere.*' *Ball-playe*, or ball-play, is mentioned in the *Armen Rude*, p. 218.

³ In the Ormulum we are told of the Virgin that

**þho was handfast an goel mann* Part Joseep was jehatenn; l. 2389.

**Handfast, deponsatus. to handfast, deponare.* Manip. Vocab. Caxton, in *The Chesse*, p. 14, speaks of 'A right fayr mayde which was assured and *handfast* unto a noble yonge gent lhan of cartage.' Here, *Glossar. Sais-Gothicum*, gives **Handfastning*, promissio que fit stipulata manu, sive cives fidem adan principi spondeant, sive mutuum inter se, matrimonium iuturi, a *plurim fasta hand*, que notat dextram dextræ jungere.' The following passage occurs in 'The Christian State of Matrimony,' 1543, p. 43 back—'Every man must esteeme the parson to whom he is *handfasted*, none otherwise than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the streate—After the *Handfastynge* and makinge of the contracts y^e churchgoynge and weddyng shuld not be differred to longe, lest the wickedde soue hya ungracious sede in the meane season—At the *Handfastynge* ther is made a greates feaste and superfluous Bancket.' See also Brand's *Antiquities*, ii. 20, 46-54, Robertson's *Historical Essays*, 1871, p. 172, and Prof. Ward's note to his edition of Green's *Priser Bacon*, vi. 140. **Vne fainseyle (fainseyle)*, an assuring or handfastynge, of folke to be maryed.' Palgrave. **I handlaste, I trouthe plyght. Je fiance.* When shall they be maryed, they be handfasted all redye.' *Ibid.* **Contract or handfasting.* Withals. **deorder unt fille*, to handfast, affianse, betroth himselfe unto a maiden.' Cotgrave. **Desponsio.* To weddyn.' Medulla. *Subarrare*, as will be seen below, is also used for to hanselle. See also to jife Erls.

⁴ See Playle.

⁵ A skin of thread or wor-tel. To *hank*, to make up thread, &c., in skeins. Still in common use. See Gawin Douglas, *Enchiridion*, bk. ii. p. 46, l. 5, where in the account of the death of Laocoon, the serpent having

'*Twis circulit his mydhill round about . . . His hede bendis and garlandis all war blaw*
As he etlis thare hunkis to haue rent, Ful of venen and rank poyson attanis.'

And with his handis thaym away haue draw

* See Halliwell, s. v. *Hansel*, and Brand's *Popular Antiq.* iii. 262. **Arro, Arnest or handale. Strena, Hansale.* Medalla. See also Erls. **In the way of good hunsel, de bon erre.* Palgrave.

**Swedith owa to gode hana* An c. thousand besans.' *Alexander*, 1935.

In *Sir Ferendyns*, p. 59, l. 1708, we find the phrase 'ther by-gynnoth luther *hansel*,' where the meaning is 'this is a bad beginning.' **I hansel one, I gve him money in a morning for such wares as he selloth. Je catene.* Palgrave.

*to Hanselle; *strenare, arare, in-*
sub-.

an Happe; *faustitudo, felicitas, for-*
tuna, fortunium, fortuitus, omnia;
omensus participium.

†vn Happe; *infortunium, infelicitas.*
Happy; *beatus, faustus, felix, &*
cetera; ubi blessed.

to mak Happy; *ubi blessed (A.).*

vn Happy; *Acharis, infustus, in-*
felix, in una re, infortunatus,
miser, in omni re.

to Happpn; *Accidere malarum re-*
rum est, contingere bonarum re-
rum est, evenire bonarum &
malarum rerum est, fortunare,
est, erat (fuit A.) verbum super-
sonale (et est mihi i. e. contingit
A.).

*an Haras of horse¹; *equaricia,*
equicium.

*an Harbar; *hospicium, diversori-*
um; hospitalis.

*to Harber²; *hospitari, hospitare.*

*an Harbiriour; *hospes, hospita;*
hospitalis & hospitabilis parti-
cipia.

*an Harberynge; *hospitalitas.*

Harde; *difficilis, difficilis, Grauis et*
leccio canticus, durus, durus, fir-
mus, salubrosus; versus:

¶ *Lecco sit facilis vel difficilis,*
huc paulus,
Lapis sit durus tibi sic diversi-
ficatur.

to make Harde; *durare, con-, in-*
ob-, demolire, durificare.

†to be Harde³; *callere, collescere,*
ocallere, -lescere, durere, -rescere;
& cetera.

an Hardnes; *difficultas, grauitas, du-*
ricies.

¹ 'Equicium, n. hares.' Nominale MS. In Guy of Warwike, p. 205, we read—

'Than lopen about here the Lombars As wicked Coltes out of haras.'

In Houshold, &c. Ordinances, Edward II, p. 43, it is directed that there shall be 'a serjant, who shal be a sufficient marschal garden of the younge horses drawne out of the langes race,' where these last words are in the original 'hors de haras le Roy.' In the curious poem on 'The Land of Cockayne,' printed in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 157, we are told that there

'Per n'is schep, no swine, no gote, No non horwyla, god it wot,

Nether harate, nother stode. Pe lond is ful of oter gode.'

*Sonder is a hous of haras that stant be the way, Among the bestes herberdyd may ye be.'

Coventry Myst, p. 147.

A haras was the technical term for a stud of stallions as appears from Lydgate's *Hocce, Shepe & Ghosse*, Roxb. Club, repr. p. 31, where amongst other special phrases are given the following: 'A haras of hors, A stode of mares, A ragge of coltes.' See also Strutt, *Sports & Pastimes*, 1810, p. 19. In a 'Ballade' by Chaucer, printed in the *Athenaeum*, 18th Feb. 1871, p. 210, the following lines occur—

'I wol me venge on hors as doþe a bresson On wyldre horsse þat retinen in haras'
Sir T. Elyot in his *Image of Governance*, 1549, p. 127, says 'Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill favoured colte, because that the haras, wherof that kinde is comen, two hundred yeres passed wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olynpus?' *Equaricia.*
A flek off hors.' Medulla.

² So our Lord says—'I was herbarreles, and ye herberden me' Matthew xxv. 36. Wycliff's Version.

'If Crist seie soth

Him self he hadde noon harbaron,

To resten in his owne need

And steken out the stormes.'

Wright's Pol. Poems ii. 97.

In De Degradville's Pilgrimage, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 136, we read—'to the ostry I wente firste thanknole to herberde me þar: there I sawe Charitee that herberde pilgrimes, and she wente to the gate to tele pouer folk.'

³ Part in his Alvario gives 'to gather a brawne: to waxe hard, as the hand or foot do with labour, callus.' 'Callus, The hardness off hand or foot. *Duricia manuum callus, callus pedum.*' Medulla.

an Hardnes of handis or feto;
callus.

Hardy; *Animatus, Animosus, Audax,*
qui periculum non timet, Ausus,
cordatus, juxta exteritus, jurejurus,
magnanimus, temerarius, qui sine
consilio agit.

†to make Hardy; *Animare, in-*

†to be Hardy; *Audere, Ausim, -sis*
-sit, defectivum.

an Hardynes; *Audacia, Ausus, Ani-*
mositas.

*Hardes (Hardys A.)¹; *stuppa*;
quidam dicunt stuppi.

†to do Hardes a way²; *extorpare.*

an Haro (Hayr A.); *lepus, lepuscu-*
lus diminutivum, leucipex; lepore-
us & leporinus participia.

an Haro; *crinis, crinicus, & cetera*;
vbi a hairo.

*Harise³; *rubium minor, herba est.*

*an Harlott⁴; *balatro*⁵ (*histrion* A.)
rusticus, gerro, mimus (palpo A.)
ioculator, -trix, pantomima, para-
sitaster, histris, nugitor, scurru-
lus; unde versus:

**Histrion vel palpo, minus vel*
gesticulator,

¹ Still in use in Lincoln, &c., in the sense of 'coarse flax; the refuse of flax or hemp.' Cograve gives '*gottes de lin*, the hards or towe of flax,' and Barret has 'Hardes or Hertes of hemp, &c., *stuppi, estoupe de chanvre.*' Mr. Robinson in his Whitty Gloss, E. D. Soc., also gives '*Harden*, a coarsely spun fabric of flax for wrapping purposes.' '*Stuppi*, tow or hinds; the coarse parts of flax.' Cooper. In the *Ancien Rive*, p. 368, amongst other ways of mortifying the flesh is recommended '*herd weringe*,' that is wearing of garments made of coarse material; and again, on p. 418, penitents are bidden to wear next their flesh 'no lincne clap, bute gif hit beo of *herde*, and of grente *herden*.' 'And þoure strengthe schal be as a deol spardle of honye, ether of *herdis* of *flec*, and þoure werk schal be as a quyk spardle; and euer eithur schal be brent togidere, and noon schal be that schal queneche.' Isaiah i. 31, Parvay's Version. A. S. *hardan, heardan*, cloth made of tow. '*Hardys cotis*,' coats made of coarse flax, are mentioned in the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 150. The Medulla gives '*Stupa*, Hyrdys off hamp. *Stapones*. Ful off hyrdys. *Stupo*. To stoppyn with hyrdys. *Stupula* Lytyl hynlye.' '*Heclupa*, a hardes.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. '*Stupa*, hardy.' *ibid.* p. 180. '*Stuppa*, wuambe [oskum].' Aelfric's Glossary, *ibid.* p. 40.

² See also to Burle clothe and to Shyfe.

³ In the Thornton MS. leaf 283, we find the following recipe for pain in the ear—'tak wormed, or *harrofe*, or wochhynde, and stampe it, and wrynge out the jouse, and do it lewke in thyne ere.' See *Haierough*, in Mr. Robinson's Whitty Gloss, E. D. Soc. Grains of *hadyrife* (hayreve, or hayress), A. S. *hyerifan corn*, are prescribed in Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 345, for 'a salve against the chin race & nocturnal visitors, & for the woman with whom the devil hath carnal commerce;' see also p. 79. It was formerly considered good for scurvy diseases, when applied externally, and of late, in France, has been administered internally for epilepsy. '*Malyr, herbe: Samelie, rubia major, et minor dicitur* *hagryf*.' P. '*Rubia minor*, Hayress ober aton [Hayrenn] is like to woodruff, and the seed tuchid will longe in oneis clopse.' MS. Sloane, f. leaf 29. '*Rubia minor*, cleuer hayrene.' MS. Harl. 3388. In the Balnes Book, p. 68, we find it mentioned as one of the herbs to be used in preparing a hot bath.

⁴ Chaucer says of the Sompneur, *Prol.* 642—

'He was a pentil *harlet* and a kynde. A better felaw schulde men nowher fynde.'

Among some old glosses in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 7, we find '*scurra*, a harlotte.' In the Coventry Mystery of the Woman taken in Adultery (p. 217), it is the young man who is caught with the woman, and not the woman herself, who is stigmatised as a *harlot*. We find in Welsh, *harlud*=a youth, and *herlodes*=a boyden (*lodes*=a girl, lass). In the *Uesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor, speaks of Jovianus as '*an herlode*,' and again, p. 124, the Emperor's daughter while running a race addresses her male competitor—'What, *harlet*, trowist thou to overcome me?' 'The x. day of Desember, Satterday, was M. Cowlpur, and M. Duran, drawn fro the tow to Tiburn. Cowlpur was beddid, and Duran was laungid and quarterid, both them for *playing the harlottes*!' with (*sic*) queen Kataryn that then was.' London Chronicle during the reign of Henry VIII., Camden Miscellany, iv. 16. See also *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 81, l. 6.

⁵ MS. Valart.

<i>Est Epulo, nebulo, parasitus, scurra, leuator,</i>	† Harnessed; <i>fuleratus.</i>
<i>Hija 7-antomimus, comedus (comodo A.) vel isculutor.</i>	pe Harnes ⁴ ; <i>cerebrum.</i>
¶ <i>Manibucus</i> ¹ , <i>scurrilis, gerronus et gerronacous (inurbanus A.).</i>	*an Harne panno ⁶ ; <i>cranium.</i>
*an Harlottry ² ; <i>leacitas, inurbanitas, nugacitas, rusticitas, scurrilitas.</i>	an Harow; <i>erpicu, traha.</i>
*to do Harlottry; <i>scurrari.</i>	to Harow; <i>erpicare</i> ⁶ .
an Harne; <i>dampnum, dampnulum, dampnositas, dispendium, detrimentum leve dampnum est.</i>	an Harow or a harow maker (a Harower A.); <i>erpicarius.</i>
<i>Dampnum nescentibus & subito fit, iacturam scientes & ultro patimur; dampnosus participium.</i>	tan Harow tothe; <i>ja cilla.</i>
to Harne; <i>dampnificare, dampnum inferre.</i>	an Harpe; <i>cithara, liriens</i> ⁷ ; <i>versus:</i>
Harnes ³ ; <i>faleru, falere.</i>	¶ <i>Testudo, cithna, chelis & lira dicitur unum.</i>
to Harnes; <i>epiphicare, fulerare, ornare; -tor, -triz.</i>	to Harpe; <i>citharizare.</i>
	an Harper; <i>citharedo, citharista, citharelos, fidicen, fidicina, fidicistra, lerceen, liricina, lirista, lirectis.</i>
	tan Harpe strynges; <i>folis, lira, fidicula.</i>
	*an Harre of a doro ⁸ ; <i>cando, malio correpto in obliquis.</i>

¹ This is also given as the Lat. equivalent of a Gayhorse, q. r.

² Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 37, says of the Emperor Commodus, 'His Commodus was unprofitable to al thinges, and 3af hym al to leecherie and harlottrie,' the original reading being *laxus et obscenitatē delectus*.

³ *Epiphica*: ornatus equorum; the wrying off an hors. *Fallera*. Harnesys. Metulla. The word was commonly used in the sense of armour, arms. Thus Palegrave has 'harnes-man, armigere,' and in *William of Paleys*, l. 1582, William is described as coming to court, 'gayly in clothes of gold, & oser gode harnes.' In the Prompt. it is used as synonymous with household furniture. 'Harnois, armour, harness; also a tenture, carte, or carriage, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Harnesse, Arma. To harness, Armare.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ When Havelok was attacked by the thieves we are told that with a 'doro tre'

'at a dint he slow þem þre; No lay þer-ute ngeyn þe sternes.'

Was non of hem þat his harnes

l. 1807.

'The harnes. *Cerebrum*.' Manip. Vocab. See also HERN. In the description of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign as given in the A. S. Chronicle, p. 202, one item is thus given: 'Me dide chotted strynges abouten here harnes & uerythen to dat it gade to þe harnes.' For *cerebrum* the MS. has *cerebrum*.

⁶ Hampole, describing the wounds of Christ, speaks of

'þe crown of thornes þat was thrested When þe thornes hym prikked til þe harapane.'
On his heved fast, þat þe blode out rane,
and in Gawayn Douglas, p. 291, l. 25, we read—

Pricke of Conscience, §296;

'And with a sownd smate Tagus hit remede, In the harnepan the schelt þe has affit,
Therow ather part of temple of his hede; Quhil blade and brane all togidre mixt.'
O. Icel. *hiarni*, A. S. *harnes*. 'Harnepan' occurs in the *Instruction of Troy*, 8775; see also *Morte Arthure*, l. 2129, and *Harlelch*, 1991. 'Cranium. The head pane.' Metulla.

⁷ MS. *erpicare*.

⁸ MS. *liriens*.

⁹ A hinge. Icel. *hjarri*. It is defined incorrectly in the Nomenclator, 1580, as, 'The back upright timber of a door or gate, by which it is hung to its post.' Jamieson defines it as 'the pivot on which a door or gate turns.' Douglas uses the phrase 'out of har,' that is 'out of order.'

'The pying wynd blaw vp the dore on char, It fill the entre of the cane again.'
And drue the levis, and blaw thaym out of har *Alnaburgh*, p. 84, l. 11;
and the same expression occurs in Gower, ll. 129—

'So may men knowe, how the flourein

And bringer in of alle warte

Was moder best of malerigin

Wherof this wold stent out of harre.'

a **Harte**; *Cor, Cordialis, Corendum* (A.).

an **Hart**; *ceruus, ceruinus, corna, ceruula*.

† **Hartly** ¹; *cordialiter*.

an **Harott of harmes** ²; *bellivexi*.

tan **Hartstringo**; *precordia*.

tan **Hart horne** ³; *brunula, grece, cornu cerui, latine*.

tan **Hartskyū** (A. **Hartshyne** A.); *nembris*.

an **Harthe**; *focuss, foculus diminutivum, focarium; focarius participium; ignearium, tictimarium*.

Harvest; *Autumnus, messis*.

* **Hase** (**Hayse** A.) ⁴; *raucus, ravidus, ravidulus*.

to be or make **Hase**; *raucere*.

Hase; *raucia*.

an **Hasenes**; *raucedo, raucitas*.

to **Haste**; *Accelerare, celerare, Ardece, Ardescere, exardere, exardescere, ciere, citare, festinare, manicare, maturare, properare*.

Hasty; *Acceleratus, Accelerans, Ardens, citatus, citus, cou-, festinus, impetuusus, properus, preproperus, preceps, temerarius, repentinus, supponisus, & cetera; ubi wyght (wyzth A.)*.

Hastyly; *Aprime, entriculo, euastigio, extemplo, indilate, quatocius, velocius, impetuose, precipitante, temerarie, acceleranter, eximproviso; versus:*

¶ *Concito, confestim, mox, protinus, illico, statim,*

¹ The endes of this line that is named *Aris*, be called *Cardinales cali*, and be right in the foresaid poles, and are called *Cardinales*, because they moue about y^e hollownesse of the Poles, as the sharpe corners of a doore moue in the *herre*.² Batman upon Barthol. *de Proprietatibus Rerum*, ff. 123, col. 1. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 550, describing the Miller, says—

‘He was schort schuldrad, brood, a thikke knarre,
Ther nas no dore that he wolde heve of *harre*.’

See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292, and Wright’s Political Songs, p. 318:

‘Wer never dogges there Fro coythe ne cotte :
Hurled out of *harre*

and Skelton’s *Magnificence*, 921: ‘All is out of *harre*, and out of truce.’

² ‘God preserve hem, we pray *herthly*. Kepten the peas in trouel and adversite.’

And London, for thei ful diligently Wright’s Polit. Poems, ii. 255.

³ Barlet has ‘*Harault*, vide *Herhault*; *Herhault* seemeth to be compounded of this dutch word, *herault*, *Herus*, i. e. Master, and of the french word *Hault*, *Altus*, i. e. High. For the *herault* of armes was an high officer among the Romans, and of great authoritie.’ In the Lansdowne MS. 205, we find—

‘Right sone were thay redy on every syde,
For the *harrates* betwyxe thame fasto dydo ryde.’ leaf 20.

⁴ ‘*Brunula*: grece. The bertys horn.’ Medulla.

⁵ Ray in his Gloss. of N. Country Words gives ‘*Heasy, raucus*; Isl. *haze, raucitas*.’ See Preface to E. D. Society’s edit. p. 4, l. 47. and note in P. s. v. Hoose, p. 248. In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 324, occurs the proverb that ‘three things there are which drive a man out of his house, i. e., a bad wife, a leaky roof, and smoke.

For smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen.

Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and *hars* in þe throte.’

where some MSS. read *hoos* and *hoz*. See also Townley Mysteries, p. 109, and the Owl and Nightingale, 504, where we find ‘mid stefne *hase*.’ A. S. *haz*, O. Icel. *haz*. ‘*Raucus*, *Hoos*, *Raucedus*, *Hoosness*, *Raucolulus*, *Sundel hoos*, *Rauco*, To makyn *hoos*.’ Medulla. In the Manip. Vocab. we find the form *harsy*, as well as *hars*.

‘Quia can not hold thare pece ar fre to fite,

Clide queth thare hedis riffe, and hals worthe *hars*.’

See also *ibid.* p. 278, l. 38.

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 66, l. 29. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 11, says that after preceeding ‘noble spekers, þat sayned na troups’ he feared to put forth his ‘bareyn speche, *hoones* [*hoose* in Caxton’s edition] un smelchynge.’ ‘Sche was wexyn alle *hars*.’ *Eglamour*, 927.

Continere, propere, edaciter atque repente,
Cursim, festine, festinanter,
properanter,
Acutum, edere, cito, mature,
subitique.

an *Hastynos*; *Ascollus, impetus; impetuosus participium; impetuositas, coelitas, temeritas, festinatio eorumque comprehendit celeritatem, praeparatio repulit incertiam.*

Hato (*Hatt A.*); *calidus, estuosus, feruidus, intensus, ignitus, terrilus.*

to be *Hato* (*Hatt A.*); *calere, -lescere, con-, co-, in-, calferi, estuare, ferbere, ef-, ferere, con-, ef-, flammere, -mesere.*

to *Hato*; *adi e, oli, olisti, simulare.*

Hatfulle; *oliosus, perosus.*

tan *Hateredyñ*¹; *sinonium, inimicitia, invile, mistrum, alium,*

odium diminutivum, -tulus.

tan *Haterelle*²; *ceruicis, cervicula, diminutivum, vertebra.*

to *Have*; *habere, obtinere, possidere.*
 an *Havyng* in mynde; *commemoratio, recordatio.*

† *Have done*; *Age, Agite, Adverbium hortandi; versus;*

¶ *Pluribus est Agite dicendum, die Age soli.*

tan *Havyng*; *habitus, possessio.*

† *pride of Havyng*; *habitus.*

Havyng; *habens, possidens.*

tan *Haver*; *possessor, habitator.*

to *Have in mynde*; *memorare & -i, com- & com-, recollere & recollere, & cetera; ubi to think.*

an *Havyñ*; *navale, portus, portulus; portuosus participium; sinus, stacio.*

tan *Havyñ towne*³; *baia* (*baia A.*).
*Havyr*⁴; *luena, luenua.*

¹ In Dan John Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse from the Thornton MS., E. E. Text Soc. ed. Perry, in the list of the seven deadly sins, we are told that 'Ane is *hateredene* to speke, or here oughte to speken, that may sowne unto gode to thaim that thay hate,' p. 12, l. 3. So in *Pricke of Conscience*, 3363, we find 'Pride, *hatereden* and envy.' '*Oodium* est . . . als mekille atte saye as *Hateredene*, by whom es disyned the manhode of brethredene and the trewthe of unice es sawene in similr.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Wyf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 89. 'Unwiste men wat larede ȝin an alle mure rice þat ȝio *haterede* and widerwardnesse nygnes mo ȝo win mellede.' Early Eng. Homilies, i. 233. See also R. de Brunne, ed. Furnivall, 8992. 'Wie *hatereden* = wicked hatred.' Ps. xxiv. 19. *-reden* was a common termination in Northern literature: *lofreden*, love; *felwareden*, fellowship; *monreden*, to mure, are instances.

² Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1492, has—

'Ala fa þu *haterel* cloyen þe crown Ha same tyl þe sohn of þe fat down'

and in the St. John's Coll. MS. of De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Wyf of the Manhode, leaf 45^b, we are told of Memory that 'hyr eyen ware sette behynde hire *haterelle*, and by fore sawe I natbynges.' See also Lantich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xviii. 570. In the *Medulla* we find '*haterel*' as the English equivalent of *terre, occiput* and *trunc*; and in the Glossary of Wals. de Ballesworth, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocabularies, we have—'*Mo on haterel* (my nape) *oucke les temples* (ant thronowen . . .)' See Hede. In Wyclif's version 2 (Chronicles xviii. 33 is thus rendered: 'It telle forth, that oon of the people in to unweyȝn kast an arrowe, and smote the kyng of Ysrael between the *haterel* and the schuldres,' where the Vulgate reads *cervicem*. See also *ibid.* 1 Maccabees, i. 63, and *Partynage of Blis*, 3492. Cotgrave gives '*Hateren, Haterem*. The throat-piece or fore part of the neck.' See P. *Haterelle*. '*Die terre, a naterelle*,' Wright's Vocab. 244.

³ '*Baia*. An haven town.' *Medulla*. See note on this word in N. & Q. 5th S. ix. 455.

⁴ In Peter Plowman, Piers says—

'I hate no peny . . . poletes forto bigge,

No neyther pees ne grys but two grene chases.

A fewe erubles and green and an *haver* cake' B. Text, v. 282.

Andrew Barche, in his Introduction of Knowledge, ed. Furnivall, p. 259, says, 'Yf a man haue a lust or a small appetit to eate any kynde of a greyn, bysyle mace or

an Hawe tre¹; *cinus, rampnus*.
 an Hawghe; *cinui*.
 an Hawke; *Aletus, asperuarius, nisus*.
 1an Hawker; *Alector*.
 1an Hawke bagge²; *cassidile*.
 an Hawkyng; *Aucupatus*.
 *an Hawlo³; *Atrium, Atrichum, Aula, Aulula; Aularis, Aulatus participia; versus:*
¶ Aula vel Atria, castra, palacia, regia regum.
 1an Hawlyng; *Auleum*.
 to Hawnte⁴; *exercere, exercitare, & cetera; ubi to vse.*

an Hawntyng; *exercitacio, exerciti-um, & cetera*.
 Hawntyng; *exercens, exercitans*.
 * II ante E.
 He; *ille, ipse, isto, is, & cetera*.
 Hebrew; *hebreus*.
 an Hede; *Aqualium est summa pars capitis, caput; capitalis participium; caphas, grece, graba, latine, cinciput est anterior pars capitis, interciput media pars, occiput posterior pars, vertex, cervix.*
 to be Hedo (to Hedo A.)⁵; *decapitare, decollare, detruncare, ob-*
 an Hesto⁶; *manubrium, manudentum.*

barbe, let hym cate and drynke of it the whiche maye be made of otes; for *hauer-cakes* in Scotlande is many a good . . . lorde dysche; and yf it wyll make good *hauer-cakes*, consequently it wyll make goode drynke. &c.' Gerarde states that *hauer* is the common name for oats in Lancashire, and adds that it is 'their chiefest bread corne for Jannocks, *Hauer-cakes*, *Thurle-cakes*, &c.' The *festum italica* has, he says, commonly the name of 'Hauer-grasse.' *Arena*. Otes. Medulla. Cotgrave has '*Avenetion*, wild oats, haver or oat grass;' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Haver, *avena*.' See Ray's Glossary of North Country Words, and Otys, hereafter. '*Pennis arenarius, A^{re} havyr-brod*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 168.

¹ '*Alba aptna, hag-forn*.' Aelfric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 33. 'An hawe tre, *sentis*.' Manip. Vocab. In Piers Plowman Wit says—

'Noli mittre, man, margeryo perlis Amanges hogges, pat han *haves* at wille.'

B. Text, x. 10.

W. de Islidesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 162, speaks of the '*Cender* (awe-tre or hawthen) *le la cende* (awes) *porte*.' '*Cinns*. An hawe-tre. *Corinetum*. A place for hawys growyn.' Medulla. '*Hauer*, hepus and bakerus.' William of Palerne, 1511. A S *haga*. '*Hec tarus, A^{re} haw-tre, hew-tre*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 192.

² '*Cassidale*: genus *retis, reticula Aucupis*. A fowlers net.' Medulla.

³ See Halle and Hallyng, above.

⁴ In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 15,742, we are told that

'Julas wel he knew the stode That Ihesus was hauntende;'

and Hampole speaks of 'Swilk degises and suilk maners,

Alþ yhung men now *hauntes* and lers.' *P. of Cons.* 1524.

Amongst the changes brought by the King of France against Pope Boniface VIII., one was that he '*haunted* maunetrie.' Langtoft, Chronicle, p. 320. Chaucer, in his *Myrrour of the World*, Pt. I. ch. xiv. p. 47, says 'it is good for to *haunte* amonge the vertuous men.' '*Hunter*. To haunt, frequent, resort unto; to be familiar with; to converse or commerce with.' Cotgrave. See also Lonelich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall, xx. 78, and *Gesta Britannorum*, p. 191. '*Sentor*, to haunt whores.' Stanbridge Vocabula.

⁵ '*Decollis*. To helyn or hevedyn.' Medulla. See *Cursor Mundi*, p. 19, where the author says he will tell

'of Jouis baptizinge.

And how him *hesful* betwixt king.'

In the extract from the London Chronicle, &c., pr. in the note to Harlotte, the past part. *haddid* occurs. 'I haddid a man, I cut of his heed, *je decapite*. He was heeded at Tourhyll.' Palgrave. 'To heade, *decollare*.' Manip. Vocab. See also Wright's Polit. Poems, ii. 85. 'Headed or chopped off. *Truncatus*. Hevedyng or choppynge off, or clyppynge of any thyng. *Truncatio*.' Huloet. In a letter to his father, printed in the Paston Letters, ii. 120, John Paston writes, 'Syr Wylliam Tunstall is tak with the gervon of Hambroth, and is lyke to be *hedyd*.'

⁶ 'The heft, hilt or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium*.' Haret. 'An heft, *manubrium*.' Manip. Vocab. In the Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 259, we read—

'Under *heft* and under hond;'

to Heſte or to make heſtes; manu-
briare.

tan Heſde lande; *Aniſceges, Artiſini-
um, biſinium.*

**p* Heſde warko¹; *cephalia, cepha-
lurgia.*

hy-Heſed (Heſed A.); *decollatus, de-
capitatus, detruncatus², ob-*

an Heſgo; *ubi a garthe³.*

to Heſgo; *ubi to cloſe*

an Heſhte; *ſublimitas, Altitudo,
Arduitas, Arx, Apex, cacumen,
celsitudo, caput, calmen, ſaſtigi-
um, agalma eſt ſed ſ alta, unguis,
ſummitas; ſupremus participium;
ſupercilium montis.*

Heſhe; *ſublimis cum erigitate, ſub-
leuatus, ſublatus, exeminus, prece-
ſus, ſublimis, celsus & altus, pre-*

*ruptus, ſupernus, ſaſtigioſus;
verſus:*

**Arduus, cœculus, ſublimis, cel-
sus & altus,*

*Summus & catus, ſublimatus-
que locutus.*

an Heille⁴; *calcaricus, calx, talus,
taxillus diminutivum.*

an Heire; *pilus, capillus, crinis,
crinivulus diminutivum; verſus:*

**Eſt coma, ceſaries, crines, pilus,
atque capillus:*

*Ceſaries, hominum, coma muli-
erum. Alij verſus:*

**Eſt coma quadrupedum, colu-
bri iuba ſive leonis,*

*Ceſaries hominis, ſed crines dic
mulieris⁵.*

*to Heſdo⁶; *ubi to howe.*

and in the Poem on the Times of Edward II. (Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339) we are told that

¹ Unnethe is nu eny many that can eny craft.

That he nis a party *bi* in the haſt (of bad principles).

For falſeſſe is ſo for forth over al the lunde i ſprunge.

² *Manubrium.* An heſte. *Manubriare.* To heſtyn. Medulla. A. S. *haſt, O. Icel. heſti.*

³ The author of the Complaynt of Scotland ſays, 'til eſchape the euyl accedents that ſuccowis fra the ornatural dais ſleip, as catensis, *hede ceckis*, and indigeſtione, i thought it neceſſair til exerceſne vitht cum actyone recreatiōne.' p. 37; and Gawin Douglas in *King Hart*, cd Small, i. 117. l. 11, ſpeaks of '*heithweik*, Heſt and Parlaſy.' '*Cephala.* An heſed werk.' Medulla. '*Cephala eſt humor capitis, Amulie*, the heſed: warko¹ Ortus. '*Doleo.* To ſorowyn, to werkyn' Medulla. Compare '*Tooth-wark*, the toothache.' Capt. Harland's Gloſſary of Swaledale.

⁴ MS. *garthe.* A. S. *harg.* Chaucer uſes *chirchekoy* in the ſenſe of churchyard.

⁵ A. S. *hela*, a heel.

⁶ The verſes run rather differently in A. They are as follow:—

Eſt coma ceſaries crinis pilus atque capillus,

Ceſaries hominis ſed crines dic mulieris:

Hujus et illius bene dicitur eſſe Capillus:

Eſt coma quadrupedis Colubri iuba ſive leonis:

part of which it will be ſeen alſo occurs under *Hoſe mayne*.

In Mediæval Latin we frequently find the penultimate of *mulier* in the oblique caſes made long. Compare

Vento quid levins? fulgur. Quid fulgure? flamma

Flamma? quid? mulier. Quid muliere? nihil;

and again—

Fallere, flere, nescire, delit Deum in muliere;

¹ 'Aure his ſolulle gerut him to heſt.' *Armynge of Arthur*, ed. Robſon, xxi. 14.

Amongst the ſigns of a man's approaching death, Hampole tells us that

'when he deſt be nere, And his browes *helden* down wyth alle.'

Pan bygynnes his front downward falle, *P. of Cons.* 815.

'Than they *heldale* to his heſte alle hoily at ones.' *Morte Arthure*, 3768.

'Alle *helded* þai ſaſcen, comes deſtroyerunt ſimul.' Ps. xlii. 3; and again '*Heſde* þin eere to me.' Ps. xvi. 6. 'And with ane ſwak, as that the ſchip gan *heſde*,

Over bord him keſt amid the ſlowand ſee.'

Gawin Douglas, *Flouris*, Bk. v. p. 157.

So in MS. Harl. 4196, f. 207—'Pe hevedes baſely gan *heſde*. And i did him leſoure alle.'

'I *heſde*, I leane on this one ſyde as a bote or ſhapp. Sytte faſt, I ſede you, for the bote bygyneth to *heſde*.' Palgrave.

*an Heke (Hekke A.)¹; *Antica*.
 tan Hekbett (Hekebeyt A.)²; *verri-*
culum, est genus navis.
 *an Hekylle³; *matasa*.
 *an Hekyller; *matasarius, matasa-*
trix.
 *to Hekylle; *matasare*.
 *an Hekyller maker (A Hekylle
 makere A.); *matasarius*.
 *an Helo; *columitis, edia, securitas,*
prosperitas, salus, salutare, salva-
cio, sanitas, valetudo.
 to Hele; *curare, mederi, medicare &*
ri, ut: melior illius rei vel illam
rem; sanare.
 tan Helde⁴; *trama*.

†Helefulle (Helfulle A.); *saluber,*
salutaris salutarifer, prosper.

Hells; *stie⁵ secundum grecissimum*
est feminini generis, Alden⁶,
grece; versus:

‡Tarterus, infernus, Acheron,
 stix⁷, arcus, avernus,
Hijz heerebrum⁸, karatrum con-
tingas atque gehennam.

Alumen quasi sine lumen, cata-
clismus, cochtus⁹, erinis est furia
inferni, flogiton est fluvius infer-
nalis, mepera est furia inferni;
infernus, infernalis, gehennalis,
orchineus, tartareus participia;
proserpina est dea inferni.

¹ 'Of horse he gart hym helde.' *Roland & Otuel*, 822; see also *ibid.* 499, 549. A.S. *hellan*, *hghlan*. We still keep up the word when we speak of a ship having *heeled* over.

² 'An heek, hatcher, *partella*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'Hoc ostiolum: a hek. *Hec antica*; a hek.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 136. The word, which is not very common in this sense, occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 106—'God wyll, open the hek, seys thou not what I bring?'

³ 'Vericulum. A net or a boat. *Verriculum. A besum: vel genus retis et navis.*' *Medulla*. A *heck* was an instrument or engine for catching fish, made in the form of lattice-work, or a grating. It appears to have been peculiar to or principally used in the river Ouse in Yorkshre. So Durrange, 'Heek, Retis genus, quo utuntur piscatores, fluvii I-Idis Eboracensis accole.' These engines appear to have increased to such an extent as to become a source of danger and interruption to the traffic on the river. The Mayor and Corporation of York accordingly presented a petition on the subject, the result being that by the Stat. 23 Henry VIII. cap. 18, the Magistrates having jurisdiction over the river Ouse were empowered to cause 'as much of the said fishgarthes, piles, stakes, *heckes* and other engines, which then by their discretions shall be thought expedient to be pulled up, that the said ships, keyles, cogges, boats and other vessels may have direct, libellall, and franke passage.' A *heckboat*, or *hebbett*, would therefore appear to be a fishing boat using this particular engine for catching fish. In Ad. Smyth's *Sailor's Word-Book*, 1867, a *heckboat* is defined as 'the old term for pinka. Latterly a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail;' and a *Pinka* in its turn is described as 'a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above.'

⁴ 'An heekle, *pecten*. To heekle, *pectere*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'Broose. A flaxcombe or hatchell.' Cotgrave. 'A hatchell or heech for flax. *Serun, brosse*.' Sherwood. 'Metasa. An hekyl. *Metasa*. To hekelyn.' *Medulla*. 'Hec metasa, a hekylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. 'And yet the same must be better kembered with *hatched-tenth* of iron (*pectine ferrea hamia*) until it be clensed from all the grosse bark and rind.' Holland's *Pliny*, bk. vii. c. 4. In an inventory dated 1499 is mentioned 'j hekyl j^d.' See also note to to Bray. Walter de Bilesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144, has—

'En la rue jacez a toap (a top of tre).

Eaccenez (heke's) du lye le toap (a top of flax).'

'To hatch flax, a gal *hacker*, i.e. *ascare*, to hacke into small pieces. A Hatchell, the iron-combe wherewith the flax is dressed, T. Hechel ab heekelen, ab *hæce*, i.e. *trahere*, *trahit* (*trahit* *hinc instrumentum*). Minshen. 'I hekylle the towe, I have and I keylle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'It flax] shold be sown, weded, hulled, baten, braked, tawed, *hakked*.' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. xlix.

⁵ 'Trama. The woad in weaving.' Cooper. The *Medulla* explains it as '*filum percurrentes per telam*.'

⁶ MS. *stie*.

⁷ *heerebrum* A.: read *Erubum*.

⁸ Apparently for 'Aldes. A. reads Aden.

⁹ *Cocytus* and *Phlegathon*, rivers of Hades.

an Helme; *cassis, galea, correpto c.*
an Helme of a schipp; *clavis, gubernaculum.*

+to Helle in¹; *infundere.*

+to Helle outo; *fundere, eff.*

+Hellynge in; *infundens, infusio.*

tan Hellynge outo; *fundens, effusio, eff.*

an Helpe; *Auxilium extraneis dator, presidium est a loco utili positum, subsidium est quod superuenit, beneficium equalibus*; versus:

¶ *Auxilium vel opem, suffragi*
dic, & Asium,

Presidium vel subsidium, quibus Adde iuramen;

Hijz Adiumentum simul Ad-
intoria iungas,

Hijz Adminiculum simul Ad-
ius optulamen,

Et de propiciis sit propiciatio
nomen.

Opem inferioribus damus; dex-
tra, favor, fuleimen, fuleimentum,
miniculum, opera, patrocini-um,
refugi-um, succursus, releuamen².

†vn Helpe; *irrefugium, patrocini-um,*
to Helpe; *Adminiculari, detondere,*
favere, fuleire; versus:

¶ *Cum suffragatur, iuuat, Adin-*
uat, Auxiliatur,

Subuenit, Adalatur succurrit,
propiciatur:

Si permittatur A metris opitu-
latur.

operari, opem ferro vel prostrare,
suppetere, Allegare, vt: Allegare
nessessitatem tuam i. iuuare;
releuare, suppeditare, patrocini-um
dic-um datino casu conuenit.

an Helper; *Adiutor, -trix, hexerus.*

Helpyng; *Auxilians, Auxilians,*
Auxiliatorius, suffraganeus.

an Helter³; *capistrum, capulum.*

Hem (Hommes A); *sinbria, liabius,*
limbus, lvinia, ora⁴.

to Hem; *sinbriare, limbare.*

an Hemmer; *limbator & -trix.*

Hempe; *canabus, canalum.*

Hen-bane⁵; *Inquinatus.*

an Henno; *gallina, gallinula diuinu-*
tium.

¹ In Peacock's Repressor, Rolls Series, ii. 323, we are told that 'Whanne greet Constantyne the Emperour was baptisid of Sixester Pope, and hadde endewid Schester Pope with greet plente of lonlis of the empire, a voice of an angel was herd in the air wryn; thus: "In this dai venom is hildid into the chirche of God" (*hodie venenum ecclesie Dei infusum est*). In the Ancien Riwle, p. 428, we read—'Me schal halden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden'; and again, p. 246—'Hwen me assiteð buruhwes oðer castles þeo þæt beoð wiðinen helleð schal inde water ut.' See also P. Plowman, A. x. 60. O. 1001. *hella*, to pour. 'No man senliþ now wyn in to oolde botelis, (or wyne vesselis), ellis the wyn shal berste þe wyn vesselis, and þe wyn shal be held out, and þe wyne vesselis shulen perishe.' Wyclif, Mark ii. 22; see also *ibid.* xiv. 3.

² I toke the lacyn sone onane, And held waper onen the stane.

Ysaie, in Ritson, Early Eng. Romances, i. 16.

Trevina in his trans. of Higden, ii. 247, says—'Issue, or he deide, hote water en þe erpe [*effudit aquam in terram*];' and again 'myshylene' men vade to helle oute, and schold flod of a sove þat is i slawe in t hene of couenant i-made.'

³ MS. *reclamen*.

⁴ *Barclay* has 'an halter, anything that one is snarled or tied with all, a ginnet, a snare.'

⁵ *Capistrum*. A collar; a halter; a noose; a band to a oxen's. Cooper. *Capistrum*, An halyre. *Medulla*. *Hic capistrum, A^c halyrer.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

⁶ A. adds the verse—*Aspirans horum tempus tibi significabit.*

Si non aspires limbum potest aut regem.

⁷ 'Henbane, herbe, *hempum*' *Barclay*. 'Henbane, *apollinaris*.' *Mar'p. Vocab.* 'Inquinatus. The weed Hogbane or Henbane.' *Cotgrave*. *Inquinatus* should be *Inquinatus* from the Greek *inquinatus*, lit. hog's lean, but gradually corrupted into henbane, which *Cotgrave* also gives as 'most and cinna. Henbane, also Henbake.' *Neckham* recommends the use of Henbane for the gout, influenza, toothache, and swollen testicles. See also Lyte, *Doctores*, p. 450. Another name was *henne helle*, from the

an **Hepo** (Heype A.); *Aceruus*, *Aceruulus*, *Aggerus*, *cumulus*, *congeries*, *struus*, *Agger*, *glomus*, -i, *glomus*, *ris*, *glomeratio*, *glomerellum*, *glomerellus*; versus:

(*Est glomus atque struus Cumulus vel Aceruus et Agger. Est glomus, hinc glomerus A.*)

¶ *Congeries lapidum tibi sit, glomeratio fili;*

Lignorum proprie dicitur esse struus.

to **Heppe**; *Accumulare*, *Aceruere*, co-, *Addere*, *Adicere*, *Adiungere*, *cuire*, ad-, *Aggerare*, ex-, *Aggregare*, *Ampliare*, *Amplificare*, *Apponere*,

Augere, co-, *Augere*[-er]e, *Auctare*, *Auctitare*, *Augmentare* & -ri, *capitare*, *congerere*, *congestare*, *conglabare*, *congregare*, *glabare*, *glomerare*, *gregare*.

†an **Heppe**¹; *cornum*.

†an **Heppe tre** (Hepe tre A.); *cornus*, -i, vel -us in genitivo.

an **Herbe**; *herba*; *herbulus*, *herbosus* participia.

†**Herbe ion**²; *herba johannis*, *fuga demonum*.

†**Herbe Robert**³; *herba Roberti*.

an **Herber**⁴; *herbarium*.

Herde; *Auditus*.

vn **Herde**; *Inauditus* (A.).

bell-shaped capsules, from which it also derived its A. S. name *belean*, *belean*, i.e. furnished with bells. The modern name of *hebane* is derived from the poisonous properties of the plant, as is also *henbane*, another name with the same meaning.

¹ A hip or fruit of the dog-rose. '*Cornus*, A hepe tre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. In the Royal MS. xii B. i. leaf 42, occurs '*cornus*, a hepe tre.' See Robin Hood i. 37, and *Kyng Alisunder*, ed. Weber, 4983. Cotgrave gives '*Sentelles*, Heps or hawthorn berries. *Grate-cul*, A hep; the fruit of the wild briar, &c.' Cooper identifies the *cornus* with the *cornel*, and says it is a 'tree whereof is the male and the female; the male is not in Englande, and may be called longo charie tree. The female of some is called dogge tree, that bouchers makers prickes of. *Cornum*. The fruit of *cornus* which is not in England; the french men call it *Cornoile*. *Cornoiles* A little cornoile tree.' The *Medulla*, on the other hand, has '*Cornus*, A chestony tre.' Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 655, mentions as the seventh kind of rose 'the Bryer bushe, the wilde Rose, or *Hep-tree*.' Cockayne, *Lewchidams*, &c., iii. p. 331, gives '*Heape*; a Hip, Hep, seedvessel of the *rosa canina*; in French English, a button. *Butanus gallice butun*, anglice heuppe, Gloss. Sloane, 145,' and Withals 'A bryer tree, or a hippe tree. *Rubus canis*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 131, says—'I heare say that ther is a *cornel tree* at Hampton courte here in Englande.' Nekeham calls the *cornus* the *hostia aperi*; p. 482.

'On eace thare stude ane lily mote nere hy,

Qwhare hepthorne bushis on the top grow he'

Gavin Douglas, *Barados*, p. 67, l. 51.

See also **Schowpe tre**. '*Hawes*, *hepus* and *hakernes*' are mentioned in William of Palerne, 1811. '*Egenter* (brere), *qe le piperounges* (hepen, hepes) *forte*.' W. de Bibbesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 163.

² Of this plant Andrew Boorde in his *Brewlary*, chap. 119, on the Nightmare, says—'I have red, as many more hath done, that can tell yf I do wryte true or false, there is an herbe named *fuga Demonum*, or as the Grecians do name it *Ipericon*. In Englyshe it [is] named saynt Johns werte, the whiche herbe is of that vertue that it doth repell such malysfeyconness or spirites.' '*Hyperion*, An hearbe called saint John's wort.' Cooper. The Latin equivalent which in P. is given to this plant (see p. 140), viz. *perfoliatus*, doubtless refers to a peculiarity of the leaves to which Lyte, p. 63, refers: he says 'the leaves be long and narrow, or small . . . the whiche if a man do holde betwixt the light and hain they will shewe as though they were prickled thorough with the pointes of needles.' '*Ypis*, herbe Johan, velderude.' Wright's Vocab. p. 140.

³ According to Lyte, p. 48, *Herb Robert*, *Geranium Robertianum*, a kind of Crowfoot, 'doth stanche the blood of greene woundes, to be brused and layde thereto, as *Dioscorides* writeth.'

⁴ In Thomas of Brechbourne, ed. Murray, p. 10, is a description of a *herbere* in which grow pears, apples, dates, damsons and figs, where the meaning is evidently a garden of fruit trees. See Dr. Murray's note on L. 177. In *Sir Perumbus* the French knights who

†Herdforth (Herfortho A.)¹; herfordia; herfordensis participium.

to Here; Audire, Accipere, Attendere, haurire, videre.

Horo; jetic, hic.

†Hereabyll; Audibilis.

†vn-Hereabyll; in Audibilis.

†Heraway (Hereaway A.); hac, istac.

Heraflyr; in posterum, Amodo, de cetero, deinceps, in futuro.

▲ Heyr (Crinis, & cetera; ubi heyr (A.).

an Horebando²; trica, crinale, nex-us, crinis, (discrimen; discrimin-alis A.).

†to pulle Herre (Heyre A.); depilare, correpto -pi.

†to be Heryd; Crinere, Crinescere (A.).

an Heresay; heresis.

an Heretago³; Allodium, hereditas, hereditaculum, hereditatus, primo-

genita; hereditalis, hereditarius participia; hereditacio.

†to put fro Heritage; ubi to Deshery (A.).

an Heretyko⁴; circumtilio, heretico, meriste dicuntur heretici quia separant scripturas.

an Heryngo; Auditus, Audientia, Audimen.

†Herynge; videns, Audiens.

an Herynge⁵; Alac.

to Herkyñ; ubi to lystē.

*an Hermett⁶; Anachorita, heremita, heremicola, (heremi etia, heremiti-cus, reclusus A.).

†an Hermytage; heremitorium.

Herns⁷; ubi brayne (A.).

†Herode; herodes; herodianus parti-cipium.

†Herode wyffe; herodias.

†Herode sone; herodiades.

an Heroñ; Arden, Ardeola.

†an Heroñ sowo⁸; Ardiola.

are sent by Charles to Balan find him 'Sittyng on a grene erber.' 'He sawe syttinge vnder an ympe in an herber, a wonder fayre damoyse, of passynge beaute.' Lydgate, Pilgrimage of the Sowle, p. 63, reprint of 1859. 'Viratum, locus pascualis virens, a gressu or an herber.' Medulla. 'Herbarium, an herber, ubi crescent herbe, vel ubi habitant, or a gardyn.' Ortus. In the Flower and the Leaf, herberc or herbir is distinctly used in the sense of an arbour, a bower of clipped foliage—

'And shapin was this herbir, rofe and all As is a pretty parlour.'

As the arbour would commonly be an adjunct of a herbere, or pleasure-garden, the words might easily have got confounded. Italian, 'arborata, an arber or bowre of boughs or trees.' Florio. O. Fr. 'arboret, arbrère, arbrux, place planted with trees.' Roquefort.

'Grotes broughte pat fle, pat gold sett in his awenn herberc.' Roland & Otuel, 994.

¹ Hereford.

² Tena. An herbond.' Medulla.

³ Allodium. Herytage; quod potest dari et vendi. Dicitur allodium fundus, fundum maris ymum.' Medulla.

⁴ Merata. An heretyke.' Medulla. Gr. *μερῆς* from *μερῆς*, a part, portion.

⁵ A herring. *halec vel halib, haren*; a red herring, *halec infumata, herring rere*. Baret. A. S. *herring*. 'Hering and he makere.' Havelok, 758.

⁶ In the Reply of Friar Daw Topine, pr. in Wright's Political Poems, ii. 64, the following definition of a hermit is given:—

'In contemplacion	By carbis, routes, and fraye lyven,
There ben many othre	For her goddis love;
That drawn hem to disert	And this manere of folk
And drye myche peyne;	Men callen heretages.'

⁷ See also Harnes. 'Sun lay steynd on the sternes

And sun lay knoked out thaire homes.'

Wright's Polit. Poems, i. 64

⁸ The term *heronarie* is still known in Swalehale, Yorkshire, and in other parts of England is found as *heronshap* or *heron*. Halliwell has, *Heronerie*, a heron; and quotes 'Adele's, an heronew,' from Elyot's Dict. 1559; and also notes the spelling *Heronarie* in Reiq.

an Heselz¹; *corulus*.

tan Heselze buske; *coruletum*.

*an Hespo²; *hespa*.

to Hete; *calefacere*.

an Hete (Heyte A.); *Adustio, Ardor, calor, cauma, combustio, bustura, estus, flugram, ignis, incendium, vapor*.

Hett; *calefactus*.

Heuen; *celum, ether, ethera, olimpus, polus, paradisis, vranus*.

Heuently; *celestis, celicus, celebs, celeber, olimpicus, poliens, vranicus*.

Heuy; *grauis, molestus, onerosus, ponderosus*.

to make Hevy³; *grauare, molestare, stipulari, sollicitari*.

to be Hevy; *grauare, grauescere, grauare, granidare*.

*Hevyd; *ubi grevyd*.

an Hovynes; *Aporia, gravitas, gravitudo, graudo, moles, molestia, scrupus, scrupulus, scrupula est anime*.

to Hew; *Abscindere, Abscidere, lisciare, etc., dolare*.

an Hewyng⁴; *dolatura*.

II ante I.

to Hydo; *Ablere, Abducere, Abscondere, Abstrahere, celare, clausulare, condere, re-, includere, occultare*.

Hidde (Hide A.); *Absconditus, ratiocinis, Absconsum consuetudinis*.

an Hydyng⁵ place; *latebra, latibulum*.

an Hydyng⁶; *Absconso, Aldicacio, celacio, occultacio*.

†Hydyng⁷; *occultans, Abscondens, & cetera*.

Hidur; *huc, istuc*.

Hydirwarde; *istrorum*.

†Hydirtoward (Hyddertowardo A.); *Actenus, hucusque, usque nunc*.

Antiq. i. 88. Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, vi. 7, 9, las *hershaw*, and Cotgrave gives—' *Hairon*, a heron, Lerne, herreshawe.' Chaucer in the *Squieres Tale*, 67-8, says—

'I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Ne of her swannes, ne of her *herowesses*.'

The French form *heronnet* appears in *Liber Custumarum*, p. 304. 'As lang and lanky as a *herchysse*' is a Yorkshire proverb. *Herowess* is generally thought to be the true reading in *Hamlet*, II. ii. 397: 'I knowe a Hawke from a *Handsam*.'

¹ In the account of the 'Masynge sterre' of 1471 in Warkworth's *Chronicle*, *Camd. Soc.* p. 22, we are told that 'it kept his course rysinge west in the nothe, and so every nyght it ap-ride lasse and lasse tylle it was lytelle as a *hesylle* styke.' '*Hec corulus*, A. hesyllatre. Wright's *Vocab.* p. 192.

² Holtes and hare woldes, with *hesyne* schawes.' *Morte Arthure*, 1504.

A. S. *hæst*. 'An hasil or hasle or hasle. *Corylus*.' Manip. *Vocab.*

³ 'An haspe, hasp or catch. *Sera*.' Goulman. In the *Destruction of Troy*, 11102, we read that in the fight between Pyrrhus and Penthesilea,

'He *haspis* of hir helme hault in sonder.'

See also ll. 1270, 5254, 5593. 'An haspe, *vertibulum*: to haspe, *obscurare*.' Manip. *Vocab.* '*Agrapher*. To buckle, grapple, hasp, clasp.' Cotgrave. '"He not aferte, come," she saide, "for I shalle *haspe* the dore, and pyune it with a pyune."'*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 409. See also the verb, *De Reg. Principum*, p. 40—'up is broke lok, *haspe*, barre and pyune.' and P. Plowman, B. i. 195—'So harde hath auarice *ghasped* him togidres.' '*Hec grandis, hoc paulum*, a haspe.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 361. '*Praesum*. An haspe.' *Medulla*.

⁴ And underhaspe is an *haspe*. Shet with a stapil and a chaspe.' *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4083.

⁵ In the *Ancient Rite*, p. 424, directions are given, 'Inwyl þe wanes þa miche verio scapethris hwen ne utel þam *houynges*.' A. S. *hegitan*, to oppress, weigh open. '*Molestia*. To makyn hevy. *Molestia* Hevyne or grevans.' *Medulla*. 'I am in grete *houynges* & peneite, for I haue lost all that I had.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 89. 'The Emperour was *bery* with this newere, & said, "Sith my two daughters haue thus *gheti* I me, schidely I shal proue the thrid."'*Ibid.* p. 51. Wyclif uses the word in St. Mark xiv. 35, 'he tak þ Petre and James and John with him and bigan for to drede, and to *heuy*,' where the A. V. retains the expression.

Hidus (Hydus A.): *horridus, horrificus, & cetera; ubi hogsum.*

to Hyght; *ubi to beheitt (A.).*

an Hilde; *capulus.*

an Hille²; *Alpes, collis, diadimus³, mons, monticulus, montana, promontorium, montanus.*

an Hympe; *ymnus, himpnulus diminutivum.*

tan Himpne maker; *hymnista.*

tan Hympsynger or sayer; *hymnidicus.*

an Hympner; *hymnare, himpnarium.*

†to syng Hympnes; *hymnizare.*

tan Hyne⁴; *ubi A servande.*

an Hynde; *cerva, cervula diminutivum, bissa.*

to Hynder; *derogare, incommodare, & cetera; ubi waere.*

an Hynderynge; *detrimendum, derogatio, peioratio.*

to Hyng; *pendere, de-, pendere, de-, com-, pensare, pensitare, fulcellare, suspendere; versus:*

¹ *Pendere vult justus, sed uult pendere malignus.*

to Hyng downe; *dependere.*

Hyngyng; *pendulus, suspendens.*

an Hyngyngo; *suspendium, suspensio.*

tan Hingyng as a hylle; *declivus, declivus.*

an Hippe; *femur.*

an Hirde, *Argus, Archimendritus est on[i]um⁵, Agas, bubulus est bovin, munda, mercenarius qui pro mercede conducitur, mulio mulorum est, opilo ovium, pastor, pistorculus; pastorius, pastoricus participia; peculinaris.*

an Hyre; *impndium, mer[c]es, mercedula diminutivum, salarium, stipendium.*

to Hire; *conducere.*

†to let to Hire; *locare.*

an Hired man; *stipendiarius; stipendiarius.*

tan Hire payer; *mercedarius.*

⁶an Hyrn⁶; *Angulus; Angularis participium; genus.*

¹ Hampole tells us that 'Hille es laden a full hilde stele

þe whilke es full of end þis dede.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 1744.

And again he gives us one of the 15 signs before Doom-day,

'þe mast wondreful fishes of þe se þat it sal be hydus til mans leryng.'

Sal cum to-gyder and mak swilk renyng

Ibid. 4774.

'Stubbes scharpe and hidous to byholde.' Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1120.

And in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 83, we read—

'Y wyst myself hydus and blak,

And noþyng bath so moche lak.'

O. Fr. *hide, hilde, hidour, hiedour* = dread; *his loure* = dreadful. Hogsam; does not occur in its proper place: probably Hugsome is meant. See note to Hyrn, below.

² Compare þe Walde.

³ See Angellis acto.

⁴ In the Prologue to *Piers Plowman*, l. 39, B. Text, Langland says—

'Qui turpilopinum loquitur, is loqueres hyne.'

In 'Sinners Beware,' pr. in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* ed. Morris, p. 82, l. 307, we are told that our lord will say at the day of Judgment to the wicked—

..... 'Mynne For chile hy gunne hwyne,
þoure vn-hole hyne For hunger bi hedde þyne;
To eures dore come. Ye nolden nyme gone.'

'An hino, Fillicus. An hayne, Verna.' Manip. Vocab.

⁵ That is 'Archimendritus, Abbas generalis, seu Princeps Monachorum pater spiritualium orium.' Ducange.

⁶ 'Angulus. An herne or a cornere. Quinquagulus. OF v. Hyrn s.' *Medulla*. In William of Palerne, l. 688, William starting up in his dream that Lady Melior loved him,

'Looked after þat hili, for hili he woude, That sche had had in eun hurne;' and at l. 3501, he and Melior having taken off their 'hidous hidus . . . in a hine hem cast.' See also P. Plowman, B. fil. 231—

'Alle flouen for fere, and fleden into herne.'

to Hise; *sibulare*.

an Hyssynge; *sibulus*; versus:

¶ *Sibulus est hominum, serpentum sibi dicat.*

to Hitte; *ubi to styke.*

an Hyve; *Alveare, Alvarium (Apiare, Apiarium, Apiaria A.).*

H ante O.

an Hoby¹; *Alaudarius.*

†Hoge; *Rogerus, nomen proprium.*

an Hogge²; *maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis.*

an Hole; *latebra, latibulum, columbar est natus vel columbe*; versus:

¶ *Cancellus, porus, forus atque fenestra foramen.*

*to Hole³; *cuvare, perforare, & cetera*; *ubi to thyrle.*

†an Hole in a mannys gerde; *diminus.*

†an Hole in y^e nek; *frontinella.*

*an Holynge (A Holyn A.); *hussus (hussum fructus eius A.).*

*an Holyn bery⁴; *hussum.*

†to Holke⁵; *palire.*

†an Holleke⁶; *kinsela.*

Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 313, says, 'Laborintus is an hous wonderliche i-bold wip halkes and heunes.' Douglas, *Excidius*, p. 257, l. 9, renders *cana latebra*, by 'hid kinis.' 'Vnurers wyllen nought be hyghly renowned of thair craft ne cryn it in the market, but pryvely in *herus* they spoylen the people by hitel and by lytel.' Lydgate, *Polpremage of the Smele*, Bk. iii. ff. 54. A. S. *hyrne*.

¹ A Hebie, a Hobyhanke. *Alaudarius* (misprinted *Alaudarius*). Manip. Vocab. 'Hobyhanke, *Alaudarius*.' Holset. The Hobbie is mentioned by Harrison amongst the 'hawkes and rauencous foules' of England, ii. 32.

² Baret gives 'a harrowe loz, a gilt or gilded hog, *maialis*.' 'Hog-pigs, castrates or barrow pigs.' Mr. Robinson's Whitby Glossary. See also Galte. 'Maialis, bearg.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76.

³ 'Caro, To holyn or delayn.' Medulla. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 132, we 'fe briddes pet are Lowrd spekes of . . . ne hollep nout aduneward, ese doð fe uoxes.' See also *Handlyng Synne*, 10736, 'To Hole, *perforare*.' Manip. Vocab.

* 'The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn

Off gret *holens*, that grew bathe heygh and greyn.' Wallace xi. 378.

The gloss on W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 163, explains *hona* by 'holyn' and *honer* by 'holin-leves' or 'holin tre.' In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 418, we find 'mid *holie*, no mid brece, &c.' where one MS. reads *holia*. A. S. *hol'en*.

* 'Lyanle es ane olde horse, and may noght well drawe,

He calle be putt into the parku *holyne* fer to gnawe.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 280.

* 'In his on hande he hade a *holyn* hobbie.' *Sir Gawayne*, 206.

⁴ 'Pale. To hedge or pale in: to prepps up with stakes.' Cooper. Stratumann connects *holken* with Swedish *holva*, excavare, which is probably the meaning here. Thus in the *Autors of Arthur*, Camden Soc. ed. Robson, ix. 12, in the description of the apparition we are told—'Hyr enyn were *hollet* and holle, And glact as the gledes.'

A. S. *hole*, hollow, which occurs in Early Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251. In the A. S. version of the Gospels, St. Matthew v. 29 is thus rendered: 'Gyf þin *swiðre* eage þe *awikie*, *aholeke* hit at [erue] & xwerp hit fram þe.'

* His blindy bowellis toring with huge pane, Under his coist *holhand* in weill liwe.'

Furth r-nting all his fude to fang full fane, G. Douglas, *Lucifer*, Bk. vi. p. 185, l. 23. See also *Ibid.* p. 26, l. 21.

* With gaistly recht behald our heidis thre, Oure *hollet* cine, oure pallit powis hair.'

P. Johnston, *The Threeshed Poem*, ab. 1500.

⁵ 'Hollow wort,' *fumaria bulbosa* the *ratia cava* of the old Herbalists. *Roule Hohlwurzel*, Germ., *Hohlwurz*, Dan., *Hollwurz*, Swed. See English Botany, 1471. In the *Particuaris* of John de Garlande (Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 136) we find—'*Hinculus, fetus corve; cauda Gallico dicitur echinatus, unde versus—Hinculus in silvis, inula queruntur in hortis*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, 1551, p. 97, says: 'The onyons that we call *hollekes*, or of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil n great sente within a shorte space growe of that same roote.' '*Hincula*, Cepula; echalotte (olive, chalon) Vot. GL' D'Arnis. Cosgrave gives 'Ciboulet f. a chiboll or hollow Leek.' In Wright's Vol.

Horribylla; *horridus, horribilis.*

an Horse; *cabo, cantherus est equus castratus, hippos, jpos, grece; equinus participium; versus:*

¶ *Est canipes vel equus, ferus, equiferusque, caballus, Ictis compeles simul emissarius in-sunt:*

Est manui manus dextre dextrarius Aptus.

Rede¹ rectores nos dicimus esse veredos,

Quadrupedes dictis potioris coniungere (potes hys adungere A.) si ris.

an Horse cambe²; *strigilis.*

tan Horse hyrde; *equiciarius, equestris.*

an Horse mayne; *calepra, iuba; (versus:*

¶ *Sasaries hominis set crines sunt mulieris,*

Est iuba quinquapedis colubri iuba sine leonis A.).

an Horse man; *equus; equester.*

† Horsele³; *herba, Enula campana (A.).*

tan Horse elo (eylle A.)⁴; *sanguisuga, irudo; (versus:*

¶ *Crescit Arundo, capta [leuntat] irundo, sugit irudo A.).*

tan Horse howyse⁵; *sandalium, sandaria,*

tan Horse lade; *clitella,*

an Horse schowe; *scarrus.*

an Horse stalls (taylor A.)⁶; *penis.*

tan Horse turdo; *donarium.*

an Hose (Hoyse A.)⁷; *caliga, caligula, diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *Sunt oerie, calige quos tebia portat Amictus.*

*to Hose; *calciare, caligare.*

*an Hosyter; *calcator, caligator.*

the Leseley MSS. p. 53 is an item dated 1551, of the 'Horner for blowinge hornes, turner for daggers, &c. viijl.' But in *Cooke Lord's Bole*, p. 10, we find mentioned together: 'Reperit fanera et hornera,' where it seems to refer to farm-labourers of some kind. 'Horner a maker of hornes, cornettier. Horneresse a woman, cornettiere.' Palsgrave.

¹ Read *Rheda* or *Reda*.

² *Strigula*. An horse comle, &c.' Cooper. 'Calamistrum. A horskame.' Nominal. 'Strigilis. An hors com.' Medulla.

³ The plant *Campanula*, elecampane. It is mentioned in the *Line. Med. MS.* leaf 281. Cooper explains *Campanula* as 'the flower called Canterbury bellies.' Lyte, *Doxleus*, p. 336, recommends the use of Elecampane for 'inward burstinges,' or ruptures, 'tough flemes' which it makes 'easie to be shet out,' and 'blastinges of the inward partes.'

⁴ 'An horse-leache, worne, *sanguisuga*.' Manip. Vocab. 'An horse-leach, or blood-sucker worne, *hirudo*.' Baret. 'Sanguisuga. A watere leche.' Medulla.

⁵ In the House-hold & Wardrobe Ordinances of Edward II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 43, it is directed that the hakenyman (see note s. v. Hakenay, p. 170), 'shal carry the houses of the horses that travel in the kinges company.' 'Sudaria. Stragulum, quo equus insternitur, ne ejus sudor equitum inficiat: *couverture de cheval*.' Ducange. 'Housse. A short mantle of coarse cloth (and all of a piece) worne in ill weather by countrey women about their head and shoulders; also, a foot cloth for a horse; also, a coverlet, or counter-paint for a bed (in which sense it is most used among Lepers, or in spittles for Lepers).' Cotgrave. In the *Treatise de Viridibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 69, amongst other horse furniture we find directions that

canvaz dos curert huce idem panel

'*carrettillo lequon sit copectum, postmodum sudario, vel sudario, vel panello.*'

See also *Hosse* of a horse.

⁶ MS. which reads *Horse stalle*, corrected by A. 'Penis: cauda equina.' Medulla.

⁷ 'Caliga. An hose. *Caligula*, Hoyse. *Caligo*. To hosen.' Medulla. 'Caliga. An hose; a legge harness; greave or horskin, that shouldeare (sic) used, full of nayles in the botom. *Caliga epiculatoria*. A stertup.' Cooper. John Paston writing to his mother in 1462 says—'Also, molyr, I hoseche jow, that ther may be purveyd some meane that I myth have sent me home by the same messenger ij. payir hose, j. payir blak and an othyr payir toset, whyche be redy made for me at the houses with the crokyd bak, next to the

an Hospitale, *cenobitium* vel *con-*
duerorium, *hospitale*, *hospitium*,
geronticum, *rogatorium*, *con-*
trophium.

†an Hospituller; *cenobitarius*, *con-*
duchiarus.

*an Host; *tussis*, *tussicala*.

*to Host²; *tussire*.

an Hoste²; *hostia*.

an Hosto; *hospes*.

an Hoste of men; *Acies*, *examen*,
exercitus, *manus*.

an Hosteler; *ubi* A osteler.

Howe; *qualiter*, *quomodo*, *quam*;
ut, *nescis* *quam* *male* *loquitur* *iste*
de *te*; *vel* *sic*, *quam* *bene* *diligis*
me, *cum* *similibus*.

†Howe Aldo⁴; *quotannis*.

Howe lange; *quam* *lin*, *usquequo*.

Howe many; *quot*, *indeclinabile*,
quotus.

How mekylle; *quantum* *vel* *quantus*,
quantu[m] *canque*, *quantisper*.

†Howe ofte; *quotiens*.

an Howse; *dimus*, *-ni* *vel* *-mus*,
dimicula *diminutivum* *est*; *cer-*
sus;

¶Tolle *-ma*, *-mi*, *-mus*, *in* *uini-*
culo *domus*.

lar, *pentex*; *versus*:

¶*Est* *domus* *atque* *doma*, *presope*,
dimicula, *tectum*,
Edas, *ediculus*, *habituacula* *dic-*
s'a *iones*:

Ilija *pastorium*, *magale*, *tu-*
gurria, *inagas*,

Atque *mappale*, *casa* *sit* *ypopis*,
mansi *iuncta*.

to make an Howse; *domificare*, *edi-*
ficare, *fundare*.

†an Howse breker; *Apercularius*.

an Howse keper; *editis*, *edituus*.

†A Howse of A horse⁵; *sandalum*,
sularis (A.).

*to Howsulle⁶; *communicare*.

*an Howfo; *tona*.

*an Howselynge; *communicacio*.

Blak Fryers Gate, within Ludgate . . . I beseehe you that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon; I trowe they schall cast both payr vijs.' Paston Letters, ii. 232-3. *I howe. *Je change*. It costeth me monye in the yere to have and shoe my servauntes' Palgrave.

* 'His ene was how, his voce was here host int.' Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, in Jamieson, who also quotes from Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

'And with that word he gave ane host anone.'

* The consecrated wafer in the sacrament.

* *Quotannis* is of course properly an adverb, 'year by year,' or 'yearly,' but *quot annor natus* was used for 'how old I be.'

* See also Horae howyao. In this case the MS. reads *fundalum*, *fudaria*.

* Thus I awaked & wrote what I had dreamed,

And digte me delys & dede me to churchis,

To here holy pe maner & to be howled after.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xix. 1.

Dr. Morris, Old Eng. Homilies, and series, p. ix, notices an odd popular etymology of the word, viz. *how* = how good (it is). See also Nares' Glossary and Perceock's edition of Myre's Duties of a Parish Priest, p. 69. The author of the *Ameyn Rente* (p. 411) recommends that the laity should not receive the Holy Communion oftener than 15 times a year at the most. He mentions as proper occasions: Mid-winter, Candlemas, Twelfth-day, the Sunday half-way between that and Easter (or Lady day, if near the Sunday), Easter day, the 3d Sunday after, Holy Thursday, Whit-sunday, Midsummer-day, St. Mary Magdalene's day, the Assumption, the Nativity of the Virgin, Michaelmas-day, All Saints' day, and St. Andrew's day. Chaucer says *once* a year at least—'and certes *once* a yere at the beste it is lawful to be howled, for sothely *once* a yere alle thinges in the erthe renouwen.' Parson's Tale, at the end of *Remedium Lucerie*. Robert of Brunne says the same—

* Commendment in the olde lawe was
Pe newe law ys of more honour,

Once yu be yere to shewe by trepous;
Once to receyve by creature.

Howell. Synon. ll. 10298-10301.

Commendment in P. Plowman, B. xix. 356, bids men to come 'onye in a moneth.' See also Myre, *Instructio* to P. Priests, p. 8.

H ante V.

†Huchon; *hugo*, nomen proprium viri.

an Hude¹; *capicium*.

†an Hude²; *repositulum* (*repositilium* A.).

an Hufe (Huyfe A.)³; *jugula*.

†Hugely; *Aden*, *Admodum*, *porro*, *oppido*, *valde*, *multum*, *plurimum*.

to Hugs (Hugge A.)⁴; *Abominari*, *detestari*, *dirigere*, *rigere*, *rigescere*, *exorari*, *justidire*, *horrere*, *Ab-*, *horrescere*, *horrificare*.

Hwgsome; *Abominabilis*, *detestabilis*, *Excecrabilis*, *absurdus*, *horrendus visu*, *horribilis*, *horridus animo* (A.).

Hugsome[nes] (Hwgsomnes A.); *Abominatio*, *detestatio*, *excecratio*, *horrificatio*.

an Huke; *honus*, *laqueus*.

†to Huke; *humare*.

*An Hukster⁵; *Auctionarius*, *Auctionaria*.

an Humlok⁶; *cicuta*, *herba benedicta*, *intubus*.

an Hundo; *chi a doge*.

¹ 'Capitula, a hood for the head,' Cooper, 1584. Chaucer, Prologue Cant. Tales, 195, describes the Monk as wearing a *hood*, to fasten which under his chin, 'he hadle of gold y-wrought a curious pynne:' and in the Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, ii. 5, Dame Gaynour's *hood* is described as

'Of a haa hew, jat her hede bides, Of purpore and palle werke, and perre to pay.'

In Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests, l. 883, the priest when about to hear a confession is told, 'ouer þu yu pille þu a *hod*.' A.S. *hod*.

² *Repositulum*, *Retropositulum* vel *Retropositivum*, vel *Repositivum*, *illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, vel quod retro ponitur: quasi cilium faci, super quod a posteriori parte for ligna pendent, quod vulgo Lander dicitur, et dicitur a repans et focus, et cilium*, Gloss. Lat. Gall. *Repositivum*, *ce qui couvre le feu de nuit, ou ce qui est mis derrière*. Diction. 'Lander, An Audiron.' Cotgrave. See Halliwell s.v. Audiron. '*Repositivum*, il est quod tegit ignem in nocte (a huddle or a sterne).' Ortus. See P. Hartle Stok.

³ 'The house of a horse, *unpala*.' Manip. Vocab.

'"Je Dan," he says, "and þe nedder be And ad byte the hors by þe *hufe* harde, Sitand in þe way als men may se; And nak þe ystegher ful bakward."

A.S. *huf*.

⁴ Palsgrave gives 'I *hugge*, I shrinke me in my bed. It is gode sports to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold;' and in Manip. Vocab. we have 'to *hugge*, *horrore*' Jamieson also gives 'to *hugger*, to shudder.' Skelton uses the form '*hugg*, n. 24. Wyclif speaks of a man '*uggynge* for drede and wo.' Select Eng. Works, iii. 34. See also to Ug, acc., below, and P. Vygone, or have horrowre.

⁵ 'Teg turrndenn Godes bus lantill *huc sterres* be þe.' Ormulum, 15817. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, ii. 171, says of the English that they are 'in etynge and in drykynges glotouns, in gaderynges of catel *huksters* (in quousa *campnes*)!' '*Auctionarius*. A howstare (sic). Medulla. In the Liber Albus, p. 690, is an ordinance, '*Que nul Hukster estoie en certain lieu, mais soient jorney la Ville*,' from which it is clear that they were wandering merchants, or pedlars. See also the ordinances '*de Braniatoribus et Huksters cervicium remittibus*' at p. 698 of the same volume, amongst which we read that no *Hukster* was to be allowed to sell ale. The oath to be taken by officers of the City of London is also given at pp. 526-7—by which they were forbidden to be '*regutours ne huksters de nulle manere estyle*.' '*Maquignon*. A Leicester, broker, horse courier.' Cotgrave. '*Hukster* which selleth by resale. Houkster. *Campa*, *propula*, *campour*, to sell as they do. Houksters *crafts*, *campourins*.' Huloet. '*A hukster*, or houkster, a gield.' Minshew. According to Prof. Skeat the word is properly the feminine form of *hucher*, and in the Liber Albus is generally applied to females, but see Wedgwood, s. v. Hawker and Hukster. '*I hukke* as one dothe that wol be bye a thing good cheape. *Je harcette*. I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hukke so sore.' Palsgrave. '*Dardiner*, an hukster, he that kepeth come till it be deate.' Hollyband.

⁶ '*Cicuta*. An homelok.' Medulla. In Wright's Songs & Carols from a MS. in the Sloane collection, 15th Century, p. 10, we find—

'Whan brome wyll appelles bere, And *hundeke* honi in feere. Than seek rest in lond.' Humlek, Homelok. *Cicuta*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 265 and 191. '*Herba benedicta*,

an Hundeslee¹; *cinouia*.
 tan Hunde colar; *capularius, col-*
larium, millus.
 †Hunde fenkyll²; *ferula*.
 Hundreth; *centum indeclinabile, cen-*
teus, centuarus, centes [i]mus,
gentos grecz.
 an Hundreth sythys; *cencys*.
 an Hungyr; *esuries, fimes*.
 to Hungyr; *esurie, famere, -es-*
cere.
 Hungry; *famelicus*.
 Huny; *mel; mellens*.
 an Huny cambe; *brisea, fatus, faul-*
lus, enica.
 †to make Huny; *mellificere, melli-*
ficare.
 tan Huny pot or hony wesselle;
mellarium.
 to Hunte; *venari*.
 an Huntynge; *venatio*.

an Hunter; *venator, venaticus, ven-*
*aticum canem*¹ *ducimus, venat-*
orium ferramentum.
 tan Hunter spere; *venabulum*.
 an Hurde; *repositum*.
 an Hurde howse; *Abdicatorium, re-*
positorium.
 tan Hurdome⁴; *meretricium*.
 †to do Hurdome; *meretricari*.
 an Hure; *ubi a common woman*.
 an Hureson; *Mauzer, i. filius scer-*
ti.
 an Hurre bone (A Hurre A.)⁵; *gi-*
raculum; versus:
 ¶*Ossa quibus ludunt pueri gi-*
racula dicis.
 Hurto; *collisus, elisus, illisus animo,*
lesus.
 to Hurto; *Allidere, col-, e'idere, il-*
lidere, ledere, officere, perlidere,
relidere.

herbe beneit, hemeluc. Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. A. S. *hundene*. Casper has '*Intubus*. Dioscorides maketh of it two kinds, *Hartensem* and *Sylvestrem*, of that is of the garden he maketh also two sortes, one with a broad leafe, which is the common Endive, an other with a narrower leafe. Of that he calleth wildo he also two sortes. One is the common succorie, and the other Dent de lyon.' Sw. *hund loka* (dog-leek), wild chervil, a plant of the same family as *biscia-luka* (bear-leek), cows-parsley.

¹ *Cinouia*. An hound flye. Modalla. '*Cinouia*, *Ricinus*, *hundes fleoge*.' Afric's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 23. '*Ricinus*, *hundes-wyrin*.' *ibid.* p. 24. Compare P. 'Hownde Flye. *Cinouia*, vel *cinifer*, vel *cinifis*.' 'And he sente in to them an *hond flege* [fleich flie P. *canomyia* Vulg.], and it eat hem; and a frogge and it destroyede them.' Wyclif, Psalm lxxvii. 45; see also civ. 31.

² '*Ferula*,' according to Casper, is 'an hearbe lyke bygge fenell, and may be called fenell giant, or hearbe sagapene.' Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Glossary of Whitby. R. D. Soc. gives 'Dog finkil, maith weed. *Anthemis cotula*.' Lyte, Doctor's, p. 186, identifies it with the wild Camomile, 'called in English Mathers, Mayweede, Dogges Camomill, Stinking Camomill, and Dogge Fenell.' For *Fenelle* as a form of *Peuce*, see *Fenelle* or *Fenello*. '*Hec claudet*, *hund fynkyll*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226.

³ MS. *canam*.

⁴ Hampole tells us that after the Resurrection, the righteous will understand all knowledge,

'Whi som er ryche here, and som pore, Er baptized, and has cri-tordom.'

And whi som childer geten in *hordom*,

P. of Conscience, 8259.

And in a treatise on the Communion, &c., in MS. Harl. 1701, leaf 11, we read—

'The sixte commaunyth us also That we shul nonne *hordom* do.'

'And the woman was grieved to the gorge man, and he refuse the *hordom* [forsook nurture P.].' Wyclif, Genesis xxxix. 15. In Levit xxi 7 it is used for a prostitute: 'A trumpet, and soule *her tam* ze shulen not take to wyf.'

⁵ '*Giraculum*. Illud cum quo pueri ludunt, quod in samaritanis canit vel leo. li voluitur, et contra ventum cum impetu debatur; (Fr. *roulades que les enfants ontent au bond d'un baton pour lancer contre le vent*.) (Vet. Glouc.) D. Arna. '*Giraculum* quibus ludunt puerorum. A spilpacerone.' Reliq. Antiq. i. 9. '*Giraculum*. A chyllys whyrle.' Modalla. '*Giraculum*, *A whyrle* a chylde's whyrle, or a hurre, cum quo pueri ludunt.' Ortus, Compare P. *Spylk*, and *Whyrlstone*, and see *Whorlebone*, below.

an Hurte; *collisio, lesio, lesura, linor; lesivus.*

*an Husband; *edituus, iconinus, jocola, paterfamilias; versus:*

†*Husticus, agercola, rudis & villanus, Agrestis;*

Et cum rurecula sociatur villicus istis.

an Husbunde; *coniunx, maritus, maritulus, maricellus, sponsus, vir; maritalis, sponsalis, virilis.*

tan Husbandry; *Agricultura, iconomia.*

tan Husyng^e of a nutte (nott A.); *folliculus, maci (nauci A.) inclinclinabile, theca.*

*an Hustylmentt¹; *supellex, supellectile, utensile.*

an Huswyfo; *matrona, materfamilias, spinosa; unde versus:*

“*Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virago.*

Capitulum D^{no} I.

I ante A.

I; *Ego, egomet.*

*a Iagge²; *fractillus; fractillosus, fractillatus.*

a Iay; *garrulus, graculus (gargulus A.).*

a Iayler; *carcerarius.*

*to Iangylle; *vbi to chater.*

¹ In the Liber Albus, pp. 667 and 719, is an ordinance, ‘que nul Marche des potz, point, et autres hastilment: ne soit tenuz fors a Cornubelle.’ See also the Glossary to Liber Custumarum, s.vv. *Uttlement* and *Hatel*. In the Inventory of John Eriand taken in 1565, are mentioned ‘j old deske, j litle coffer, j litle bell, and j old chaire vj, j Almon revet [Almain-rivet armour], ij sallets, ij aculles, j paire splints, j shafe of arrowes, and other hastlements, xxviii.’ *Richmondshire Wills*, &c., Surtees Soc. vol. xxvi, p. 179. John Barot in his Will, 1463, bequeathed to his niece ‘certeyne stuffe of ostilment.’ *Bury Wills*, &c., Camden Soc. p. 22. In the Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, iii. 418, we read—‘*Hec sunt hostilmenta et utensilia domus, bona et catalla, que Willielmus Paston, in indentura presentibus annexa nominatus, tradidit et dimisit Willielmo Joye.*’ Wyche in his version of Exodus xxx. 27 speaks of ‘the lord with his vessels, and the candlestick, and the necessaries’ (in some MSS. *hastilmenta, utensilia*, Vulg.). See also xxxix. 32.

² In the Vision of Wm. Staunton, 1409 (MS. Reg. 17 B. xliii. leaf 133, quoted in Wright’s edition of St. Patrick’s Purgatory, p. 145) the author describes men and women in hell, and observes that he saw some there ‘with mo *jagges* on here clothis than hole cloth;’ and again in a later passage, p. 148, he observes that, instead of curiously cut clothes, many are surrounded by twining snakes and reptiles, and ‘thilk serpentes, snakes, todes, and other wormes ben here *jaggis* and *daggis*.’ See P. Plooman, II. xx. 143—‘*let dagge his clothes.*’ *Richard the Redeles*, ed. Skeat, iii. 193. Chaucer’s *Parson’s Tale*, &c., &c. Amongst the articles of dress enumerated in the inventories of the goods of Sir J. Pastolf, taken in 1459, we find ‘Item. j *jagged* hoke of blakke sengle, and di. of the same. Item. j hode of blakke felwet, with a typpet, halfe dausk and halfe felwet, y-*jaggyl*. Item. j hode of depe grene felwet, *jalgyl* upon the role. Item. a covering of a belde of aras, with the hunting of the bere, a man in blew, with a *jagged* hooke, white and rede.’ Paston Letters, i. 476-480. For a full account of the practice see Fairholt, *History of Costume*, pp. 108, 434. ‘*Jagge* of a garmente. *Lacinia*. *Jagged*. *Laciniosus*.’ Huloet. ‘A Jag, garse or cut. *Incisura, Lacinia*. To jagge, pounce or cut. *Incido*. Leaves crumpled and jagged in the edges.’ Barot. Harrison in his *Description of Eng.* i. 272, says—‘Neither was it merrier in England than when an Englishman was known by his owne cloth . . . without such cuts and pawrish colours as are worn in these daies, and never brought in but by the consent of the French, who thinke themselves the quist men when they have most diversities of *jaggis*, and change of colours about them.’ Turner in his Herbal, pt. ii. ff. 43, says that ‘Lupine hath one long stalke and a lefe, with v. or seven *wyggers*, which altogether, when as they are grown out, haue the lyknes of a rael of a spore or of a sterr.’ See Ryen chate, below.

*a Iakke ¹; *bombicinium* (*diplos*, *idem* or *Dublett* A.).

Iames; *jacobus*, *nomen proprium*.

Iangiller; *fictilis*, *poliloquus*, & cetera; *vbi* *chaterynge*.

Iangillyng ²; *loquax*, & cetera; *vbi* *chateryng* (A.).

†Iauver (Ianuari A.); *januarius*.

*to Iape; *nugari*, *con-*.

*Iapanly; *nugaciter*.

Iawnes ³; *vbi* *gulsoghte*.

*a Iape; *nuga*, *nugacio*, *nugacitas*.

*a Iaper; *nugator*, *nugax*, *nugatorius*.

*Iapande ⁴; *nugans*, *nugaculus*.

†a Iavelle ⁵; *gaola*; *vbi* a *presone*.

I ante D.

Idylls; *lentus*, *ociosus* ⁶.

to be Idylls; *ociari*.

an Idiot ⁷; *idiota*.

an Idylnes; *ocium*, *ociositas*, *ociolum*.

I ante E.

Ierusalem ⁸; *ierusalem indeclinabile*, *ierosolomis indeclinabile*, *ierosolima*.

a Iewe; *judeus*, *verpus*; *iudeicus* *participium*.

†a Iewes maner; *iudaismus*.

¶ Iudaizars est morum [?] *iudeorum* *viuers*.

I ante F.

If; *Si*.

If nott; *sin Autem*, *Sinon*.

I ante G.

†an Ignorance; *ignorancia*, *vox*.

†Ignorantt; *ignorans*.

I ante L.

†Ilkaday; *cotidie*, *cotidianus*.

an Ile; *insula*.

†Ilkane; *quilibet*, *quelibet*, *quodlibet*, *singulus*, & cetera; *vbi* *alle*.

†Ille; *malus*, *malignus*, & cetera; *vbi* *wekyd*.

¹ 'Thus the devil farith with men and wommen: first he stirith him to pappe and pampe her fleische, desyringe delicious metis and drynkis, and so hoppe on the piler with her hornes, lockis, garlondis of gold and of riche perlis, callis, filettis and wymplis, and rydelid [?ryuelid] gownes, and roketis, colers, lacis, *jackes*, *pattois* [?paltokis], with her longe crakowis. &c.' Sermon on the Temptation in the Desert, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. In the Paston Letters, No. 408, vol. ii. p. 36, John Paston, writing to Margaret Paston, says—'The last eleccion was not peasibill, but the peple was *jakkyd* and saletted, and riotously disposed.'

² 'Som men in kirke slomers and slapes Som tentes to *iangillyng* and *iapes*.'

MS. Harl. 4196, leaf 185.

'Hit is a foule þing for a kyng to *iangle* moche at þe feste [*dicacem fore*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 469. 'Thou *jangelist* as a jay.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 104.

³ Baret gives 'the *Iaundis*, *morbus regius*: a birde, which if a man see, being sicke of the *iaundis*, the man shall waxe hole, and the bird shall die. *icterus*, it is also called *galgulus*.' See Pliny, xxx. 28. This bird appears to be the Yellow Thrush. In the *Handlyng Synne*, Harl. MS. 1701, leaf 27, we are told that

'Envys man may lyknyd be

That men mow se yn mennys yne;'

To the *iaunes*, the whyche is a pyne

and amongst the various diseases to which men are subject Hampole enumerates 'fevyr, dropsy and *iaunys*.' *Pricke of Conscience*, 700. Brockett gives '*Jaunis*, the jaundice.' Trevisa in his version of Higden's *Polychronicon*, ii. 113, speaks of 'a pestilence of þe þelowe yuel þat is i-cleped þe *jaundys* [*ictericiam*].' 'Jaundise sicknes. *Arquatus morbus*. *Icterus*, *morbus arcuatus*. Jaundise called the yelow *iaundise*, *morbus regius*.' Huloet. Fr. *jaunisse* fr. *jaune*, yellow. See several recipes for the cure of the *jaunes* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51. '*Aurugo*: the Kynke or the Jaundys.' Medulla.

⁴ MS. Iapnade.

⁵ 'A saryant sent he to *Iaiole*, And iohan hefd comanded to cole.' *Cursor Mundt*, 13174.

'In helle is a deop *gayhol*, þar-vnder is a ful hot pol.' Old Eng. Miscell. ed. Morris, p. 153, l. 219. O. Fr. *gaole*, *geole*.

⁶ MS. *odiosus*.

⁷ See Prof. Skeat's note on P. Plowman, C. x. 118.

⁸ MS. *Ireusalem*.

† Ille; male, pernicious, maligne.
 † to do Ille; malignari vel -re, male-
 facere.
 † Au Ille fame; infamia.
 † Ille famed; infamatus.
 † Ille wyllod (Ille willz A.); malivo-
 lus.
 † Ille wyñ; villum¹.

I ante M.

an Image; *imago*, character, *effigies*,
figura, sculptile, *signum*; it:
 vult *signum* sancti *johannis*;
simulacrum, *statua*, *specimen*
 (*specimen* A.).
 to Imagyn; *excogitare*, *moliri*, de-
Imaginari, *machinari*, & cetera.
 an Imaginaciō; *imaginatio*.
 an Imaginer; *molitor*, *excogitator*.
 Imaginyng; *molens*, *machinans*,
imaginans.
 an Imbasitour (Inbasitur A.); *Am-
 basiator*. A^o, an Imbasytour.
 † Ime As A coppe (os a Cup A.)²;
pinus.
 † an Impe³; vbi A graste.
 † to Impe; vbi to graste.
 † an Impynge; vbi A gastyng.
 † an Imposteme⁴; *Apostema*.

I ante N.

† In any place; *in* *quam*, *in*
aliquo loco.
 In; *in*.
 † to Incense; *incensare*, *suffire*, *suf-
 famigare*, *thurificare*.
 † Incense; *incensum*, *thumana*.
 † Incest; *incestus*; *incestuosus*.
 † to do Incest; *incestare*.
 an Inche; *pollicium*.
 † to Inchet; *ficare*, & cetera; vbi
 to enchet.
 † an Inchetor; *ficator*, *ficarius*, &
 cetera; vbi a enchetor.
 † Inde; *India*, *ethiopia*; *ethiops est*
aliquis de ethiopia (*ista patria*
A.).
 Indettydd.
 to Indowe; *oppugn[or]are*, *subar-
 rare*.
 to Indyte⁵; *dictare*, *indictare*.
 an Indyter; *dictator*, *indictator*.
 an Indyter of lettirs; *dictator*.
 to make an Ingyne; *machinari*.
 an Ingyne; *fundibulum*, *machina*,
machinula, *machinamentum*; *ma-
 chinalis*, *machinosus*.
 † Inglamus⁶; *viscus* (*viscosus* A.).

¹ Villum for vinulum, dimin. of vinum.

² I can make nothing of this. *Pinus* is of course ragged, or, as the Medulla renders it, 'carcus pinus'.

³ In the Treatise on planting and grafting from the Porkington MS. pr. by Mr. Halliwell in Early Eng. Miscellanies (for the Warton Club, 1855), we are told—'If thou wilt that thy appyls be rede, take a graff of an appyltre, and *ymp* hit opone a stoke of an elme or an eldre, and hit schalbe rede appylles.' 'Sprynge or *ymp* that cometh out of the rote.' Hulot. Baret gives 'Impe, or a yong slip of a tree, *arculus*.' In Piers Plowman, B. v. 137. Wrath says—

'I was sum tyme a frere, And þe couentes gandyner for to graffe *ympes*.'

'He sawe syttyng vnder an *ymp* in an herber, a wonder fayre damoyse, of passynge beaute, that ful bitterly wept.' Lydgate, *Polymerage of the Soule*, 1485, b². iv. ch. xxxviii. 'I shall telle the fro whens this appyl tree come and how [who] hit *ympel*.' Ibid. b². iv. ch. ii. The word was also applied to a child or offspring; thus Cotgrave gives '*peton*, the slender stalk of a leaf or fruit; *mon peton*, my pretty springall, my gentle imp.' 'Impe, *Surculus*. Imped or grassed, *inertus*.' Hulot. See *Ancien Recue*, pp. 360, 378. Cf. Welsh, *imp*, *impyn*, a shoot, scion; Ger. *impfen*, to graft. 'Ass land gurd, and a grayed, and worþi . . . yet mid guode *ympen*.' *Ayenbite*, p. 73.

'Of feble trees ther cometh feble *ympes*.' Chaucer, *Monkes Tale*, 15442.

'*Inait*: Impynge or cutting.' Medulla

⁴ See *Apostema*.

⁵ See *Endyte*, &c., above.

⁶ 'Thus þe boilere . . . *engayned* was in glotynge & glad to be drounke.' *Alexander & Dindonour*, l. 675. 'Hony is yuel to dulse & *engayneth* the mawe.' P. Plowman, B. xv. 63. 'Ficus, glene or lyne' Ortan. '*Viqueux*, clammy, cleaving, bird-lime like.' Cotgrave. Compare also in the Promptorium '*Gleymows* or *lynaws*, *linorum*, *viscosus*,'

to Inhabett; <i>inhabitare</i> , & cetera; ebi to dwelle.	1to In or to In (to Ine as corne or hay & oþer thynges A.) ² ; <i>inferre</i> , <i>importare</i> , <i>invenire</i> .
†to Inheghe; <i>Alterare</i> , <i>Attollere</i> , <i>ca-</i> <i>cuminare</i> , <i>culminare</i> , <i>efferre</i> , <i>exal-</i> <i>tare</i> , <i>extollere</i> , <i>fastigiare</i> , <i>juallare</i> , <i>magnificare</i> , <i>sublimare</i> , <i>sustollere</i> .	an Inne; <i>hospiciu</i> .
to Inherett; <i>hereditare</i> .	an Innocent; <i>innocens</i> , <i>innocentia</i> .
an Inheredance; <i>hereditas</i> .	an Innocency (Innocence A.) ³ ; <i>innoc-</i> <i>encia</i> , <i>innocencia</i> .
Inke; <i>Attrimentum</i> , <i>euchautum</i> , <i>ju-</i> <i>caustum</i> (<i>Attramen</i> A.).	†In odyr place; <i>Atibi</i> , <i>Atio</i> .
an Inke horne ¹ ; <i>Attramentarium</i> , <i>cala-</i> <i>marium</i> , <i>incaustum</i> .	†In quarte ⁴ ; ebi hale. (In whart; ebi alle A.).
to Inioyne (Iune A.); <i>inungere</i> .	an Inquest; <i>inquisicio</i> , <i>inquisi-</i> to Inquire; <i>inquirere</i> .
Intoynd; <i>inunctus</i> .	to Inscheto ⁵ ; <i>investigare</i> . to In-
†to Inlawo.	serche.
†In no place; <i>nusquam</i> ; (versus: ¶ <i>Ad tempus nunquam</i> , sed <i>per-</i> <i>tinet ad loca nusquam</i> A.).	†Inserchyng; <i>investigacio</i> , <i>inqui-</i> <i>sicio</i> .
	In so mekyll; <i>Adco</i> , <i>catenus</i> , <i>in-</i> <i>tantum</i> .

glutinosus: gleymyrn or yngleymyrn, *viscosus*, *viscidus*. In Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomaeus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398, lb. iv. ch. ii. occurs the following: 'Nothinge swetep nor cometh oute of flowme (or þe gleyanese þetof.' [*de glayante nihil exhalat nec descendit propter viscositatem ejus*], where the editions of 1535 and 1582 read, 'for the claymynese thereof.' A. S. *clay* = clay, probably for *gelum*, from *lim* = clay (Skeat).

¹ 'And loo! the man that was clothid with lymen, that hadde an *ekhorn* in his ridge, [a pennere in his bac, *Purvey*,] answerde a worde seiynge, 'Y have don, as thou commaundist to me.' Wyclif, *Ezekiel* ix. 11. See Penner and a nynkehorne, hereafter. 'An inkehorne or any other thyng that holdeth inke. *Attramentarium*.' Barl. '*Attramentarium*. An yuklerne or a lides pot.' Medulla.

² 'There he taryed tyll they had *inned* all their corne and vyntage.' *Boecius' Froisart*, vol. ii. ch. xxii. p. 55. 'Those that are experienced desire that their rye have blacke out of the care, and that their wheate bee in different well harneid; for then they say that as soone as it is *inned*, it will grinde on a mill.' *Parving & Account Book* of H. Best, of Elmawell, York, 1641 (*Sartee's Soc.* vol. xxiii. p. 45). Palgrave has 'I inne, I put in to the berne. *Je mets en grange*. Have you inned your corne yet?' In Robert of Gloucestre, p. 336, the word is used in the sense of providing with an inn or lodging: 'Po þe day was ycome, so muche fole þer com, þat we waste ware-hou *inny*;' and so also in *William of Palerne*, 1638: 'Whan þese pepul was *inned*, wel at here hese;' and Wyclif, 1 Kings x. 22. See Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, V. vi. 37 and Tusser, *Husbandry*, p. 64.

³ MS. Innocently.

⁴ In the York Bidding Prayer iii. pr. in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, ed. Simmons, p. 69, is a petition for fellow-parishioners travelling by land or sea: 'þat god almyghty save þame fra all maner of perils & bring þam whar þai wille be *inquest* and heil both of body and of soule;' and again, p. 70, 'for all þese faad and þat god almyghty save þame fra all maner of perils & bringe þame and þer goles to *quart* whar þai wille be.'

'A, Laverd, sauf make þou me . . . A, Laverd, *in quart* to be.'

Early Eng. Psalter, cl. Stevenson, Ps. cxvii. 25.

In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 113, l. 1803, we read—

'But thou3t that Noe was *in quest*. He was not al in ese of hart.'

and in Laud MS. 416, l. 76, we are told, 'Remember thy God while thou art *quest*.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 6941, we have 'in þall *quest*' = in perfect health. See also *Morte Arthure*, 582 and 3810, and *Pesche of Conscience*, 326; and compare *Quarte*, below. Fr. *cur*, *quest*; cf. 'learty,' in good heart.

⁵ Probably a mere error of the scribe, intended to be corrected by 'to Inserche' being written in the same hand at the end of the line as above.

to Inspyre; *inspirare*.

an Inspyraciō; *inspiracio*.

an Instrument; *instrumentum*, *Arma*.

tan Instrument of howyse; *ensib.*

tu place of Instrument; *locus ubi reponuntur Arma*, *Armamentum*, *Armarium*.

tan Intente; *Intencio*, *opora*.

† In *pe* meno tymo; *intere*, *interea*, *interim*, *tantisper*.

to Intyce; *incitare*, *justigare*, *instringere*, *provocare*, *persuadere*, *sua- dere*, *suggerere* in bono & in malo, *solicitare*, & cetera alia.

† Intysynge; *incitans*, *justigans*, *suggerens*.

tan Intysynge; *incitacio*, *investigacio*, *instigacio*, *justinatus*, *incitamentum*, *persuasio*, *suggestio*; *suggestivus*.

In vane; *frustra*, *incassum*, *vane*, *invanum*; *vanus*, *superfluous*, & cetera; *ibi vayne*.

an Inwye; *invidia*, *invidencia*, *inor*, *zelus*.

to Invye (to haue Invy A.); *emulari*, *invidere*.

Invyous; *emulus*, *ilis*, *iniblas*, *invidiosus* qui sinit *invidium*, *invidus* qui *invidet*; *versus*:

¶ *Invidus invidet, invidium sinit invidiosus*;

Invidiosus ego non invidus esse laboro.

Inuitory¹; *Invitatorium*, *Inventarium* (A).

Inwarde; *interior*, *interior*, *intestinus* (A.).

Inwardly; *modulatus*, *intus*, & *intus*.

I ante O.

Iob; *nomen proprium*. A job.

Ion (Iohān A.); *johannes*, *id est gratia dei*.

Ioy; *Adonia*, *Amenitas*, *Aporetas*, *Alacrimonia*, *alacritas*, *beatitudo*, *collectacio*, *delectacio*, *delectamen*, *deum*, *donula*, *conlatio membra- rum est & eorum*, *felicitas*, *gaudium est mentis*, *gloria*, *gloriosa*, *gloriamen*, *gaudimium*, *helaramen*, *helaritas*, *inunditas*, *inhalacio*, *inibitas*, *inibitamen*, *inibitum*, *leticia*, *ultus*, *ovacio*, *ovile*, *oblectamentum*, *plausus*, *risus*, *solacium*, *solamen*, *letacio*.

to Ioy; *Applaudere*, *Arriolare*, *caristare*, *clere*, *colari*, *gestire*, *exultare*, *in nembris* & *in rebus vel exterritis*, *gaudere* *avimode* *re*, *gratulare de alienis*, *congaudere*, *gratulari*, *gloriari*, *hilarare*, *ex-*, *exhilarare*, *hilarare*, *ex-*, *iubilarare*, *letari per omnia interiora* & *de nostris*, *ovare*, *plaudere*, *pul- lare*, *resultare*, *tripoliare*, *exilare*.

Ioyfyll; *ovans*, & cetera; *ibi mery*.

Ioyfully; *gratulante*, *ovante*.

† A man Iolyce (Ioyluse A.)²; *philocaptus*, *zelotipus*.

Ioylitt (Ioylice A.)³; *lascivia*, *petulancia*, *zelotipia est suspicio adul- terij cum cruatu mentis*.

Ioly; *lascivus*, *petulus*; (*versus*:
¶ *Est homo lascivus, sed equum dic es e petuleum* A.).

¹ The scribe has evidently mixed up Invitatory and Inventory.

² *Zelotypus*, a jealous man; one in a jealousy. Cooper. *Zelotypus* - a coooll or a jealous man. Metellus.

³ See Pech's *Revue*, p. 111, where *folite* has the meaning of noisy mirth or dissipation. It occurs with the meaning of pleasure in the *Knight of La Tour-Landrey*, ed. Wright, p. 41: "thought more on her *folites* and the world's delite . . . thanne thei dede on the service of God." In *Sir Ferumbas*, l. 1259, it appears rather to mean pride or folly, being used to translate the French *meut*.

⁴ *Petulus* in his *idyle* he can to make *mystrye*.

The same appears to be the meaning in Chaucer's prologue, l. 680, where he says of the Pardoner that "hood for *petite*, he wor de his non." *Johannes Amantulus, lascivus*. Hulst.

⁵ *Petulus*. Wanton, lascivous, bawling. Cooper.

to be Ioly; *lascivare, lascivare.*

†a Ionkett for fysche¹; *massa.*

*a Iordañ²; *madula, madellum, minisatorium, vinale, urinaria, urinarium.*

Iordañ; *jordanus, nomen proprium.*

a Iornay; *iter, itineris.*

to Iornay; *itinerare.*

*Iowtes; *lappates.*

I ante P.

Ipoeryse; *ipocrisis.*

an Ipoerito; *ipocrita.*

I ante R.

Ire; *ira, & cetera; ubi wrathe.*

†Irefulle; *ubi wrathefulle.*

Irelande; *hibernia; hibernus, hibernicus.*

Iron; *ferum; ferreus.*

†Irenggray³; *glaucus.*

to Irko⁴; *fastidire, tedere, pigrescere.*

Irkesome; *fastidiosus.*

†an Irregularite; *irregularitas.*

†Irregularere; *irregularis.*

I ante S

Isaac; *nomen proprium.*

Isabelle; *Isabella, elizabeth.*

Isacar; *nomen proprium.*

an Ise (Isso A.); *glacies, glaciaria.*

*an Izekelle (Isejekille A.)⁵; *sticticum, sticticus; (versus:*

¶Tunc bonus est ignis cum pendet stiria lignis A.).

*a Iselle (Isylle A.)⁶; *favilla; or asperko; (versus:*

¶Ardet sintilla priuatur ab igne favilla A.).

¹ 'A long wicker basket or weel for catching fish.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray, E. D. Soc. ed. Skeat. In Wyclif's version of Exodus ii. 4, we read how the father of Moses 'ubarme he myste hilde hym no longer, he tok a *tonket* of resshon, and glewde it withe glewische clay, and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynnce,' where P. Trevis's version reads 'a heap of seage.' Wyclif uses the word again in his second prologue to Job, p. 671: 'If forsothe a *tonket* with resshe I shulde make, &c.' Maundeville describing the crown of thorns, says: 'And gif alle it be so that men seyn that this Croune is of Thornes, 3oo schelle undistonde that it was of *Jonkes* of the See, that is to say, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scherpely as Thornes,' p. 13.

² 'I shal fangle to þis *Iordun*.' P. Plowman, B. Text, xiii. 83; on which see Prof. Skeat's note. '*Hec madula*': anglice, *jurdan*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. See also *Pissepot*, hereafter. '*Tot à pincer*. A Jurdan, Chamber-pot, Pisse-pot.' Cotgrave.

³ Cooper under *Glaucus* says, 'It is commonly taken for blew or gray like the skin with speckles as *Cervinus* is, but I thinke it rather reddie with a brightness, as in the eyes of a Lion, and of an Owle, or yong wheethre branchies, and so is also *Cervinus* color.' In horses it is a baye. *Glaucis oculi*. Hys with fire ruddinesse, or, as some will, graye eyes. This definition is copied word for word by Gouldman. Baret renders *glaucus color* by 'Azure colour, or like the water,' though he also gives 'Graie of colour. *Cervinus glaucus, Leucophorus*.' The Malista renders *glaucus* by 'yellow.' '*glaucus, grag*,' Aelfric's Gloss.

⁴ With aborne heyr, crisyng for thiknesse. With eyen *glauke*, large, stepe, and great. Lydgate, *Chrom. of Temp.* B. ii. ch. 15.

⁵ 'I yrke, I waxe wrye, or displeaunte of a thyng. *Je me chagge*. I yrke me more with his service than of anything that ever I dyd. I yrke, I waxe wrye by occupyng of my mynde aboute a thyng that displeaseth me. *Il me tennet*. It yrketh me to here hym boote thus.' Palgrave.

⁶ 'Iddes, *stictic*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A drop of Ise, or Ise hanging at the canes of houses. *Stictia*.' Baret. 'Droppe of yse called an *iselle*, which hangeth on a house canes or pen-tise. *Stictia*.' Huloet. '*Ice-cantles* (ice can the), Lincolnshire, and *Ice-shagg* (ice ga), Whithy, are other provincial forms.

⁷ '*Reprehendo meo capto penitenti in favilla et cinere*. Ich have synned and gabbe me schelen heroffe, and pine me schelen on aschen and on aselen.' Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 65. Gawain Douglas in his trave of Virgil, *Eneidos*, v. 135, has—

'Trowne his socht tyll Italy, tell us it

Nex Troy a wallis, to be agate down bet.

Had not bene better thame in thair outy or hall

Have ston stail among the asis call.

And luttir *iselle* of thare kynd centre f

Isope; *ysopus*; versus:

¶ *Ysopus* est herba, *ysopus* dicitur arbor.

I ante T.

Italy; *italia*, *italis* est aliquis de *italia*; *italicus*.

† Ittbesallys; *interest*, -*erat*, *refert*.

† Itbehows (It be-hoves A.); *oportet*, -*tebat*, *restat*, -*tebat*.

I ante V.

† to be a Iewo; *judaizare*.

Iudas; nomen proprium.

a Iewo; *indeus*, *inbicus*, *recuticus*¹; *recuticus*, *verpus*.

† a Iews custome; *inlainsmus*.

a Iuelle (Iowelle A.); *iocule*.

* to Iugille²; *ioculari*.

* a Iuguler; *gesticulator*, & cetera; ubi a harlott.

* a Iugulynge; *gesticulacio*, *iocameu*.

† an Ivcū³; *edera*.

† an Ivcū bery; *cornubus*.

† Iuly (Iulo A.); *julius*, *quidam mensis*; *julianicus*.

† Iune; *junius*, *quidam mensis*, *dioscorus*.

† to Iunge (Iuno A.); *Adiungere*, *Appauere*, *Ascire*, *Asciscere* *inchoatum*, *alligare*, *compaginare*, *committere*, *confederare*, *iungere*, *con-*, *impunere*, *paginare*, *con-*, *pangere*, *con-*, *serere*, *con-*, *maritare*.

Iunebylle; *jungibilia*.

Iuned; *coniunctus*, *Argutus*, *con-*, *ciuctus*, *compactus*, *contiguatus*, *in-*, *inactus*, *inuctus*, *federatus*, *con-*.

a Ionour; *junctor*, *paginator*, *con-*, *federator*, & cetera.

a Iunyng (A Iunyng or a Iunte A.); *compages*, *compago*, *iunctura*, *scinderis*, *confederacio*.

Iunyng; *coniungens*, *adiungens*, *iungens*.

a Iunyper; *juniperus*, *herba* est.

a Iurnalle (Iurnalle A.)⁴; *bruciarium*.

* Iuryo⁵; *Iuda*, *iudaismus* est ritus *iudeorum*.

See the account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah in *Allit. Poems*, B. 1010, where we are told—

'Aske3 vpe in þe ayre & recle3 þer flouen,
As a fomes fel of dot pat vpon fyr boyles.'

At l. 747 Abraham while pleading for the two cities says—

'I am bot erpe ful euel & eel so blake.'

'Josephus was ifounde y-lid among *uules* [*faulles*].' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 431. O. Icel. *uuli*.

¹ See *Flenda*, above.

² In the Harleian MS. version of Higden's *Polychronicon*, ii. 425 is a curious account of how certain women of Italy used to give 'chese pat was bywicheol' to travellers, which had the property of turning all who ate it into beasts of burden: 'Whiche women turned in a season a *ioeuler* other mynstralle [*quendam histriunculam*] in to the similitude of a ryalle asse, whan thai sold for a grette summe of money.' The same writer says of the English that 'thei be as *ioeulers* in behauor [*in gestu sunt histriuncas*];' ii. 171.

³ This form is still in use in the North; see Peacock's *Gloss.* of Manley & Corringham; Robinson's *Gloss.* of Whitby, &c. In the *Scyn. Sayes*, ed. Wright, l. 181, the 'clerks' are represented as placing under the bed of the Emperor's son 'four yren leues togyldir knyrt,' in order to test his wonderful learning. The boy however on waking at once detects some alteration in his bed, and declares that 'the rofe hys soikoun to nyght, or the floure his reyn on hye.' O. Dutch, *ieren*.

⁴ 'Journall, a booke which may be easily caried in iourney. *Holoporicum*. Itinerary booke wherein is wrytten the dystance from place to place, or wherein the expenses in iourney be wrytten, or called other wyse a iournell. *Holoporicum*, vel sine *napentone* ut aliqui dicunt, sic *Oloporicum*, *Vicarius* tamen inapte, nam *Holoporicum* rectius scribendum.' Hildart. This, it will be noticed, suggests a different derivation for the word 'journal' to that generally accepted.

⁵ 'His hunger was strong in every place of Siria, and in the *Ienerie* moste.' Trevisa's Higden, vol. iv. p. 373. 'Nero sent that tyme a noble man to the *Ienerie*, Vespasian by name, to make the Iewes subiecte.' *Ibid.* p. 413. Mr. Riley in his edition of the *Liber Albus*, Intro. l. p. 1, quotes from the *Liber Horn* an ordinance by which previous to the

a Iuse; *jus, succus*.
to strenue Iuse; *exsuccare*.
to Iusto; *hastiludere, hastiludari*.
a Iuster; *hastilator*.

a Iustynge¹; *hastilatorum, hastilatorum*.
a Iustys (Iustice A.); *iudex, iusticiarius*.

Capitulum 10^m K.

K ante A.

*a Ka (Kae A.)²; *manedula* (*nodula* A.).
a Kay; *clavis, clavicula*.
a Kay berer; *claviger, clavigerulus diminutivum*.
ta Kay maker; *clavicularius, clavicularia*.
tto Kaykylle (Kakyllo A.)³; *gracillare*.
Kalendis; *kalendar*.

a Kalendar; *kalendar, kalendari-um*.
†Karlele (Karlille A.); *karlilla; karliensis participium*.
A Karalle or a wryting burde⁴; *pluteus* (A.).
A Karalle; *Chorea, Chorus* (A.).
K ante B.
to Kelo⁵; *frigidare, tepifacere, & cetera; ubi to make calde*.
†Kelyngo; *frigidans, & cetera*.

expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290 it was declared illegal for any landlord to let his house to a Jew, unless it were 'within Jewry' [*infra Judaeorum*]. Wyck in his Prologue to St. Luke, p. 141, says, that 'the Gospel was writen, by Matheu for the in *Jewrie*, by Mark sothli in *Ytalie*, &c.' *Jewry* = *Judaism*, i. e. the state of a disciple of the Jewish faith, occurs in Peacock's Repressor, p. 69. See Liber Customarium, pp. 219 and 230 and Glossary, and also Stow's Survey, ed. Thoms, pp. 104-106.

¹ Iusting, at the tilt or rando, *lulus hastiens*. Baret. 'Justes or iustynge as at the rando or tilt. *Decurio, Hippomachia, Tornamen, ludi, Justinge place, Amphitheatrum*. Holst.

² In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 183, we find 'Kaa, *manedula*.' The clough or jackdaw was called in the eastern counties, a *cashlar*. 'Koo, a hyrie. Palgrave. 'Nodula, a kaa.' Ortus Voc. 'Moradula, con' Harl. MS. 1537. See also P. Colaw. A. S. con. conit. O. Dutch *ka, kaa*: O. H. Ger. *kaka*. 'Manedula, a Koo.' Medulla. Gawain Douglas in his translation of Virgil, Aeneid, bk. vii. Prol. l. 13, has—

'Sa fast deelynnys Cynthia the mone, And *kyia kekya* on the rufe above.'
and Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland* (Rolls Series), vol. iii. p. 398, says that according to some the 'great kirk' of St. Andrew was burnt 'with ane fyre brand ane *ka* buir till his nest.' This word probably explains *coe* in Chaucer, C. T. 5814.

³ 'As a hen that has hyde an egg cries and *ekkil* anane, so, &c.' De Deguileville's Pilgrimage of the Luf of the Manhode, MS. John's Coll. Cantab. leaf 79. Herman says, 'When the brode henn bath layed an egge, or wyll *eyte*, or bath hatchid, she *ekkilid*. *Matris emicron el dit, vel was incubatura est, vel excludit, glouit tunc glouit*.' 'I kakul, as a henn d. the afore she layeth eggis. *Je coquette*. This henn kakylleth fast. I wene she wyll laye: *coute yelle coquette fast, je coquette ceult pondre*' Palgrave. Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 15, uses the term 'gagling.' 'Je hen hwen heo haueð ikid ne con baten kakulen.' *Ancren Riele*, p. 66. In the same page the author speaks of 'kakulende ancren,' where the meaning is evidently chattering. See also to Gloyke as a hen. Douglas uses *kekil* for 'laughed' in *Alcid*, v. p. 153.

⁴ Amongst the various articles necessary for a scribe Neckham in his *Treatise de Significationibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 116, mentions *pluteum* *zve asseren*, the former being glossed 'carole.' In the first quotation given by Duong, s. v. *Carola* the meaning appears to be as here a desk: 'Paro in clauetro Carole vel hypomendi scripserunt aut cisteriam claudis in dormitorio, ubi de Abbatis locuta sollicitudine habebantur. Statuta Ord. Praemonstrat. dist. 1 cap. 9' See also Deske, above.

⁵ 'Pa fower walnes' weren icheled a twelue, for þa twelf knurolan scolden þar mile heore þurst *kelen*. Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 141. In Wyck's version of the parable of Dives and Lazarus, the former is described as saying 'Fadir Abraham, have

to Kelynge¹; *morris*; *piscis est*.
 †Kellys (Kellys A.) of fyschis²;
lactis.
 *a Kelle³; *reticulum, reticinellum*.

*a Kelle knytter; *reticularius, reticularia*.
 to Kembe⁴; *comere, plectere, de-, pectinare, pezure, peare, & cetera*.

mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he dippe the leste part of his fyngur in watir, and lele my tunge; for I am turnet til in this flawme.' Luke xvi. 24. 'Bot efterwarde when it comes, and the herte *lele* of love of Ihesu, thanne entys in wayne glorie.' Thornton MS. leaf 221. In the *Antara of Arthur*, ed. Robson, iv. 6 we read—

'Thay kest of her cowpilles, in clifis so to lli,

Cumforden hor kenettes, to lele hom of care;' see also xvi. 6.

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1838, Sir Cadur, after killing the King of Labe, says—

'Ake the nowe in the claye, and comforte thi selfe'

'Quinta essencia is not lost and drie as her . . . for lost pingis it *lelip*, and lost syknessis it doth away.' The Book of Quinte essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 2. *Akale*=cold occurs in the *Seven Sages*, ed. Weber, l. 1512—

'That night he sat wel sore *akale* And his wif las warme a-bedde;'

See also P. Plowman, B. xviii. 392, and *Cursor Mundi*, l. 12541. A. S. *acellan*, originally transitive, *acellan* being the intransitive form. O. Fris. *lela*.

Cotgrave gives '*Merlus*, a Melwall or keeling, a kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made.' The *keling* appears in the first course of Archb. Nevill's Feast, 6th Edw. IV. See Warner's *Antiq. Col.* In Havelok, amongst the fish caught by Grim are mentioned,

'*Keling* . . . and tumberel Hering, and þe makerel.' l. 757.

'The *kelinge* and the thornbake, and the gret whale.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. Randle Holme, xiv. p. 334, col. 1, has, 'He beareth Gules a Cod Fish argent, by the name of Colling. Of others termed a Stockfish or an Haberdine; in the North part of this kingdome it is called a *Keling*. In the Southerne parts a Cod, and in the Western parts a Welwell.' *Myllennelle* occurs in J. Russell's Boke of Nurture, in Babees Boke, p. 38, l. 555. See Jamieson s. v. *Keling*. '*Kelyng* a fysshe, *nunon*' Palgrave.

² The ree or milt. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 19, we have a recipe for 'Mortrews of fysshe,' which runs as follows—

'Take þo *kelles* of fysshe anon, And temper þo brothre fulle welle þou schalle,
 And þo lyver of þo fysshe, sette hom alon; And welle hit together and serve hit þenne
 Þou take brede and peper and ale And set in sale before good mene.'

Mallet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1675, p. 238, say, 'Cods have a Badder in them full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern men call the *Kell*, and esteem it a very dainty meat.' Still in use in the North.

³ Elyot translates *reticulina* by 'a cosse or *calie*, which men or women used to weare on theyr heads.' In Arthur's dream, recorded in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 3258, that a duchess descended from the clouds 'with *kelle* and with corenalle clenliche arrayede'; and in Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 128, we read 'uncomely under *calie*.' Barret gives 'a caule to cover the heare as maydens doe, *reticulum, una coiffe*; a caule for the head, *crocheton, rete de coiffe, une coiffe*.' Horman says, 'Maydens were sylken *callis*, with the whiche they kepte in ordre theyr heare made belowe with lye. *Puella reticulis bondacinis utuntur, &c.*' '*Coracalla, kalle*' Neckam, *De Utenis*, in Wright's *Vocab.* p. 101.

'The hare was of this damyocell Kuit with ane button in ane gollyn *kell*.'

G. Douglas, *Invectives*, vii. p. 237. l. 41.

Caston, *Boke for Travellers*, says: 'Maule the heuve or *calie* maker (*houstier*) mayntene her wely; she selleth dre her *calles* or hunes, she soweth them with two *semes*.' See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41. By the Statute 19 Henry VII., c. 21, it was forbidden to import into England 'any maner silke wrought by it selfe, or with any other stuffe in any place out of this Realm in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Corsets, *Callis*, Corsets of Tisanes, or Points, vpon pain of forfeiture.' Although the caul or *kelle* was chiefly used with reference to the ornamental network worn by ladies over their hair, we find it occasionally used for a man's skull-cap. Thus in P. Plowman, B. xv. 223, Charity is described as '*gentle* and yerimbed, and his crowne shane'; and in *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 727: '*unken* hym a howne above a *calie*.'

⁴ 'Kembe your hear that it may sytte backwarde. *Come tibi capellum et sit reliquus*.' Horman.

vn Kembyd (Kemmyde A.); *jm-comptus, imperius, nuchus.*

Kembyd (Kemmyde A.); *comptus, pectus.*

*a Kempe¹; *ebi a giande.*

A Kemster²; *pectinatrix (A.).*

a Kenelle; *canicularium.*

*a Kenit³; *caniculus.*

†Kentt; *cancia.*

to Kopo; *custodire, servare, filaxare, observare, re-, custodimus incluso vel vinctos, servamus aspectu, & cetera alia.*

†to yift to Kope; *commendare, deponere.*

†thynge yifen to Kope (a giffinge to Kope A.); *commendatum, depositum.*

a Kapor; *custos, custoditor, samaritanus.*

a Kepyng; *custodia, observacio culte & doctrine & artis est, observacio vere cultus, pns; unde (homines in puri meo i. in custodia vel A.) ibid, alijs in pure positus ego solus eussi pure, id est custodia.*

*a Kerehifo; *flammerum, flammammum, mangra, villa.*

to Kerve⁴; *sculptore.*

a Kerver; *sculptor, lapidum vel lignorum, circumdare ciborum escorum domino suo.*

K ante I.

a Kychyn; *coquina, cencyalium, culina, julina, focaria, popina.*

*a Kiddo⁵; *ebi fagott.*

a Kyddo of a gayto; *helulus.*

†a Kylo⁶; *ulcus; vicerousus.*

to Kylo; *ebi to slaa.*

¹ * *Sainte Benoit, and Sainte Antonie, and to edre wel 3e wuten hu heo weren itentol, and purh pntentaciuns iprooved to troowe chamjuns: and so mid rihte obserueden kempe cre cruce.* *Ancien Rime*, p. 236: see also *ibid.* p. 196, Dan Michel's *Agribite of Innys*, pp. 45, 50, G. Douglas, *Encados*, Plk. v. p. 139, William of Palerne, ll. 3746, 4029, &c.

² * *He Beduer cleopede, halde his kempe.* *Lazarus*, fil. 37.
In *Harleik*, l. 1036, we are told that 'he was for a kempe told.' Compare
'There is no kyngs vndire Criste may kempe with hyni one.' *Morte Arthure*, 2633.
'I slue ten thousand upon a day Of kempes in their best aray.'

A. S. *camp*, *leol. kempe.* *Chester Phys.*, i. 259.
³ * *Hec pectrix, Kemster.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194. 'A scolding of kemsters, a fighting of buggers.' *Lydgate, Horn, Shepe & Ghosa*, p. 32. 'Kempster, untire.' *Palgrave.*

⁴ In *Morte Arthure*, l. 122, we are told that the Romans
'Cowchide as kentes before the kyngs scheyne;'

and in the *Scynn Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 1762, we read—
'Mi lordo hadde a kenet ful That he loved awyth wel.'

⁵ *Kenettes questide to quelle.* *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 7. See also *Anturs of Arthur*, st. iv., &c.
⁶ * *Hic caniculus, a kenet.* Wright's Vocab. p. 219.

⁷ *Palgrave* gives 'I kerue as a kever dothe an ynagge, je taille;' and the *Manip. Vocab.*
'to kerue, grave, sculpyre.'

⁸ *Kyds* are mentioned in the *Whitby Abbey Rolls*, 1296. 'Kyddo, a fagotte, fulwode' *Palgrave*. 'Fowles . . . a great kid, Bauen, or fagott of small aticks. *Lucas*, f. Two smallest sort of Bauen, Kide.' *Cotgrave*. *Fitzherbert* in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xliii^{va}, recommends the farmer 'to sell the toppes as they lye a great, or els dressen them and sell the great wode by it selfe, and the lyde wode by it selfe;' and G. Markham in his *Countrie Contentment*, 1649, p. 99, says, 'for as much as this fowle [the Heron] is a great destruction unto the young spawne or fide of fish, it shall be good for the preservation thereof to stake down into the bottomes of your ponds good long kids or faggots of Freshwood.' Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of Manley & Corringham*, and Mr. Robinson's *Glossary of Wharfedale*.

⁹ In the *Pricks of Conscience* we are told that amongst the other pains of Purgatory
'Senn, for envy, sal heve in pair lynes, Als kylls and felouns and apocryms.' l. 2991.
Hallwell quotes a recipe from *Line. Med.* MS. leaf 23, for the cure of 'Fles in the crek.'
'Mak it righte late, and bynde it on a cloth, and bynde it to the crek, and it sal do it away or garme it togedir to a kyle.' *Ibid.* leaf 300. 'A kyle, kile.' *Manip. Vocab.* See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53, and Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 107, 224. *O. Leel. lyl.*

a Kyllno; *cerealium, vatrina, tale.*

*a Kylpe (Kelpo A.) of a caldron¹; *perpendicularum.*

†to Kylto²; *subcircinare vel suffocinare, succingere.*

A Kynnelle³; *Amula (A.).*

Kynde; *gratus, gratuitus, & cetera;* *ibi large.*

†vn Kynde; *Adulterinus, ingratus, non naturalis, ignobilis, degener correpto -ge-, de[ge]nus.*

†to be vn Kynde, or to go oute of kynde; *degenerare, degenerare.*

†owl of Kynde; *degener, degenerus (A.).*

a Kynde; *genus, genus, fisis græce natura est, species. Sed differunt genus & species, quia omnia animalia sunt eiusdem generis, sed non eiusdem speciei, quia differunt in specie; nam alia est species humana, alia leonina, alia equina.*

†Kyndly; *naturalis; naturaliter Averbium.*

to Kyndolle; *Accendere, inflummare.*

†a Kyndyller; *incensor, incendiarius.*

Kyndyllinge; *incendens, incendium participia.*

a Kyng; *basilius græce, basilius, bar, magnus, rex, regulus diminutivum; regalis, regius; Christie.*

a Kyngdome; *regio, regnum, fines, ora, regionarius; (versus):*

¶*Aspirans horam tempus tibi significabit.*

Si non aspiras limen notat ac regionem (A.).

†a Kynghouse; *basilica, regia.*

†a Kyngis crye; *edictum.*

†a Kyngis crowne.

a Kyngis purse; *fiscus; fiscalis participium.*

a Kynredyng (Kynderyng A.)⁴; *cognatio, consanguinitas, contribulatas, contribulis, genus, genealogia, genimen, genesis, generacio, indoles, parentela, progenies, prosapia, & [i]rps, sanguis, sboles, tribus.*

¹ Ray's Glossary gives 'Kilpe, pot-hooks,' and also 'pot cleps, pot-hooks.' 'One brass pot with kilpes' is mentioned in the Inventory of John Nevil of Faldingworth, 1590; and in Ripon. Fab. Roll, 1425-6, we find 'Item, pro uno kylpe de ferro j^l.' A. S. *clippan*, to clasp, grasp. In the Will of Mart. Witham, 1545, pr. in *Richmondshire Wills, &c.*, Surtees Soc. xvi, p. 56, the testator bequeaths 'to the said hares of Bretantby on challes, bules, and vestyments, and all other ornaments belonging to the chapel, also a mclay poit with a *kylp*, a chaffer, a browyng leyyd, with all vessell belonging to the same; and my wytle to have the chaffer during her lyffe.' See also p. 31, where are mentioned 'ij rekyns, ij pare of *pot kylpes*, and a pare of tanges' and p. 249: 'iron *kylpes*, xvi^l.'

² To tuck up clothes, &c. Danish *Kitte*, to tress, tuck up. Gawain Douglas gives the following rendering of Virgil, *Æneid* i, 320—

'With wind waiving hir hars lowt of trace, Hir skirt *kittit* till hir bare knee,' p. 23, ed. 1710, the original Latin being—'*Nuda genu, nudoque sinus collecta fluentes.*'

³ The same as P. Kymlyne. A large tub made of uprallt staves lincet together in the manner of a cask. They are used for salting meat in, for brewing, and such like purposes. Littleton in his Lat. Diet. 1735, has 'Kindling in Lincolnshire, or a kimmel, as they term it in Worcestershire, *non cognoscitur ceresiale.*' 'One mashfatt, tow wort vessells, one longe *kymnell*, one round *kymnell*, one steepfatt, one clensing rive *ra*,' occur in Inventory of Edmund Waring of Wolverhampton, in *Proceed. Soc. Antiq.*, April 29, 1875; and in the Inventory of Richard Allde of Salthorp, 1551, we find, 'one led and *kennel* & a pair of mustard wurns, vj^l viij^l.' 'Kymnell, *quene, quennette*.' Palgrave. Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xv, c. 6, speaks of 'pans and pauchins of earth, or els vessels or *kimmels* of leud,' and the word also occurs in Beaumont & Fletcher, *The Chances*, Act iv, s. 8—

'She's somewhat wimple. Indeed; she knew not what a *kimmel* was.'

'A *kimmel* or *kemlin*. a powdering Tub.' Ray's North Country Words. The term is still in use.

⁴ See note to Hatredon, above.

1. The first part of the work is devoted to a general survey of the subject, and to a discussion of the various methods which have been employed for its treatment. The second part is devoted to a detailed examination of the various methods, and to a discussion of their relative merits and demerits. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of the subject, and to a discussion of the various methods which have been employed for its treatment.

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to Knowlege; *fateri, confiteri, mani-
festare*; versus:

¶ *Confiteor spmte, fateor mea
facta coactus*¹.

a Knowlegynge; *confessio, fassio*; versus:

¶ *Si cor non ori concordet fassio
fertur*.

a Kno; *genu, geniculum diminutiu-
um*.

to Knedo; *interere, pinlere, pinsre,
pinsare, pinclure*.

ta Knedynge trothe (trowe A.)²; *magis, pinsa*.

to Knolle (Knele A.); *geniculari,
ad-, in-, re-, genuari, flectere,
suffraginari, genuflectere*.

a Kneler; *genicularius, in-*.

a Knelynge; *suffraginacio, genuflec-
cio, prostracio*.

a Knyffe (Knyfo A.); *cultellus*; ver-
sus:

¶ *Arturos*³, *kingulos, adiunge
nouacula, cultros*,

*Cultellosque, spulas, rasseria
iungimus istis*.

ta Knyche⁴; *fasciculus, & cetera*; *vbi a burdyū*.

*a Knyghte; *miles, quiris*; versus:

¶ *Miles, equus, tiro, tirunculus
atque quirites*,

*Atque neoptolomus nouus est
regnator in jstis*.

*militaris participium; milito, co-
milito*.

a Knygh[t]edo; *milicia, or A cheve-
rallry*.

ta Knyghte wyffe; *militissa*.

to Knytto; *nectere, ad-, con-, sub-,
Alligare, & cetera*; *vbi to hynde*.

to Knoke; *pulsare, pulsitare, tun-
dere*.

a Knokylle; *condulus; condilomati-
cus*.

*a Knoppe of a kne; *internodium*.

*a Knoppe of a scho⁵; *bulia*.

*to Knoppe; *bullare*.

*Knoppyd; *bullatus*.

and in *Le Bone Florence*, l. 1795—

'Take here the golde in a bagg,

I schall hyt hytge a knagg,

Knagel with the meaning of studded occurs in *Sir Gawayne*, l. 577—'Polayne3 knaged wyth knote3 of golde.' See also *Destruction of Troy*, 4972. Huloet has 'Knagge, *Scopulus*. Knagge, or full of knagges. *Scopulus*.'

¹ See P. De A-knowe ageyne wyll, or be constreynynge, where the same distinction is drawn between *fateri* and *confiteri*.

² Baret gives 'a kneading trough, also a rundle, or rolling pinne, that they use to knead withall, *magis, pulsar, &c. un way à pestrir pain, c'est aussi une table runde, ou une roudelle de patissier*.'

³ 'Arturus. *Cultellus acutendis calamis scriptoriis*.' Ducange. 'A Barber's Raser. *Nouacula*.' Baret.

⁴ 'Fasciculus. A gripe, or handfull bounde together. *Librorum fasciculus* Hor. A fardell or little packe of bookes.' Cooper.

'Hynde3 hem in knuechenus forpi To brene lyk to licchi.'

The XI Pains of Helle, printed in *An Old Eng. Miscell.* ed. Morris, p. 125. l. 77. O. Eng. *knuche, knuche* (in Wyclif), *knuche, knueche, enuche*. The A.S. (which would probably have been *enuec*) does not occur so far as I am aware, though we find other words of the same stem. In Middle German it is *knuche, knucke*; Mod. Ger. *knocke*. In the *Romanes of Richard Cœur de Lion*, pr. in Weber's *Metr. Rom.* ii. l. 2585, the Saracens, in order to cross a dyke to get at the Christians,

'Kast in knoches off hay. To make horstmen a redy way.'

Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnoll, l. 97, has, 'Gidere 3e first þes tares togidere and bynde þem in *knuchis*. . . þes good angels shal bynde Cristes enmyes in *knuchis*.' So too in his version of St. Matthew xiii. 30: 'First getre þee to gedre dernelis (or cockilis) and byndoth þem togidre in *knuchis* (or small bundelis,) for to be brent.'

⁵ In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 245, 'ij doctorys' are represented as wearing 'on here heylis a furryd cappe, with a gret knop in the crowne,' and in a recipe for 'Custanes,' given in the *Libre Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, is a direction to lay on the top a 'yolke of egge . . .

At the schypp worde ende.'

A Knotte; *ligamen, nodus, nodelus, nerus, oculus*; (VERSUS:

¶ *Est oculus nodus, oculus quo cernimus omnes*:

Et duplex primo, sed simplex scribitur ymo A.).

Knotty; *condilomaticus*¹, *nodosus, nodelilis*.

Capitulum 11^m L.

L ante A.

to Labor; *ebi to wyrike.*

a Labur; *ebi trawelle.*

a Lace²; *balthus (laqueus, laqueare A.).*

a Ladde; *ebi a knaffe.*

a Layde³; *ebi a burdyn.*

to Layd; *sarcinare.*

a Laddyr; *scala, & cetera; ebi a steo.*

†a Layd sadylle⁴; *gestatorium, gestarium.*

a Ladylle⁵; *hausorium*

†a Ladylle for yettyngo⁶; *fusorium.*

Lady; *domina, hera, hira, & cetera; verus*:

¶ *Est hera vel domina, mulier, matrona, virago.*

a Lase; *hic panis, paniculus; panosus, panosus.*

to Laghe⁷; *ridere, arridere, corridere.*

Laghande (Lawghande A.); *risibilis.*

a Laghyngo; *risus; ridens.*

that harl is sajan . . . As hit were a gyldene knop.' See also P. Plowman, C ix. 293. *Sir Degreant*, l. 1494. Wyclif, Exodus xxvi. 11, &c. In *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 424, the Ploughman is described as wearing 'knoppel schon, clouted full bykke.' 'Hoc intermodium, the knope of the kne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208.

¹ That is, affixed with the goat. DuRoi gives 'Condilus, Papir in MS. Bituric, est Nodus. Inde Condilomaticus passio, id est, nodositas manuum, & Condilo, ar, Pignus cado. Condilomata, id est, glandulae. Hoc a greco Kōndylos, Digiti articulus et junctura.' Cooper renders *Condylus* by 'The roundness or knots of the bones in the knee, ankle, elbow, knuckles, &c.' with which Barret agrees. 'Condilomaticus passio, i. nodositas, infirmitas. Condilomaticus, a knokkyd. Nodositas, Knottyhede.' Medulla.

² Chaucer in the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue*, 574, has—'His hat hang at his bak doun by a laas.' See also *Knight's Tale*, 1093 and 1646. The word was also used for the cord which held a mantle. Thus in *Ipomydon*, 326, the knight is represented as loosening his mantle by drawing the cord—

'He toke the cuppe of the botelere, And drew a lace of sylke full clere,
Adowne than felle his mantylls by.'

In the Romance of *Sir Perandras*, l. 9163, we read of Gwelon—

'Ye helin on is hed sene he caste, And let him lacye wel and faste.'

'A lace, fibula.' Manip. Vocab. O. Fr. *las*, *laz*: from Lat. *laqueus*, a noose. From the Spanish form of the same word comes our *lasso*. See *Lasso*. In the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Fastolf, already referred to, we find—Item. j clothe arras, with a gentlewoman holding j lace of silke, and j gentlewoman a haake.' Paston Letters, l. 479; and again, 'j hede of darreke russet, with j typpet fastyd with a lace of silke.' See the quotation from *Trivisa's Hudon*, s. v. *Langer*, below.

³ 'A lade, onus.' Manip. Vocab. Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 3418, has—

'De minimis gravis fit Als of many smale cornes es made
Maxima summa catello. Til a hors lak a mykel lade.'

A. S. *lād, ladan*, to load. O. Icel. *lafa*, to heap.

⁴ A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back.

⁵ A. S. *lādell* (l), the handle of a windlass for drawing water; from *ladan*, to load, draw. In the Prologue to the *Manciple's Tale*, Chaucer says, 'Alas! he naddel helde than by his ladel.' I.e. why did he not stick to his business? 'Metarium, ladylle.' Wright's Vocab. p. 173. 'Ligula. A scumner or ladell.' Cooper. See 3ett, below.

⁶ In the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 1092, we are told that it is dangerous for a man to love the world—'For þe world laghes on man and mayke. But at þe last it him bygges.' For other examples see *Stratmann*. A. S. *lādhan*, Gothic *lādhan*.

†to Layno¹; *Abseondere, celare* (occultare A.), & cetera; ubi to hide.

*to Lakk (Lade A.)²; *depravare, & cetera*; ubi to blame.

a Lambé (Lame A.); *Agnus, Agnellus, Agna, Agnella; Agnus.*

†a Lampo; *lampas, lampada.*

†a Lampray³; *myrena, merenula diminutivum.*

a Lamproñ; *merenula.*

a Lande; *terra; terrenus, & cetera*; ubi earth.

†a Lando lepar⁴; *jequilius.*

a Langago; *lingua, idiomata (idioma A.).*

¹ In the *Monte Arthure*, l. 419, Arthur bids the messenger

'Gret welc Lucius, thi lord, and layne nighte thise wordes.'

and again, l. 2593, Sir Gawayne asks the strange knight to tell his name, and 'layne nighte the sothe.' See also *William of Palerne*, ll. 906, 918, and 1389, &c. The p. p. occurs in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 5990—'Whar nathing sal be hid ne laynd.' O. leel. *legna*. Ray (Gloss. of North Country Words) gives '*Lean*, vb. "to lean nothing," to conceal nothing; and '*Laneing*, vb. "they will give it no laneing," i. e. they will divulge it.' A common expression in the old romances is 'the wache is not to layne,' i. e. 'the truth is not to be hid.' In the *Assyngne of Kyng Arthure*, st. lxx. appears the proverbial expression, 'mte laynes many lakke.' 'Wil i night layne mi priuete.' *Curion Mundi*, 1738.

² Amongst the other signs of approaching death Hampole says that a man

'Loves men jat in all tyme has bene,

He lakkes ja no n jat now are bene.'

Pricke of Conscience, 797;

and Robert of Brunne says that

'Ever behynde a manya lake With ille thai fynde to hym a lake.'

Dutch *brecken*, to be wanting, blame, accuse, from *lack, brecke*, want, fault, blame. Swedish *lok, blam, vice*. In the 'Lyttle Children's lytil boke' (Harl. MS. 541) pr. in the Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 269, children are told to

'Drytk be hynde no mannes lakke, For yf þou do, thou art to lakke.'

In the *Libor Cure Concorum*, p. 25, will be found receipts for '*lampreyes* in browet,' and '*lampreyes* in galentine,' the first of which is as follows—

'Take *lampreyes* and scalde hem by kynde. Peper and safrone; wello hit with alle,

Sythen, rost hem on gredyl, and grynde Do þo *lampreyes* and serve hit in eade.'

and on p. 38 is another receipt for '*lampreyes* bakun.' In the Hengrave Household Accounts is this entry, 'for presenting a *lamprey* pye 1jd.' 'Item, the xliij day of January [1503] to a servant of the Pryour of Lanthony in reward for brynging of two bakyn *lampreys* to the Quene, v.' Nicholas' Eliz. of York and Glossary. Wyclif in his Prologue to Job, p. 671, says: 'Also forsothe al the boc ament the Hebrews is seid dere and shidery, and that the chiefe spekerys of Grekis clepen defaute of comun maner of speche, whil other thing is spoken and other thing is don; as if thou woldest an eel or a *lampran* holde with streite bondis, how myche strongerli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.' 'Lamporne. *Gallaria*.' Hulst. 'A *lampron, marena*.' Manip. Vocab. Barret gives 'a *lamporne, gallaria, lampeten, lamprellan*.' Under 'How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,' p. 324-5, Randle Holme gives—'A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a *Barle*, then a *Berling*, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampren*.' '*Lamprens* and *Lampreys* differ in bigness only and in goodness; they are both a very sweet and nourishing meat . . . The little ones called *Lamprens* are best bro't, but the great ones called *Lampreys* are best baked.' Muffett, pp. 181, 3. See also Household Ord. p. 449 and Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, Gloss. s. v. *Lampurn*. '*Hec myrena. 1^o. Lamprene. Hec lampada. 2^o. lampay. Hec merula. 2^o. lamprene*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. This and the following word are repeated in the MS., see p. 210, below.

³ '*Landlooper*, an adventurer; one who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. A vendor of nostrums; a quack. In a book three centuries old, *Landlooper* signifies a landmeasurer, but the commoner meaning was a vagabond and wanderer.' Robinson's Gloss. of Whittby. The word was also used for a pilgrim, as in P. Plowman, B. xv. 268: 'He ne is neynte in lolleres, ne in *landesloperes* hermytes;' see also *Ibid.* C. vii. 329. Cotgrave has '*Pilottier*, a vagabond, *landlooper*, earth-planet, continual gadder from town to town.' Howell in his *Instructiones* for

Lange; *Altus, longus, longiturnus, diuturnus, longus etate, macros grece, perseverans, perseverabilis, prolixus, stilon grece, telon grece, diu, aliquandiu, diutius, dispendiosus, longum & inutile.*

†to make Lango; *extendere, longare, pro-, producere, celare, pro-.*

to be Lange to (to Lange to A.); *pertinere, concernere, est, erat.*

†u Lang synger; *medius, verpus; (versus:*

¶*Qui monstrat verpum, verpus non diligit ipsum A.).*

†Lange and vn-profitabyll; *dispendiosus.*

a Lanterne; *crucibulum, lucerna, lanterna.*

*a Lanzer¹; *ligula, subligar.*

*to Lanzero; *ligulare.*

*to Lappe²; *volvere, con-, (intricare A.).*

*to Lapp in; *gutturare, involuere.*

*a Lappyng in; *involutio; involutus participium.*

a Lappe of y^e ere³; *cartilagia, legia.*

a Lardo; *lardum.*

a Larderere; *lardarius.*

a Lardere; *lardarium, lardum, lardum.*

to make La[r]der; *lardare.*

a Lare⁴; *doctrina, documentum.*

to make Lare; *ebi to make brode.*

Large; *Amplius, benificus, dapsilis in dapibus, dapicus, gratus, largus, largifluus, largisculus, liber, liberalis, latus, collativus, generosus, munificus, profusus, spaciosus, vastus, & cetera.*

†Large of mete (mett A.); *dapicus, dapsilis.*

vn Large; *il(l)iberalis.*

Largely; *largiter vel large, Ample⁵, largifluus.*

Forraine Travell, 1642, repr. 1869, p. 67, says of the Munchausen-like travellers of his time that 'such Travellers as these may bee terme! Land-lapers, as the Dutcheman saith, rather than Travellers.' See Jamieson, s.v. *Landlouper*, and Dr. Morris on the Survival of Early Eng. Words in our Present Dialects, E. D. Soc. p. 11. Lyte, *Indolens*, p. 348, speaking of the use of White Hellebore or Neseewurt in medicine, says that it must be taken 'with good heede and great aduisement. For such people as be either to yong or to old, or feeble, or spit blood, or be greened in their stomackes, whose breastes are straight and narrowe, and their neckes long, suche feeble people may by no meanes deale with it, without iecordie and danger. Wherefore these landleapers, Roges, and ignorant Asses, which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill.'

¹ 'Ligulas, Gallico *lasmieres*.' Diet. J. de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 124. Compare fzwong, below. 'Lanyer of lether, *lannere*.' Palsgrave. Trevi-a in his trans. of Higden, v. 369, says that the Lombards 'usede large clothes and longe, and specialliche linnen clothes, as Engleshe Saxons were i-woned to use, i-hint with brood laces i-wave with dyvers coloures.' 'hey used biwe schone unto þe kne i-elite to fore, and i-hood wip fzwonges, hire hosen tilled to the hamme, i-steyed wip *lanyers* al aboute (*corrigiati*).'

² In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 103, we find, 'I am a thef lappid with swiche a synne and swiche a cryme;' the Lat. being *involutus*, and the Addit. MS. 9666 reading '*wrappid*.' So also *ibid.* p. 129 and Lowich's *Hist. of the Holy Grail*, ed. Furnivall. xiv. 690. 'I lappe in clothes. *Jenuiloppe* and *jafable*. Lappe this chylde well, for the weather is colde. I lappe a garment about me. *Je me affuble de cest habit*. Lappe this hood aboute your heed.' Palsgrave. 'And whanne the holi was taken, Joseph lappede it in a clene andel, and hidde it in his newe biriel.' Wyclif, *Matth.* xxvii. 59. 'Lappe about. *Volvo*. Lappe vp. *Plico*. Lapped. *Plicatus*, *plicatilis*, that which may be lapped or folded.' Huloet. 'Volvo, to turne or lappyn.' Medulla.

³ Raret has 'laps of the lites or lunges, *fibre pulmonis*.' 'Lappe of the eate, *lobia*.' Huloet. 'Lap of the ere, *legum*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 183. 'Lappe of the ear. *Auricula*. The lug of the ear. *Auris lobus, auricula infima*.' Coles.

⁴ Hampole, *Preche of Consolence*, 6468, declares the pains of hell to be such that no man 'Fot ever was, or þat lyfes þitt, Could noȝt telle to shew thogh lare.'

A S. line.

⁵ MS. *Ampla*.

a Largenes; *Amplitudo, beneficentia, duplicitas, generositas, gratitudo, largitas, liberalitas, munificencia.*

a Larko; *Alauda, cirris, lauda.*

a Lase (Lasso A.)¹; *laqueus.*

to Lase; *laqueare.*

†Lased; *laqueatus.*

*a Lastage or fraghte of a schippe²; *saburra.*

a Laste of a sowter³; *formula, formella, formipedia, galla, equitibiale pro cecris.*

to Laste; *durare, in-, per-, perseverare, subsistere.*

Lasto; *extremus, extremus, novissimus, supremus, summus, & cetera.*

†to make Lasto; *extremare.*

Lasto save⁴ on; *penultimus.*

to Latt; *dimittere, cunctare, pati, permittere, sinere, con-*

†to Latt downe; *dimittere.*

to Latt to forme; *locare, dimittere (A.).*

a Latte⁵; *Asser, latta, scindula, scindulus, genetivus -li.*

Late; *serus, serotinus, tardus, vespertinus.*

†to make Late; *serotinare.*

†Late ripe; *serotinus, tardus⁶.*

†Later; *posterus, posterior.*

*a Latho⁷; *Apotheca, horreum.*

Lathe; *Adversarius, emulus, exosus, odiosus (inimicus A.).*

to Latho; *vbi to vyge.*

†a Lathynge; *Abominacio, detestacio, execratio.*

†Lathynge; *Abominans, detestans, & cetera.*

Lathesome; *vbi vgsome.*

Latyn; *latinum, latinus.*

¹ 'Lo, alle thise folk i-caught were in hire *lax*.' Chaucer. *Knight's Tale*, 1093.
'Here after þou schalt wite it wile when þou schalt be halden in hir *lax*.' *Pilgrimage of the Wyf of the Manhode*. MS. John's Coll. Camb. leaf 128 bk. See also Lase. 'Pat man . . . enticeth hym in þe cheyne wip which he may be drawn.' Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 13; see also p. 80. Chaucer in his *Golden Legend*, fo. 99, says: 'In thende she had counseil of a Jewe whyche gaaf to hir a ryng wyth a stone, and that she shold hynde this ryng wip a *lax* to her lair flesshe.' Lase. *Fibula, liquens*. Lase of a cappe or hatte. *Spira*. Hulst. The word is used by Spenser, *Maugham*, 427, in the original sense of snare.

² 'Ballasse or Lastage for shippes, *saburra*. Lastaged or balased, *saburatus*.' Hulst. See *Fraght*, above, p. 141, and *Liber Albus*, pp. 130, 639. In Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1384, p. 17, ed. 1811, the following is given: '¶ The xi. ar. This also we have grauntyd that alle the citizens of London be quytt off toll and *lastage* and of all oðer custume by alle our landis of this half the reg and beynde.' Span. *lastre*, ballast.

³ 'A shoemaker's last. *Mutricula*.' Baret. 'Last for shoes. *Galla, formula*.' Hulst. 'Laste for a shoe, *formine*.' Palgrave. 'Hail be 30 sutlers wip 300 mani *lastes*.' *Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints*, xxiv. 13.

⁴ This word probably meant something more than we at present understand by a *lath*; the latin *asser* meaning a plank. In the *Nomine* of 15th Cent. (pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab.) we find 'a lath, *asser*.' According to Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary* the word *lat* is still used in Lancashire and Cheshire to signify a lath. See also Peacock's *Glossary of Manley and Corringham*. 'Lath. *Asserculi, asserculi*.' Hulst. A.S. *latta* or *latta* (Aelfric's *Glossary* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26). Cf. Burde, above. See H. Best's *Farming*, &c. Book, pp. 16, 148.

⁵ Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4008, has 'Why ne hadst thou put the capell in the *lathe*?' and again, in the *House of Fame*, ii. 1050, 'alle the shewes in the *lathe*.' 'Horreum, locus ubi reponitur annona, a lathne, a lathne.' *Ortus Vocab.* Hulst. gives 'Lathes borne or graunge. *Horreum*. Lathes without the walles of a citie. *Suburbanum*.' In the *Story of Genesis and Exodus*, l. 2134, Joseph addressing Pharaoh says—

'To rede ðe king, nu her bi-faren, To maken lathes and gaderen coren'; and in the 14th Cent. *Metrical Homilies*, p. 146, the 'husband' orders his servants—

'Gaderes the daniel first in bande, And brenges it upon the lath,
And echeres eithen the corne rather, And bringes it unto my lath.'

H. Best in his *Farming*, &c. Book, 1641, p. 36, uses the form 'hay-lath'; see also *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. pp. 101, 147, &c.

a Latyn; *latinitas*.

†Lattely (Lately A.); *nuper, tarde, sero*.

†to Latt to hyre; *locare, locitare*.

*Laton¹; *Auricalcum*.

†Lavage; *prodigus* (A.).

Lavandre; *lauandria, lauendula*.

†a Lavatory; *lauatorium, sacrarium, limpharium*.

†Latly; *nuper, tarde, sero*; versus:

¶Sero sit Aduerbiū, serus tardusque notatur,
Serius utilis est, hec seria dicitur Aula,
Est ordo series, dic esse cerumque liquorem,
Hec sera ferrum quo claudimus hostia firme.

a Lavyr²; *lauacrum, luter, de luo dicitur*.

†Laurence; *laurencius, nomen proprium*.

Lawe (Lawghe A.); *imus, ceruulus, bassus, inclinatus, depressus, submissus* ḡ comparatur i.

a Lawe; *fas est lex humana, jus est lex diuina: versus contrarius quem ponit hugo; versus:*

¶Ius est humana lex, sed fas esto diuina.

condicio, lex.

†a Law berer; *legifer: oute of lawe; exlex*.

Lawfulle; *legalis, licitus*.

Lawfully; *licite, legaliter*.

a Lawyour; *Adagonista, Asecretis, indeclinabile, aresponsis, indeclinabile, canonista, causidicus, decretista³, iuridicus⁴, jurisconsultus, jurisperitus, legista, scriba*.

Lawly; *vbi mekely* (meke A.).

†Lambyr.

A lawmpray⁵; *murena*.

A lawmpron⁶; *murenula*.

a Lance; *hastile, ḡ cetera; vbi a spere*.

a Lawnce for A wounde; *lanciola* (A.).

*a Lawnde⁶; *saltus*.

*a Lawnder (lawnderer A.)⁷; *candidaria, lotrix*.

¹ Amongst the articles enumerated in the Inventory of the property of Sir J. Fastolf, we find 'Item. j chafern of luten . . . Item. j hanryng candystyk of laton;' and again, in the *Bottle*, 'xiiij candylstykkys of laton.' Paston Letters, i. pp. 486, 488. Shakspere speaks of a 'latten bilbo.' *Merry Wives*, I. i.

² 'Laver to washe at, lavoyr.' Palsgrave.

'And fulle glad, certys, thou schalt bee, To holde me a lawour and bason to my honde.' Yff that y wylle suffer the MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, leaf 144.

'Hoc lavatorium, A°, laworre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 197. 'A laver or an ewer out of which water is poured upon the hands to wash them, guttus, esquiere.' Barst. 'A lauer, lauacrum, imbrex.' Manip Vocab. In John Russell's Boke of Nurture (pr. in the Babees Book, E. E. Text Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 16. l. 232, instructions are given to provide 'py ewry borde with basons and lawour, water hoot and colde, eche oþer to alay.' See Cotgrave, s. v. *esquiere*, and Reliq. Antiq. i. 7.

³ MS. *piridicus*: correctly in A.

⁴ MS. *decretista*.

⁵ In the margin.

⁶ An open space in the middle of a wood. In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1517, we read—

'O-lawe in the launde thane, by the lythe standez,

Sir Lucius lygge-mene loste are fore euer.'

and in l. 1768 occurs 'laundone,' which is explained in the Gloss. as 'field,' with a reference to Roquefort—'Landon, . . . petite lande, pâturage; terres remplies de broussailles.' Dan Michel in the *Ayenbite*, p. 216, speaks of 'Pe fole wyfmen þat guoþ mid stoundinde nhicke ase bert ine launde.'

'Alle lyst on hir lik þat arn on launde beste.' *Allit. Poems*, B. 1000.

'He lokid ouer a lawnd.' *Song of Roland*, 99.

In Sir Degrevant (Camden Soc. ed. Halliwell), l. 239 we have—

'One a launde hy a ley. These lordus dounne lyght.'

Barst gives 'a lawnd in woodes, saltus nemorum.'

⁷ 'Lauandaria, a launder that wassheth clothes.' Thomas, Ital. Dict. 1550. 'Launder, or woman washer. Lotrix.' Huloet. 'Hic candidarius, A°. lawnder.' Wright's Vocab. p. 194.

Larielle ; *laurus*, genitivo *lauri* ed
-us ; *laurinus*.

L. and E.

a Lee: mendacium, commentum, figmentum, mendaciosum.

To lee; mentiri, commentari, com-
minisci, compiere, d'licare, deni-
are, fin pere.

*Lee; *linum, lucium.*

ta Ley, or a sythe¹; *fulx*, *ful* icul.

"a Leche"; *Alipies*, empiricij, medicus, chirurgicus.

* *A Leche* : quidam cibum (A.).

*a Leche house; *laniena* quia *inferni* ibi *laniantur*.

Lechery⁴; Adulterium, cortus, for-
nicatio, immundicia, immundities,
impudicia, lascivia, lechitas,
leuminatus, lenocinium, libido,
luxuria, luxuries, lusus, mechatio,
mechia, peculancia; versus:

Actu luxuria sed sit tibi mente
libi lo.

sto do Lechery; *Adulterari*, coire,
concubare, concumbere, fornicari,
lasciarsi, lasciarsi, lasciarsi.

luzere, luxuriare, luzzare, mechari,
mevelicari, mubere, qulzare, scur-
turi, vicitare, vidare,

a Lechour; Amasio, Amasius, Am-
ciunulus, Ambro; Antronimus,
Ambrosius partitipia; Ar[d]-
lio^s, barato, gimo, leator, leno,
lure; luccoicus; luxariator,
manducis, mechis, sectator, ren-
eripita; secretus partitipia.

Leecherous; Ambrosius, Ambrosianus,
dissolutus, fornicarius, genus,
impudicus, incestuosus⁶, incon-
tinent, lascivus, libidinosus, lu-
conicus, luscivus, lusus, nequam
venerosus, petulant, sectans.

Lede; *pharmaceut.*

(u) **Lede**; *ducere*, *ad-*, *con-*, *in-*, *se-*, *e-*,
ductare, *ductitare*, *rudare*, &
cetera; ubi to *leide* ⁷.

n Leddyr; *scala*; *scularis* participii
um.

*A Ledger staffe^R: scalars.

Ledyr ; *birsa*, & *cetera*; rbi n
skynne.

*Ledyr'; rhi slawe (A.).

¹ *Id.* A scyth. North E. *lay, lee*. Dan. *lee*; Swed. *lia*.² Chasby's Icelandic Dict.

² 'The spirit of the Lord vp on me, for that enoynteth me the Lord; to tell out to debonere men he sente me, that I shulde like the contrit men in herte.' Wyche, *Jeriah* lxi. 1.

¹ In the *Liver Cure Concordium*, p. 13, is given a Recipe for 'Lecche lorde,' the components of which are eggs, new milk, and pork lard, boiled till they become thick, and then laked on a 'gridle' or griddle, and served up in a small slice or piece. Randle Holme, p. 83, makes 'leech' to be 'a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c.' The term is constantly used in old cookery, and means generally those dishes which were served up in slices. See *Hous. Ord. & Reg.* pp. 439, 449 and 472. In *Pegge's Forme of Cure*, p. 36, is given a recipe for 'Lecche Lumbard,' as to which see his Glossary. Cotgrave renders *leche* by 'a long slice, or shive of bread.'

¹ Lechery was one of the deadly sins, each of which is represented in the *Ancient Riddle*, by some animal: thus (1) Pride is represented by a Lion; (2) Envy by an Adder; (3) Wrath by an Unicorn; (4) *Lechery* by a Scorpion; (5) Avarice by a Fox; (6) Gluttony by a Sow; and (7) Sloth by a Bear. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 3.

¹ MS. *Archie*, corrected by A. *Archie*, leccator, qui ardens est in leccenitate vel leccatione. Occurrit apud Martialem et alios. DuCange. The Catholicon explains *Archie* as follows: '*Ab arde dicitur hic archie, i. leccator, quia ardens in leccenitate*' and the *Ortus Vocab.* '*Archie, inquisitor: qui mittit se in omnia nequitia, a modis de many matters*'. *Archie*, one full of gesture, a bawse man, a meller in all matters, a smatterer in all things. Morel. *Archie* occurs in the *Prom.* as the Latin equivalent for 'Lowms man or woman.'

* MS. *infestans*. † MS. *wyde*, corrected by A. • Compare Stoe staffs, below.

* Still used in the North in the sense of lazy, idle, slothful. See Day's Glossary of North Country Words. Barrett gives 'lithemesso, *lithemissia*, idleness, litheness; lack of spirit to do anything, *lithness*.' 'Lethus, slowe and feble or lethy, inactive.' Meadell.

†to Lefe; *licentia*.
 a Lefe; *licencia, libentia*.
 a Lefe (Lesse A.); *folium, foliolum, frons*.
 to Lefe; *ubi* to forsake.
 to Lefe ofe; *omittere*.
 to Lefe (Leyfe of A.); *ubi* to cease.
 †to Lefe ouer¹; *restare, superesse*.
 a Lefthande; *lona, leuus, sinistra, sinister, & cetera*.
 †Leftwarde; *leuorsum*², *sinisterrimum*.
 Lefulle; *licitus, finstus (fistus A.)*.
 †vn Lefulle; *illicitus, illicebrosus*.
 †vn Lefulnes; *illicebra*.
 †to do Leffulnes (to do Vnleffulnesse A.); *illicbrare*.
 †Left of or ouer; *residuus*.
 a Lefynge; *omissio, omittens*.
 †Lefte of; *omissus*.
 †a Legate; *ligatus*.

to Legge; *Allegare*.
 a Legge; *libra*.
 †Leg harness³; *tibialia*.
 †to Legerdemayn (to play lecherdemane A.)⁴; *pancracuri*.
 †Legibyll; *legibilia*.
 a Legion; *legio; legionarius, participium*.
 *Ley; *iscalidus, isquididus*.
 *a Leylande⁵; *folio, frisca terra*.
 *Lee; *lesinum, lizinium (A.)*.
 to Leyde; *ducere, & cetera; ubi* to lede.
 to Leyde in; *inducere, introducere*.
 †to Leyde bakwarde; *deducere, extrahere, re-*.
 a Leyder; *dux, ductor, duxtrix*.
 a Leke; *porrum*.
 †a Leke hede; *bulbus*.
 †a Leke bed⁶; *porretum, porrarium*.
 †Lele; *ubi* tiew.
 *a Lende⁷; *lumbus*.

MS. Cant. 'Lentescio, to waxe slowe or lethy i. *tardum esse*.' Ortus Vocab. Cf. P. Lethy. Jamieson gives 'to leath, to loiter.' A.S. *lyder*, bad, wicked. Mr. Way prints *lyder*, unnecessarily altering the MS. which reads *leser*. G. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneid*, xi. p. 391, has—'Je war not wount to be an *tiddir* ilk ane;' the latin being *essens*. 'Now wille I hy me and no thyng be *leler*.' Towneley Myst. p. 27. 'Thou art a *lestry* hyne;' *ibid.* p. 101.

¹ To leave commonly in M. E. meant to remain. See to Leue ouer, below.

² MS. *leuorsum*.

³ *Legge harness. *Caliga, Tibialia*. Hulst. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 363, says of Caligula that 'he hadde þe name of a knyzt his *leg harness*, þat hatte Caligula.'

*Stelyn *leg harness* (bootis of bris P.) he hadde in the hipis.' Wyclif, 1 Kings xvii. 6.

*A Juggler, he that deceiveth, or deludeth by Legier de main, *prestigitator, impostor*. Barct. 'Legerdemayne, *prestigitum*.' Manip. Vocab. Hulst. gives 'Legier du mane, *Prestigia, prestigitum, Vafrauentum, Prestigibz, pancratium*; and *Pancratium, anglice* to play legier du mane. 'Circulatores be called such as do playe legier du mane, but rather they be popin players, and tomblers, &c.' See Spenser, *P. Queen*, V. ix. 13.

⁴ In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 239, we read—

'Thus the forest they fray,

One a launde by a ley

Hertus lade at aby;

These lordas donne lyght.'

*Notale, a leylande.' Medulla. See H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, pp. 14, 48.

*A lekegarth, *porrum*. Manip. Vocab.

⁷ In the account of the misfortunes which befell Job as given in the *Ornamentum* we are told that

'Hus bady too

& eyes & fet & shankens,

To rotun buseon corpe

& leude, & leske, & shalldre, & bace,

All samenn brest & wambe & þes,

& side, & balls, & lesfoll.' ll. 4772-4777;

and again, l. 3210, John the Baptist is described as wearing a 'girdell off shapess skinn Aloutenn hisse lendeis.' See also l. 9230. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179, *lumbus* is glossed by 'lynde.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126, we have 'gur-itho youre lendeis;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1047, Arthur finds the Giant lying by a fire, picking the thigh of a man—

'His bakke, and his bewschers, and his brode leude;

He bakke by the lase-tyre, and baklesse hymne romde.'

'Grow, and be thou multiplied, folke of kynde and popl of nacouns of thee shulen ten, kyngis of thi lendeis shulen goon oute.' Wyclif, *Genesis* xxxv. 11. See also *Math* iii. 4.

*a **Leman**¹; *Anasius, Amasia, Amasiolus, Amasiola, Amasio, Amasiuncula, concubina, concubiniuncula, concuba; concubinarius, concubinarius; fecorius*², *pellex, pelignus, peligna filius vel filiacius, multicuba; multigamus, polygamus.*

*a **Lemaury**; *concubitus, concubinatus.*

Leyn (**Lene** A.); *crilis, debilis, macer, macilentus participia.*

†to be **Leyn**; *macere, macescere.*

to make **Leyn**; *Austrinare, debilitare, macerare, re-*

a **Leynes** (**Lenness** A.); *debilitas, macies.*

to **Lene**; *Accumbere, Adherere, Appodiare, declinare, iuniri.*

a **Lenght**; *longitudo.*

to **Lenne**; *Accommodare, comodare, credere; commodamus amico ipsam rem, ut liberum, mutuamus vel*

mutuum damus, et vinum vel argentum; prestare.

a **Leyner** (**Lenner** A.); *Accommodator, creditor, prestitor.*

†**Lentyñ**; *quadragesima, quadragesimalis.*

***Lepo**³; *canistrum, cophinus, cophinulus, corbis, corbulus, & cetera; ubi a baskyt.*

*a **Lepo maker**; *cophinarius, corbio.*

to **Lepo**; *salire, Ab-, de-, pro-, re-, saltare.*

†to **Lepo** downe; *desilire, desultare.*

*a **Lepo** for **fysche**; *fiscella, gurgustium.*

a **Lepo**; *saltus.*

a **Leper**⁴; *saltator, -trix.*

a **Lepyngs**; *saltatio; saltans participium.*

†**Lepo** **þore**; *bisectus; bisectilis participium.*

Luke xii. 35. &c. See also R. of Gloucester, p. 377, where William is described as

'Styl man in harmes, in seldren, and in lende.'

In the translation of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 129, l. 683, amongst other directions for judging cattle it is said—'If shuldred wyde is good, an huge brest,

No hitel wombe, and wel oute raucht the side,

The *lendes* broode, playne bak and streght, &c.'

**Lumbrifactus*, broken in the (l)endys. Medulla. See Shoreham, ed. Wright, pp. 43. 44.

¹ Wyclif (Select Works, ed. Matthew), p. 73, says: 'Whi may not we haue *leomannus* sip þe bischop haf so manye.'

'He said, "mi lemmen es sa gent, Seo smelles better þan þe fiment.'" *Cursor Mundi*, 9355.

'A lemmen, or a married man's concubine, *pellex*. *Amica* and *Concubina* are more general wordes for *Leumanns*.' Hare.

² This word occurs in a poem of the reign of Henry III. against the abuses amongst the clergy—

**Presbiter que mortui que dant vivi, quique*

Refert ad locustium, cui dat sua reges. Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 33.

It appears to mean, says Mr. Wright, a fire-side woman, one who shared another's fireside, from Lat. *focus*, a hearth, fireside, and is explained in an old gloss by *meretrix foci assidue*. See Ducange. The following article is in the *Decreta* of Pope Alexander: '*Ne clerici in meris ordinibus constituti fornicariis habeant*;' and there is also a chapter in the statutes of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, MS. Cott. Julius D. ii. leaf 167, '*De fornicariis amovendis*.' Other instances will be found in Mr. Wright's note to the passage quoted above. '*Encaria, s. equaria*.' Medulla. '*Foraria*. A fire panne: a concubine that one keepeth in his house as his wife.' Cooper.

³ 'Moyse thakbot, desired to committe and iugge a broþer culpable, toke a *lepe* fulle [apertum] of gravelle on his backe, seynge, "These be my synnes folowyng me, and considreng not þeym goenge to iugge other peple." Trevisa's Higden, vol. v. p. 195. 'Constantyne toke also a mattoke in his honde firste to repaire the churche of Seynte Petyr, and bare x. *lepes* fulle of erthe to hit on his schuldres.' Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. l. 31. 'And thei eten and ben fulfilled; and thei taken up that leste of relyf [or small gobatis], seynge *leppin*.' Wyclif, Mark viii. 8. '*Fiscella*, a loop or a cheufat.' Medulla.

⁴ The feminine *leperene* occurs in Wyclif, Eccles. ix. 4.

*a Lepyr¹; *lepra, elefantia, missella, leprus; leprosus, elefantinus, missellus.*

*a Leprus man; *leprosus.*

†to Lerne; *discere, a l., erudire.*

†a Lernynge; *eradicio, erudiens, & cetera, et i techynge.*

a Lesarde; *lucida, stellus.*

*a Lese²; *laca.*

*a Lesynge; *mendacium, & cetera; et i a lee.*

*a Lesko³; *ipocundia (ypocundria, Apocundria A.).*

Lesso; *minor, minusculus.*

a Lesson; *lectio.*

to Lessynge; *Adminicare, di., minicare, in-, mutare, mitigare, minicare.*

†a Lessynynge; *diminutio, minoratio, mitigatio.*

†Lessynynge; *minuens, minrans, & cetera.*

†Lese (Lest A.) any tyme; *ne quando.*

Leste; *minimus.*

†Lest p[er]awenture; *nefortia.*

a Letany; *letania.*

Letuse; *lucula.*

to Lett; *detinere, retinere, tueri, exoccupare, impedire, intricare, prepedire, obstruere.*

a Lettyng; *detentio, exoccupatio, impedire, impedimentum, intricatio, prepedicio, obstaculum, offusculum, perturbatio, remoratio, tueri, turbatio.*

†Lettyng; *impediens, prepediens, perturbans.*

a Lettyr; *Apoc, character, clementia, gram., gramatum, grece, tota inclitabile, littera, letcula; letoralis, letatorias; versus:*

¶ *Littera protulitur, clementiam voce pollicar.*

†a Letter; *epistola; epistolaris; littere.*

Lettyrde; *litteratus.*

†a Lettyrde; *et i lewde (lawyd, Agramaticus, illiteratus, laicus, mechanicus A.).*

*a Lettroñ⁴; *Ambo, dyscus, lectrinum, arcistria.*

¹ Ebert says 'The Leprie proceeding of melancholie, choler, or flegme exceedingly adust, and maketh the skynne to ghef col or like an Oliphant, with blacke wannish spots, and drie parched scales & scurfe.' In the Liber Albus, p. 273, is a Regulation that no leper is to be found in the city, night or day, on pain of imprisonment; alms were, however, to be collected for them on Sundays. Again, on p. 550 are further regulations that Jews, lepers and swine are to be driven from the city. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. x. 179 and vix. 273.

² 'As glad as grehound ylete of lese Florant was than.' *Octavian*, l. 767. Chaucer says of Criseid that she was 'right yong, and untial in lustie lese.' *Troilus*, ii. 752. Halliwell quotes from *Ms. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, ff. 121*—

'Lo! wher my grayhundes breke ther lesse, My rakes breke their coupels in thre.'
* *Lesse*. A lease of hounds, &c.' Cotgrave.

'He that the lesche and lyane in sounder drave.' G. Douglas, *Eneidos*, p. 145.

³ See quotation from the *Ormulum*, s. v. *Lesche*, above. In the description of the Giant, with whom Arthur has the encounter, given in the *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1097, that he had 'lyane and le les fulle lothynne' and again, l. 3279, the last of the kings on the Wheel of Fortune, which appeared to Arthur in his dream

'Was a litle man that hilde was be nethe,

His lesche laye alle lene and litleliche to shewe.'

According to Halliwell 'the word is in very common use in Lincolnshire, and frequently implies also the *paludum*, and is perhaps the only term for that part that could be used without offence in the presence of ladies.' It does not, however, appear in Mr. Perceval's Glossary of Manley and Corranham. 'Runne the edge of the botte downe the neare side.' H. Post, *Farming Book*, p. 12. O. Swed, *Lesche*, Dan. *Leske*, O. Dut. *h. lesche*.

'The groundyn had the ilk throw At his left danc or lok peryst tyme.'

G. Douglas, *Eneidos*, p. 129.

⁴ Gavin Douglas, in the Prologue to the *Eneidos*, Bk. vi. l. 127, describes how in his dream he saw 'Virgill on ane lecteron stand.' 'Ambo Alectron' Wright's *Concord* p. 197.

- n **Library**¹; *Archivum, bibliotheca, librarium, zubern.*
Lycresso²; *licornia, liquirecia.*
n **Lycore**; *liquor, torax.*
Lycorus³; *Anabronius, turcomicus.*
n **Lydde**; *operendum, & cetera; ubi A coucrakylle.*
n **Lyo**; *mendacium, figmentum, commentum (menda iohem A.).*
to **Lye** (Leo A.); *commentari, & cetera; ubi to lee.*
n **Lier**; *commentor, commentarius; commentarius, mendax; mentitor, mendaculus, canus.*
n **Lyfe**; *Animus, sanguis, stacio, vita; vitalis.*
n **Lyfolade**; *victus, victulus; victualis, victuarius participia.*
to **Lywo**; *conuersari, degere, spirare, victuare, vinere.*
† **Lyly**; *festinanter, & cetera; ubi hastily.*
to **Lyfte** or **lyfte vppe**; *leuare, al-, col-, E-, re-, sub-, erigere, exaltare, supportare, tollere, ex-.*
Lyflynge vppo; *eualtatus, eleuatus, erectus, supportatus.*
to **Lygg**; *Acumbere, concumbere, concubare, iacere, cubare, cumbere.*
†to **Lyg in wayte**; *iusidiari, obseruare.*
†to **Lyg be-tweñ**; *intercumbere, intercubare, iuteriacere.*
†to **Lyge wnder**; *succubare, succumbere.*
†A **Lygyng** in wayte; *iusidie.*
to **Lyghto**; *accendere, & cetera; ubi to clere.*
Lyghte; *ubi clerenes.*
Lyghto; *Agilis, efficax, facilis, i. uanis, leuis, pensilis et plumbe, tenuis, canus (& cetera; ubi with A.).*
Lyghtly; *Agiliter, faciliter, leuiter.*
to **Lyghtyn**; *Allenare, or to make light.*
^an **Lyghtenes**; *Agilitas, efficacia, facilitas, inanitas, leuitas, tenuitas, uanitas.*
Lyke; *similis.*
to **Lykke**; *lambere, di-, linger[er], per-.*
vn **Lyko**; *dissimilis, insinilis, dispar correpto -a-, separ omnis generis, correpto A in obliquis.*
to make **Lyke** (to **Lykyne** A.); *Assimilare, conformare.*
†n **Lyke sange**⁴; *nenia.*
to **Lykyñ**; *Assimilare & -ri, similare con-, conformare, comparare, componere, conuenire.*
†to be **Lykend**; *Assidere, Assimilari, conformari.*

In the Queen of Palermo's dream appeared

¹ A Lyon and a *lylard*, bat leders were of alle.' *William of Palermo*, 2896.

See also ll. 2874 and 2935. 'A libard, *iardus*.' Baret. 'Lalande. *Leopardus, pardus*.' Hulnot.

² In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 58, this word appears to mean a bible or book—

'We xal lerne þow the *lyberary* of oure Lordes lawe lyght.'

³ Baret gives 'Liquores, *glystichosa, radix dubis, rigolice*.' 'Here is pepyr, pyan, and swete *lyporys*.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 22.

⁴ 'Lycerous or daynty mouthed, *frant, friande*.' Palgrave.

'F'r'om women light, and *lickorous*, good fortune still deliver us.' Cotgrave, s.v. *Femme*. 'Fricol. A lickorous boy. *Frant*. Saucie, lickorous, daynty-mouthed, sweet-toothed, &c.' *Ibid.* 'Licourousness, *lyuritio*.' Baret. In Holliand's Dict. 1503, we find—'To cocker, to make *lyberish*, to pamper.' See also *Destruction of Troy*, ll. 444 and 2977, and P. Plowman, B. Prol. 28—

'As ancre and heremites that holden hem in here selles,
And coueten nought in contre to kairen aboute,
For no *tharous* lilede, her *lykam* to plesse'

⁵ MS. *venia*; corrected by A. A funeral dirge. See Way's note in *Prompt. x. v.* *Lyche*, p. 302. This does not occur in O. Eng. (at least it is not in Struttman), though the word *lie* is pretty frequent, and we have the forms *beret, bechete*, &c. In A. S. however, the word is not rare. Thus in the glosses published by Bomterwick, 1823, in Haupt's *Zetschrift*, we find, p. 488, 'tragedia, miseria, luctus, *lietung, lieung*,' and on

a Lyknes; *effigies, simulacio, similitudo, comparacio.*

a Lykpotte (Lykpot synggr A.); *index, demonstrarius.*

a Lyllly; *lilium, libellum.*

Lyme; *calc, gipsus.*

†to Lyme; *gipsare.*

Lyme for byrdys¹; *viscus, viscum.*

a Lyme pott or brusche; *viscarium, viminalium.*

†to Lyment; *Assignare, diffinire, limitare, prefigere, pretaxare; versus;*

¶ *Assignare diem, prefigere vel dare diem;*

Hijs diffinire vel pretaxare merites.

†a Lymytacion; *limitacio, pretaxacio.*

†a Lymytour; *limitator.*

a Lymme; *Artus; Artuosus; membrum; membratus.*

a Lynage; *stema.*

†Lyncoln; *Lincolnia; Lincolnensis.*

a Linde tre (A Lyn tre A.)²; *tilia.*

a Lyne; *gramma.*

Lyne³; *linum; lineus participium; linium.*

†a Lyne beto⁴; *limitarium.*

†a Lyne bolle; *linodium.*

†a Lyne fynche⁵; *linosa.*

†a Lyne howso; *linatorium.*

†Lyne sedo; *linarium.*

†Lynsý wolsýe⁶; *linistema vel linostema.*

†a Lyne beter; *linifex, linificator & -trix, qui vel que facit linum.*

†a Lyne stryke⁷; *linipulus.*

p. 417, 'epitaphion (carmen super tumulum), *lyricus* marg. *lyles*, [the] sing.' I know of no instances where it occurs in a passage. The Dutch *lyksang*, or *lyksang* is common. 'Nema: *cantus funebris, luctuosus.*' Medulla.

¹ Palsgrave gives 'I lyme twygges with birle lyme to catche birdes with. *Jenghuc.* I have lymed twenty twygges this morning, and I had an owle there shoulde no lytell byrde scape me.' 'Lime twygges. *Incubatorij.* Lymed with byrdlyme, or taken wyth byrdelyme. *Viscitua.* Lyne finger, whyche wyll touche and take or carye awaye anye thyng they handle. *linax.* by circumscription it is applied to suche as wyll fynde a thynge or it be loste.' *Ilubet.* Compare with this the line in the *Conventry Mysteries*, p. 63—

'Yf thin handys *lyngyl* be, Thou art but sheut, thi name is lore.'

See also Chaucer, C. T., 6516. 'I likne it to a *lyn-gerle* to drawen men to hell.' *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, 564. 'Gluten, *lim* to fegle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 47.

² Properly the lime-tree, but often used for trees in general. In P. Plowman, B. i. 154, we read—

'Was neuere leaf vpon *lynde* lister her after.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note.

'The watter *lynys* rowtis, and every *lynd* Quhisit and brayit of the souchand wynd.' G. Douglas, *Enchaos*, Bk. vii. Prol. l. 73.

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 95, says: 'Sam take y^e *lynd* tre . . . for Platano (or Playn tre)'; and again, ff. 153: 'Ther is no cole . . . that sermeth better to make gun powder of then the coles of the *Linde* tre.' 'Sena vel *tilia*, *lin.*' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 32. See also Towneley Myst. p. 80.

'So knygt kach; his caple, & com to be lawe, Be rayne.'

Listed down lustily & at a *lynde* tache;

Sir Gawayne, 2176.

³ 'I haue sene flax or *lynd* growing wilde in Somerset shyre.' Turner, *Herbal*, Pt. ii. ff. 39.

⁴ See a Beto of lyne, above.

⁵ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 2674, are mentioned 'larkes and *lynkhytte*; that lustlyche songene.' Jamieson gives '*Lyntpūt, lintchite*, a linnet, corrupted into *lintie*.' A. S. *linetwige* which is used by Aelfric in his Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 29) to translate the latin *carduelis*. G. Douglas speaks of the 'gellepink and *lintpūt* ferdynand the lytt.' Prol. Bk. xii. p. 423. 'The *lyntpūt* sang counterpoint quhen the osil jelpit.' Compl. of Scotland, p. 39.

⁶ Andrew Boorde in his *Dietary* recommends us 'in summer to wero a scarlat petycolo made of stamell or *lynge-essche*.' ed. Furnivall, p. 249.

⁷ 'Stroke of flaxe, *liniculus*.' Prompt. Palsgrave has 'Stryke of flaxe, *poupe de filice*.' *Liniculus*, A strike of flax. Littleton. 'His *lyripot* is, a strike of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See a Stryke of lyne, h. refter.

†to make **Lyne**; *linificare, linum fa-*
cere.

†**Lyne warko**; *linificium.*

†a **Lyne soko** (**Lynstoke** A.)¹; *lini-*
pedium.

†A **Lynzelle**²; *licium* (A.).

a **Lyonesse**; *lea, leoni.*

a **Lyon**; *leo*; *leoni*us participi-
um.

a **Lyppe**; *labium, mulieris, labellum,*
labrum hominum.

†**Lyre of flescho**³; *pulpa.*

†**Lyrye**; *pulposus.*

Lyspe.

Lysper.

Lyspynge⁴; *bleus.*

a **Lyste**; *forajo, perisma.*

Lyst; *Appetere, libet, juvat, delectat,*
& cetera; ubi to desyre.

a **Lyste**; *Appetitas, ferar, & cetera;*
ubi desyre.

to **Lysten**; *Alquiescere.*

†**Lystynge**; *alquiescens, cuius g'u-*
eris.

*a **Lyter**⁵; *stratum.*

***Lithwayke** (**Lythewayke** A.)⁶;
flexibilis.

Litille; *minime, minimum, modicum,*
parum, primum, paululum; de-
clivus od ingradum portet, ex-
ilis, equus, molicus, parvus,
parvidus, paucus, pauper, par-
illus, pusillus quantitatis est et
stature, paulus mediocritatis est,
paululus, pupus, pusulaninus.

†**Litylle** be **litille**; *divisim, paulu-*
tum, primum, paulisper, particu-
latum, sinim.

¹ Apparently a linen sock. Goulman so renders *linipolium*, and Gales gives '*Linipolium* and *linipes*, a Linen sock.' '*Linipedium*, hose or sock,' Meville. '*Linipedium*, Linum calcamentum, Chaussure de lin.' DuRoi. Another form was *linipium*. Compare **Patañ**, below.

² The thrum i.e. the threads of the old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened. '*Licium*, The wool about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle; thread which silk women weave in lints or stools.' Littleton. 'Silke thred, which silke women do weave in lintles, or stools.' *Licium*. Baret.

³ In *Atl. Poems*, B. 1637, in an account of how Nebuchadnezzar became as a beast we read—

'He countes hym a kow, þat wat a kyng ryche,
Quyle such sylles were our-soyed somers a I trawe,
By þat many þik þysse þryst vnde his lyre.'

'He cryde: "Boi, þy on with þre, Strokes as ys woned thy syro!

He no fond neuer boon ne lyre. Hys ax with-tenet.' *Octavian*, 1119.

See also *Laurel*, 262, and *Towsey Mystery*, p. 55. In Charlemagne's dream related in the *Song of Roland*, 97, the king is attacked by a wild boar which 'tek hym by the right arm and hent it of clene from the brawn, the flesche, & the lic.' In the *Household Ord.* and *Regul.* p. 442, we find 'Swynes lyre.' '*Pulpa*, trawwe.' Meville. The word is still in use in the neighbourhood of Whitby; see Mr. Robinson's *Glossary*, B. D. Soc. and Jamieson. A. S. *lira*. 'Sum into tailzeis schare, Syne brocht flickerand sum gobbetis of lyre.' G. Douglas, *Amados*, Bk. i. p. 19.

⁴ '*Ideus*, whisp.' Aelfric's *Glossary*, in Wright's *Vcl. of Vocab.* p. 45.

⁵ '*Fa-lyu*, a ly-tyng.' *Nom. MS.* '*List*, of cloth, *listria*.' *Manp. Vocab.* Anything edged or bordered was formerly said to be *listed*; thus in the *Instruction of Tim*, l. 10669, the out-kits of an army are termed *listes*. In the *Liber Alb*, p. 727, it is ordered that '*draps de roy soient de la borgeure de seint julien, mourez par la lyst*.' In *Sir Perceval*, 1920, *luste* is used in the sense of the end of the car:

'With ys bond a wolfe þe ȝyde a such on on þe *luste*,
þat al þy bryen schulde clyne al aboute ys fuste.'

See also Chaucer, *Wife's Prologue*, l. 674. 'By god he must me onys on the *lyst*.' '*Le mol de l'oreille*. The lug, or list of thence.' Cotgrave. A. S. *lita*.

⁶ In the *Household and Wardrobe Ordinances* of Ed. II. (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall), p. 14, we are told that the king's confessor and his companion were to have every day 'ij candles, one tertia, & *litte* for their bedes at the yere.'

⁷ A. S. *lithene*. O. H. Ger. *lithen*. Cf. *Out of lith*, below. In a hymn to the Holy Ghost, p. 1, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 229, the following line occurs—

'Ther our body is *lethe* uol, ȝyl strengthe vrom above.'

†a Litilnes; *declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, paruitas, paucitas.*

†a Litille finger; *Auricularis; Auricularis, Auricularius.*

*a Littester (Lyster A.)¹; *tinctor, tinctoria.*

*to Litte; *colorare, inficere, informare, tingere, tinctor.*

*Littyd; *infectus.*

*a Littyng; *tinctoria.*

*a Lyveray of clothe²; *liberata; liberatalis.*

*a Lyveray of mete (meytt A.); *corradium.*

a Lyver; *oper-ris vel epatis³, epurarius; fectum; epaticus qui partitur infirmitatem in epate, & cetera.*

a Lyvelade; *victus, vensuetudo.*

L ante O.

*a Loche⁴; *Alou, fundulus, piscis est.*

A Lofs; *panis (A.).*

*Loye⁵; *elogius, nomen proprium.*

*Logiko; *logica, logicus participium.*

†a Logicion; *logista; logicus participium.*

¹ In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 268, Anchoresses are warned against one deceit of the devil that 'he litle crudle mid browes of rihtwisnesse;' and again p. 392, the author says, 'Ino scheldt loun preo finges, þet tree, and þet loun, & þe litinge.' *Lytters* occurs in the York Records, p. 235. Halliwell quotes from the Lane Med. MS. leaf 213: 'Tak the greia of the wyne that mene synidis in the townnes, that *litsters* and goldanythes uses.' In *Genesis & Exodus*, Joseph's brethren steeped his coat in the blood of a kid, so that 'So was daron an rewh lit.' 'Lytte colours.' Vide in Dye, &c. *Lytth* of colours. *Tinctor.* Hulot. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 3988, Andromache is described as having 'Ere flamyng freshe, as any fyne stones, Hir lippes were lovely *litill* with rede.'

Ryd as þe Resso wikede in her chekes, and at l. 7374 of the same work the Greeks prepare to take the field, 'When the light vp launchit, *litill* the erthe.'

G. Douglas also uses the word in his trans. of the *Æneid*, vii. p. 226—

'Als sone as was the grete melle begon, The erthe *litill* with blade and all over run.'

In the Early Metrical Version Ps. lxxvii. 24 runs—

'Fat þi fote be *litil* in blade o lin, Þe tunge of þi hundes fra fane of him.'

and in *St. Katherine*, l. 1432, we read—

'Ah wad so awide lufsume leones Ha loien, so radie & so reade i-*litil*.'

See also Halliwell, s.v. *Lit*. 'His *tinctor*, a *lyster*.' Wright's *Vocab* p. 212. O. Icel. *litu*. See the *Twelve Mysteries*, Introduct. p. xvi, note.

² 'Lyveray he lase of mete of drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke.'

The Boke of Urtaeye, in Babees Boke, p. 188, l. 371.

In De Degauille's Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode, Roxburgh Club, ed. Wright,

p. 148, l. 21, we read—'faile me nouit that j haue a gowne of the *lyveray* of youre abbeye.'

'Lyveray gyven of a gentyman, *liuerre*,' Polgrave. See also Gloss. to Ed. II., Household

and Wartrabe Ord. ed. Furnvall, and Thornton Romances, p. 219. 'Liverye or bowge of meat and drynke. *Sportella*.' Hulot.

³ MS. *epithis*.

⁴ In a barlesque poem from the Ferkington MS. printed in *Relig. Antiq.* i. 85, are mentioned 'berholts and the stykylbakys, the flonlyre and the loche,' and in a 'Servicoun fysshe day,' pr. in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 54, occur 'troutte, sperlynges and menwus, And loche to hom swace versance shal.' 'Alou. A fise that for desire of a vayne, in a Tannes lawes killeth him. Of 3^o Spandards called *Somulus*; of the Venetians *Calpa*; of y^o Grekes *Thissa*.' Cooper. 'Fundulus. A gudgeon.' Coles. 'His *alou*, a loch.' Wright's *Vocab*, p. 222. 'Loche. The Loach, a small fish.' Cotgrave.

⁵ Chaucer in the Prol. to the C. T. l. 120, speaking of the Princess says: 'Hire gretteste ooth nas but by saint *Loy*,' that is, by Saint Eligius, whose name in French became Elou or Eluy in which form we find it in Lyndesay's *Munarche*, 2299—

'Saint *Eluy* he dooth staidly stand, And now hors schoo in tyll his hand.'

Saint Eligius, who is said to have constructed a saddle of extraordinary qualities for king Dagobert, was the patron saint of farriers, thus in Sir T. More's *A Dialogue*, &c. bk. II. c. x, p. 104 (ed. 1577), we read: 'Saint *Loy* we make an horsseleche, and maat let our horsse rather reyne vashed and warre his hoothe, than to shoe him on his daye, which we maat

†A Lole ¹ ; <i>puquus</i> (A.).	†London; <i>londenia, londonie; londoniensis</i> .
a Loke of wolle; <i>floccus, floccus</i> .	to Lope; <i>salire, saltare</i> .
a Lok; <i>clatrus, passulum, obac, repagulum, sera, rectis; versus</i> :	a Lope; <i>saltus</i> .
† <i>Passula sunt obices, sera, sunt que repagula, recta</i> .	a Loper (Leper A.); <i>saltator, saltatrix</i> .
to Lok; <i>serare, con-, de-, dis-, in-, ob-, firmare</i> .	a Lopynge; <i>saltacio, saltus; saltans</i> .
†Lokyñ samme (Lokynsome A.); <i>complosus</i> .	†Lopyrde (Lopyrryde A.) As mylke ¹ ; <i>concretus</i> .
a Lokyr; <i>cistella, cistula</i> .	†Lopyrde mylke; <i>inuncta</i> .
†to Lokyr ² ; <i>cripare</i> .	†a Loppe ⁴ ; <i>puler, feminini generis secundum dictionale, sed secundum yril[orum] & papiam et masculini generis</i> .
†Lokyrde; <i>cripus</i> .	†Loppy; <i>pulicosus</i> .
†a Lokyrynge of y ^o hede; <i>cincinnus; cincinnosus, cincinnaculus participia; crispitudo</i> .	†a Loppy place; <i>pulicetum</i> .
Longdebofo; <i>buglossa, herba est</i> .	†a Lopster ⁵ ; <i>pulipus</i> .

for that point more religiously hope high and holy than Ester day.' So, too, Chaucer in the *Priores Tale*, l. 1564, makes the carter pray to 'God and saint Loy,' and Lyndesay says again, l. 2367, 'Sint makis offrande to saint Eloye. That he there hors may weill conseye.' Beside the farriers, goldsmiths also looked up to Saint Loy as their patron: thus Barnaby Rudge (quoted in Brande, *Pop. Antiq.*) says—

'And Loye the smith doth looke to horse, and smithes of all degree,
If they with iron meddle here, or if they goldsmiths bee.'

The life of this Saint will be found in Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, under December 1st. See the *Academy*, May 29th, June 12th and 16th, 1880.

¹ Evidently a mistake of the scribe for Lofe = Lufe, which see below.

² To entangle, mat or curl. A. S. *luc*, Icel. *lukk*, a lock of hair.

'The grete Herminius wonder tig of cers, . . .
Quhois hede and schoulderis nakit war and bare,
And on his croun bot lokkerand yallow hare.'

Gawin Douglas, *Eneides*, Bk. xi. p. 387, l. 18.

See also Bk. viii. p. 247, l. 1, and Bk. xii. l. 18, where Turnus is described as

'Fers as an wyldoun yond in Trave . . . Fore ire the lokkeris of his neck speratid.'

Quhen the smart strik in his brest al fast in,

In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 779, a bear is described as

'Alle with luttirde legges, lokkerde vnfairo.'

³ *Cincinnaculus*, heryd or lokky. Medulla.

⁴ Hampole says (*Pricke of Conscience*, l. 459) that man before he was born—

'Dwellid in a myrk dangeon Whar he had na uther fole
And in a foul stede of corrupcion But whatsen gret, and loper fole.'

where the Harl. MS. 4196 reads 'lopyrde;' and in G. Douglas, *Envie*, Bk. x. p. 328, we read—

'Of his mouth a petrus thing to se The lopyrit blude in deil thraw voylis he.'

Ray in his Glossary gives 'Loppert milk, such as stands a long till it sours and curdles of itself. Hence "a loppert slut." Still in use in the North. See Jamieson, s. v. Lupper. Prov. Dan. *lubber*, anything conglutinated. O. Icel. *lappa*, to run, congeal. O. H. Ger. *lobren*, to coagulate. 'Lopper'd milk, *Lac coactum et retactite coagulatum*.' Coler.

⁵ Still in use in the North. Loppard is also used in the sense of flea-bitten. 'A lop (flea). *Pulex*.' Coler. *Cotton in his Cross of England*, p. 60, ch. 75, says: 'after this bore shal come a hunde that shal have feet of lode, an hede of bras an heit of a lopper, a ewynes skyn, and an harde.' 'Grote loppys over alle this land thay fly.' Towneley Myst. p. 62.

⁶ 'A lopster, fish, *carabus, locusta maritima*.' Barlet. 'A lopster, *gambus*.' Mump. Vocab. Harrison in his Descript. of Eng. ii. 21, says—'Finallie of the biggest kinde we have not anle, neither have I seene anye more of this sort than the *Loppus*, called in

a **Lorde**; *Adonay* grece, *cenator*, *cenatorius*, *celiarcha*, *centurio*, *dominator*, *dominus*, *domine*, *decurio*, *herus*; *herilis*, *dominicus*; *tribunus*; *versus*:

¶ *Mille tribunus habet, grece celiarcha* ¹ vocatur,

Centurio centum, bis quinque decurio dis,

Ast quinquaginta pentacentarchus habebit.

a **Lordschippo**; *cenatas*, *cenatori-us*, *dominicus*, *dominium*, & *cetera*.

to have **Lordschipe**; *dominari*.

Lordely; *heriliter*.

a **Lorelle** tro; *lævus*, *tripos*.

†a **Lorymer** ²; *lorimarius*.

to **Losse**; *Amittere*, *perdere*, *dis-*, *de-*, *lere*, *destruere*.

a **Losse** or a **Lossynge**; *perdicio*, *amissio*.

†a **Losynger** ³; *Assentator*.

*to **Love** ⁴; *ubi* to *puise*.

*a **Lowe** of fyre ⁵; *flammu*, *flammula* diminutivum.

†**Lowha**; *exquis*.

†**Lowhare**; *occubi*.

†to **Lowke** (or *weyde* A.) ⁶; *rencare*, *sarcubare*.

English the *lobster*, *crabfish* or *crevis*, and the *crab*. Carolus Stephanus in his *maison rustique*, doubted whether these *lobsters* be fish or not; and in the end concludeth them to grow of the purgation of the water as dooth the *frog*, and these also not to be eaten, for that they be strong and verie hard of digestion. 'Polypus, loppestre.' Adfric's Glossary, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 36. 'Lopstar, a fysshe, *chancre*.' Palsgrave. 'Lopster vermy n. Lopster of the sea, whiche is a fysshe lyke a *crevis*. *Asiacus*, *cardus*, &c.' Huloet.

¹ In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 184, *celiarcha* is glossed by 'lord of thousand knyghtis.'

² A maker of *lorimery* or metal work for the trappings of horses. The representatives of this ancient trade are now called 'Loriners' or 'Lorimers.' In one MS. of the *Ancient Riele*, p. 184, the Anchorress is bid den 'hwes ever mis seil þe, oðer mis-deð þe, nūn zeme and understand þat he is þi file þat *lorimers* habben.' 'Lorenge, iron; Fr. *lorouier*, a maker of small iron trinkets, as *raies*, *spurs*, &c. In the parish of North St. Michaels, in Oxford, was an alley or lane, called the "Lorimery," it being the place where such sort of iron wares were sold for all Oxford.' Hearne's Gloss. to R. de Brunne's Translation of Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 613. Palsgrave translates 'Lorimar' by 'one that maketh byttes;' and again by 'maker of bosses of bridell's.' 'Lorale, a Loraune, a brydell.' Ortus. 'Lorimarii quam plurimum diliguntur a nobilibus militibus Francie, propter calcarea argentata et aurata, et propter pectoralia resonancia et frena bene fabricata. Lorimarii dicuntur a *loris* (æu loribus) quæ faciunt.' Diet. of John de Garlande, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 123.

³ Of William of Palerno we are told that 'Liores ne *loringeres* loued he neuer none, but tok to him tildey trewe con-syl eoure.' l. 5841. The word also occurs in *Sir Ferrnambus*, l. 4196, where Charles having at the instigation of traitors given orders for a retreat into France, 'Fan waxe sory þe gode barouns, þat jay scholle den op hure pauillouns;

By þe conseil of *loringeres*.'

See also Chaucer, *Nonne Prestes Tale*, 505, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 170. 'Losengier. A flatterer, cogan, foister, pickthank, prater, cosener, guller, beguiler, deceiver.' Cotgrave.

⁴ 'I Love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell. *Je fais*. Come, of howe moche love you it at: *ous combien le faictes vous?* I love you it nat so dere as it coste me. I wolde be gladd to bye some ware of you, but you love all thynges to dere.' 'Fe sullars loved his ping dere.' *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 213. A. S. *lofan*, O. Icel. *lofa*, to praise.

'Of mouth of childer and soukand Made þou lof in ilka land.' Psalm viii. 3.

See also Hampole, P. of Cons., 321, *Allit. Poems*, l. 285, *Richard & Otuel*, l. 662, *Townley Mysteries*, p. 177, &c.

⁵ 'Seu þatt to 3 alle þrennglenn ut All alle it ware all oðer beum

Off all þatt nicole teumple,

O loke and all tofelle.' *Orandum*, 16185.

'So com a *lau* oute of a leghe, in hole is nogt to layne.' *Antur of Arthur*, st. vii.

⁶ This word is still in use in the North; see Mr. Robinson's *Whithy Glossary*. Ray gives in his *Glossary of North Country Words* 'Loak, to weed corn, to look out weeds, so in other countries [i.e. counties] to look one's head, i.e. to look out fears or lies there.' 'His *ruccator*, His *circulator*, *lawker*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 218. 'To lowke. *Atteruere*, *exherbare*. *Coles*. '1623, July 20. Pd. for his mowing and his wife *lowkinge* and *law* makinge 11s.' *Farming Book* of H. Best, p. 126. 'Lowkers have 3^d a day.' *Ibid.* p. 142.

†a Lowko crouko (Lokecroko A.)¹; *fulcastrum, runca, sarcolum.*

†a Lowker; *runicator, runco (sanator A.).*

†a Lowpe²; *Amentum, Ansa, corrigia.*

a Lowse; *pediculus.*

†Lowyse (Lowsse A.)³; *enodis, pediculosus.*

to Lowso (Lowssso A.); *diffasciare, diffibulare, denodare, enodare, exanccorare, liberare, de-, solvere, Ab-, dis-, ex-, re-.*

a Lowsynge; *denodacio, solutio, dis-, re-.*

†Lowsyd; *solutus, re-.*

Lowsynge; *solutus, re-, dis-.*

L ante V.

a Luce⁴; *lucius, lucellus diminutivum, piscis est.*

*a Luddok⁵; *femen, femur, lumbus; versus:*

**Die femur esse viri, sed die femur mulieris.*

†a Lufe of y⁶ hande⁷; *ir, in-leelin-ula, palma, vola.*

†a Lufe⁷; *Amasio, Amasia, Amasius, Amasiunculus, Amasiuncula, Amasiolus, Amasium, filorium.*

to Lufe (Luffe A.); *Amare voluptatis est, Amascece, Amaturire, Ardere, ex-, Ardescece, ex-, c dere, di-gere pietatis Afflictus, solare & solari; versus:*

**Diligo more bono, sed Amamus more sinistro;*

Diligo prudenter, sed Amamus insipienter.

†Lufabylls (Luffeabills A.); *Amabilis, Amatorius, Amarusus, emulus.*

¹ See also Luke Croke, below.

² **Amentum.* A thunge, or that which is bounden to the midles of a darte to throwe it: a stroope or loope; Cooper.

³ There are evidently two words here mixed up, *lowse* and *lowe*. 'I lowse a person or a garment, I take lye or vermyne out of it. *Je poulle.* Beggars have a goodly lyfe in the summer tyme to lye and lowse them under the hedre.' Palsgrave.

⁴ Randle Holme, under 'How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth,' p. 345, gives—'A Pike, first a Hurling pick, then a Pickrel, then a Pike, then a Luce or Lucie.' Harrison, Descript. of Eng. ii. 18, tells us that 'the pike us herewith receiveth diverse names, as from a pie to a gilthead, from a gilthead to a poel, from a poel to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a Luce.' 'Lucius, a *lucis*.' Nom. MS. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'a luce, fish, *lupus fluvialis*.' 'Luce a fische, *lu*.' Palsgrave. 'Grote *luces* y-nawe, He gat home wold.' *Sir Degrevant*, 503.

⁵ See a recipe 'For Sirup' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 43—

'Take lufe and sklice it fayre and thynne. Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. &c.'

⁶ 'The flat or palm of the hand; slabs *lufin*, a buffet, Gospel of St. John, xviii. 22. xiv. 3; *lufin* slaban, to stroke with the palms of the hands, St. Mat. xxvi. 27; St. Mark xiv. 66.' Skeat's *Medio-Goth. Gloss.* See also Ray's *Gloss.* s. v. *Luce*. 'I may towch with my lufe the ground exyn here.' *Turneley Myst.* p. 32. O. Icel. *lufi*.

⁷ Wyth lylt *lowe* vp lyfte þay lousl hym swyke.' *Alla Poeme*, B. 987.

'The leor in his awen *lowe*, the letter in the tothire.' *King Alexander*, 1569. Still in use; see Mr. Robinson's *Whithy Glossary*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 108, says 'they [certain pears] be as big as a man can grype in the palm or *lofe* of his hande.' Gawain Douglas in his trans. of the *Virgil*, *Aeneides* viii. p. 242, describing how Aeneas made his blation and prayer to the nymphs, says—

'In the holl *lufe* of his hand, quhare he study. Dowly the wattr bynt he fra the flude.'

'Na labour list thay luke tyl, thare *lufe* are biord lymo.' *Ibid.* Bk. viii. Prod. l. 81.

**See palm, hoc ir*: the lufe [printed lone] of the hande.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 257.

⁸ In the first *Remonorum* the author of the Add. MS. translation mistook the Latin term *Amatorius* for a proper name: 'when the other knyght, *Amatorius*, that the lady loved, perceived that, he came on a nyght to her house, &c.' p. 174. The same mistake also occurs, p. 182, where the Add. MS. gave the name of the woman as 'Amaris', the Latin being *amasia*.

a Lufe; *Affectio, Affectus, Amacio, Amamen* Amor in bono & malo; Amor in singulari ad honestum ponitur, ut amor dei, Sed in plurali ad inhonestum ducitur; caritas, dilectio in bono, estus, filia græcæ, gratia, ignis, zelus, & cetera.

Lufande; *Amans, diligens, Ardens, zelans.*

a Lufar; *Amator, -trix, Amatorulus, Amatorculus, emulatur, -trix, zelator, -trix, dilector, -trix.*

†Lufetale; *ubi lufabyllæ.*

a Lufe tenande¹; *locum tenens.*

a Luge; *magale, mappale, casa, pastoforium, tugerrium, vmbroculum, & cetera; ubi a howse.*

†a Luge for masons²; *lapidicina, lapicidium.*

†a Luke cruke; *serculum, & cetera, ubi lowke cruke.*

to Luke; *ubi to be-holde.*

†Luke; *lucas, nomen proprium.*

†to Luke in a merow[r]e; *mirari, speculari.*

†to Luke vppe; *aspicere.*

to Luke in; *inspicere.*

to Lulle³; *mirari.*

†Lulay (Lulley A.)⁴; *nenia.*

Lumes; *luga.*

to Lumino; *illuminare.*

a Luminere of bukes; *miniatur, miniographus, illuminator.*

a Lumpo; *frustrum, frustum.*

Lunatyk; *astrosus, lumaticus.*

Lunges; *pulmo.*

¹ The modern pronunciation of Lieutenant is found in the ballad of Chevy Chase, l. 122:

‘That doughetti dunt a *lieutenant* of the marches, he lay a’eon chivyat within;’ and again in the *Boke of Noblesse*, 1475 (repr. 1860, p. 35), we have, ‘whiche townes and fortresses after was delivered ayen to the king Edwards by the moyen of Edmonde erle of Kent, his *lieftenant*.’ Heywood in his *Four Prentices*, 1615, l. iii, spells the word *lieftenant*, and Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, 1613, vol. i. bk. iv. c. ii. has *lieftenant*. Carleton, I believe, invariably uses the form *lieutenant*.

² ‘And for theire las a *luge* is dyt. Fulle hye upon an hille.’ MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. ff. 49. ‘*Lapidinaris*: Qui lapides a lapicidia [locus ubi lapides erantur] eruit; Fr. carrien (Vet. Gloss.)’ D’Arms. *Luge* is used frequently in the *Ictes. of Troy* for a tent as in l. 813—

‘Euen lurks to his *loge*, & hide hym to slepe;’ and in l. 6026 it is applied to temporary shelters of boughs and leaves—

‘For the prise kynges *Logges* to his men with leuys of wode.’

Grate tentles to grade, as faire degre askit.

In De Deguileville’s *Pilgrimage*, MS. John’s Coll. Camb. leaf 126, we find—‘Pou muste entyr thiddyr in and *luge* the in ane of the castellys,’ and Gawain Douglas, in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, p. 109, l. 16, has: ‘Quhat wedder is thairout vnder the *luge*?’ and again *Aeneas*, bk. vii. p. 274—

‘And at euin tide retorne hame the strecht way, Till his *lugring* wele bekend fute bait.’ See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 784, 807, &c. and cf. P. Masson’s *Luge*.

³ In the Dispute between Mary and the Cross, pr. in *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 133, the Virgin says—

‘Pat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem, I leid hem softe:’

and in Chaucer’s *Clerk’s Tale*, 523—

‘In her barne þis litel child she leide, And lulled it, and after gan it kisse.’

Wifful wode face and gan þe child to blisse.

‘I lulle in myne armes, as a nourse dothe her chyld to bringe it aslepe. *Je berce entre mes bras*. She can lulle a child as han-sonly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere olds.’ Palgrave. ‘To lull. *Delinui, demulere*.’ To lull aslepe. *Sopio, Lullaby, Lullus, montanaporifera*. Coles. ‘*Berce* lulled.’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 143. O. Icel. *lulla*.

⁴ A very common burden in nursery songs. See one printed by Mr. Halliwell in his edition of the *Corenty Mysteries*, p. 414, which begins—

‘Lully, lulla, thou littell tyme child: By, by, lully, lullay, thou littell tyme child:’

By, by, lully, lullay, &c.’
‘flayr chyld, lullay, some must she syng.’ *Ibid* p. 137

*a Lurdanz¹; vbi a these.

to Lurke²; *latere, latescere, latitare, deliterare, re-, dilatescere, re-*.

† Lurkyng; *latens, latitans, & cetera.*

†a Lurkyng place; *latebra, latibulum.*

a Lusto; *illectra, libido, voluptas.*

Lusty; *illectrosus, gulosus, libidinosus, voluptuosus.*

A Lwte (A.).

*a Luvere (Lyuer A.)³; *fumarium, funerale, lucar, lolium.*

Capitulum 12^m M.

M ante A.

Mace⁴; *mavia (mastix A.), species est.*

a Mace⁵; *clava, manipulus.*
to be Mado⁶; *fieri (A.).*

Mado; *Entus, Compositus, factus, &*

cetera participia verborum sequentium; vbi to make (A.).

Mado; vbi fonde (A.).

Madyr⁷; *coccus, rubra, sandix, Rubium Maior, herba est, anglie madyr.*

¹ Gawain Douglas in his prologue to the *Almeidas*, Bk. viii. l. 9. uses lurdanz—

'Friendship demyt is in France, and sayth has the slyght;

'Loyis, lurdanz and lust ar our haid sterna.'

² Wyclif in his version of Joshua x. 27 has, 'the whiche doon down thai threwen hem into the spelonk, in the which thai lurkiden' [*in qua latuerant*]; and in l. Paralip. xii. 8, 'of Gad-li ouerlowen to David, whaunce he lurkide [*cum lateret*] in desert, most stronge men, and best sisters.' See the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 1167, where the Greeks are described as having

'Lurkyt vnder lefessels toget with vines.'

In l. 13106 of the same poem it is used with the meaning of departing stealthily, stealing away—

'Vlyxes the Lord, that lurkyd by nyght, fro the Cite to the see.'

³ 'I lurke and dare,' *Townley Myst.* 137. See also *Alld. Poems*, C. 177, where Jonah having inspected 'vehe a nake' of the whale's belly 'Jenne lurkes & laytes where waty le best,' 'To lurk or lie hid. *Lateo, latito.* To lurk privily upon the ground. *Latitabo.* A lurking hole. *Latebra, &c.* Goulshamn. 'I lurke, I hyle my selfe *Je me cache.* When I come to the house, you lurke ever in some corner.' Palsgrave. The MS. repeats *deliterare, teverere.*

⁴ Barlet has 'a louver, or tunnell in the rooffe, or top of a great hall to avoid smoke, *fumarium.*' In his directions for the proper arrangement of a house Neckham says—

louver ord no

*'specularia autem competenter sint disposita in domo orientales partes recipiendia; where the meaning seems to be a side window in the hall.' De Utensilibus, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 109. 'Lover or fomerill. *Fumarium et infumibulum.* Withala. 'Fumarium, a chimney or a fluneral.' Melulla. See P. Plowman, C. xxi. 188, *Romans of Parthenay*, 1175, &c.*

⁵ 'Mace, spice; *macer.* Manip. Vocab. 'Mace, spice, *macer.* Barlet.

⁶ Barlet gives 'A mace or anything that is borne, *gestamen;* a mace rollall, *scaptrum,*' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Mace, sc-pter, *scaptrum.*' 'And aunc one of them that was in montaignys compaigny vp with a mace and smote the same hugh vpon the hede that the brayn brest out.' Caxton, *Cron. of England*, p. 216.

⁷ The scribe of Lord Monson's MS. has here completely muddled the two words *mad* and *mado*; he has copied as follows.—

'to be Mado; *fieri, demerere, & cetera;* to be fonde, & cetera, *ut supra.*'

In Wyclif's version of the New Testament John x. 20 is rendered 'And so disseceioun was maad among the Jewis for thes wordis. Forsothe manye of hem seiden, He hath a deuil, and *madidith* [or weath wood]; what heeren 3e him.' See also *Deeds* viii. 11 and xii. 15. The word occurs with a transitive meaning in *Alld. Poems*, A. 359—

'For matre oser *mad le*, morne and myre, Al lye in him to dyst and demie.'

and the noun *madidng*, folly, is found at l. 1153, and also in *King Alisaunder*, p. 121. 'I mado, I waxe or become mad. *Je enraige.* I holde my lyf on it the felowe *mad leth.*' Palsgrave. 'For grete goode mendoot and *mad le*.' Glanvil, *De Propri. Rerum*, Bk. I. ch. p. 187.

⁸ 'Madder, herbe to dye or colour with, *rubi, garance.*' Barlet. 'Madder, *rubra tinctorium.*' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave gives '*Garance* f. the herbe madder; with whose root Dyers make cloth Orange tawny, or, for a need, Red; and joyning it with wood, black.' Cooper in his *Thesaurus*, 1584, explains *Sandix* by 'a colour made of *garance* and *rubello* burned together.' 'I madder clothe to be dyed. *Je garance.* Your violet hath not his full dye but he has maddered.' Palsgrave. See Cockayne's *Revelations*, iii. 337.

May; *maius, mensis est.*

^a *Madyn*¹; *Lucilla, Ancillula; Ancillaribus participium; Abra, puella, puellula; puellaris; virgo, virginucula; virginulis, virgineus participia.*

a *Mayden hede*; *celibatus, virginitas.*

† *Mayden grisse* (*Maydyngresse A.*)²; *regina prati.*

a *Maistry*; *imperiositas, maiestas.*

^{pe} *Male* (*Maylle A.*) of a *haburion*³; *hamus, macula, scama, squama, & cetera.*

^a *to Mayn*⁴; *mutulare, de-*

^a *Maynde*; *mutulatus.*

^a *Maynyng*; *mutulacio.*

† *a Mayre*⁵; *maior, prefectus, quasi pre alijs factus, pretor, edilis.*

a *Mayster*; *magister; magistralis; rabbi, raboni, & cetera; rbi thecher; magistratus, preceptor, senator, gignasiarcha.*

a *Maystry*⁶; *magisterium, senatus.*

† *a Mayse of herynge*⁷; *millenarius, Allostigium.*

to Make; *agere, compmere, comminisci, commentari, concinnare, condere, conficere, construere, creare de nichilo, demoliri, edere,*

¹ The term *maiden* and its derivatives, as *maidenhood, maiden-clean, &c.*, were not uncommonly applied to persons of both sexes. Thus, besides the passage in *P. Plowman*, C. xi. 281, where Wit advises marriage between 'maydenes and maydenes,' that is between bachelors and spinsters, in the *Poem of Anticrist*, l. 105, we find—

'Crist him-selfen chose
To born in bethleem for us oþ
and in *Havelok*, l. 995, we read of
and in *Landich's Holy Graail*, xvi. 680—

'On of hem my Cosin was, And a clene *Maiden* and ful of gras.'
So, too, in *Trevisa's* trans. of *Higden*, v. 69, where the writer speaking of *Siracens* says, 'he was clene *mayde* i-marrid wip þe same *maydenes*' [*ipse virgo exilens*]. 'Man beyng a *mayde, puerum*.' *Palsgrave*.

² According to *Lyte*, *Dodsworth*, p. 41, the *Meadesweet*; '*Medesweete* or *Medowurte* called of some after the Latine name *Gouates bearde*.'

³ '*Himus*. An hoke or An hole off net or A mayl of An haburjone.' *Medulla*. Plate armour was, as its name implies, formed of plates of steel or iron, while *mail* armour was composed of small rings or links. *Cotgrave* gives '*Maille, maille, or a linke of maille* (whereof coats of mail be made); also a *Hauther*, or any little ring of mettall resembling a linke of maille.' In the duel between *Oliver* and *Sir Ferumbras* the latter deals a blow on *Oliver's* helmet and 'of ys annataile wyþ þat stroke carl wel many a *maylle*.' *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 624; and again, l. 876, when *Oliver* was surrounded by the *Seracens* he 'can hym storie about, & for-hewþ hem plate & *maille*.' '*Mayle* of a haburjon, *maille*.' *Palsgrave*. See the description of the haburjon which the pilgrim receives from '*Grace Dieu*' in *De Deguileville's Pilgrimage*, ed. *Wright*, p. 61, where she says: 'for no wepene y-grounden ther was neuere *mayl* y-broken. For with the *nailes* with which was *mayled* the some of the smith and ryven the *mailles* were enclosed and rivetted.' '*Squama, mayles* or lytle plates in an haburjon, or coats of fense: *duplici squama lorica*. *Virgil*.' *Cooper*, 1554. *Cotgrave* notes as a proverb '*Maille a maille on fait les haburgeons*': links after links the coat is made at length, peace after peace things come to perfection.

⁴ '*Mutulo, to maynyn*.' *Medulla*. *Palsgrave* has, 'He hath *mayned* me and now is fledde his waye: *si un opelle or mutille, or nichaigne*.' In *Robert de Brunne's* trans. of *Langtoft*, p. 305, we read—'Was no man Ingliþ *mayned* ne dode þat day.'

⁵ 'The *Mayor*, or chiefe and principall officer in a Cite: *perfectus urbis, optimas, primas, prior urbanus*. His *Mayoraltie*, or the tyme of his office being *Mayor, prefectum*. *Barret*. '*Prefectus*, a *Mayre*, a *Justyce*.' *Medulla*. See *Liber Custumarum*, Gloss. s. v. *Major*. '*A Mayre, prior*.' *MS. Egerton*, 829, leaf 78.

⁶ See *Prof. Skeat's* note to *P. Plowman*, C. Text, xi. 9.

⁷ 'A *maise* of heryng, *quingenta*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'A *mease* of herring, *Allostigium*.' *Goublarin*.

*facere de materia aliena, fabri-
care, fingere, efficere, moliri, plas-
mare, de-, struere, con-, ex-, ple-
tere est ex virgis aliquid compun-
ere, efficere (patrare A.).*

†to Make a bedde; *sternere.*

†to Make a howse¹; *palare.*

a Maker; *autor, compositor, con-
ditor, confector², constructor, crea-
tor, formator, factor, fabricator,
fictor, effictor, molitor, plasmator,
plastes.*

†a Malady³; *Arthesis.*

†a Makerell⁴; *megarus, piscis est.*

a Makynge; *compositio, commentum,
confectio, constructio, creatio, dic-
tio, fabrica.*

*a Malo⁵; *mantica, involucrum.*

†a Males mette⁶; *dieta.*

a Malice; *malicia, malignitas.*

Malicious; *maliciousus, malignus.*

*a Malyñ⁷; *torsorium*

Malte; *brasium, guanfiorum, cazi-
ficium.*

a Maltster; *estrinator, -trix, brasi-
ator, -trix.*

Malthowse; *brasatorium.*

to make Malte; *estrinare, brasare.*

a Malus⁸; *Alca, malua; malucerus
participium.*

a Manakella⁹; *manica, manica
diminutivum; versus:*

¶ *De ferro manicus de panno dic-
quoque fastus.*

¹ *Palare* has already been used as the Latin equivalent of to Holke.

² MS. *confector*.

³ Cooper, 1584, gives 'Arthetica passio, the joynte sickness, the goute.' **Artis*. The Gout in the Joynts.' Coles. See Knotty, above.

⁴ See P. Megar.

⁵ 'A male or budget; *mule, valise.* A little male, *hougette, mallette*.' Sherwood. 'Porte-manteau, m. a Port-manteau, cloak bag, mule.' Cotgrave. 'A male, *mantica*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A male or howget, *hoppopera, mantica*.' Barret. 'Undo my male or howget. *ficere vulgum*.' Horman. 'Item. I shal telle you a tale, Pumping and I have picked your male, and taken out pesti v.' Paston Letters, ii. 237. 'Ich se wille bi-tuche a male riche; penzse fer buel an funde, to iwise an hundred punda.' Lagaum, i. 150.

'Jay busken vp biyyus, blonkkes to sadel. Tyffen her takles, trussen her males.'

Sir Iwanine, 1179.

Tusser in his Five Hundred Points, ch. cii. p. 191, suggests as a 'Ponie for the goats chamber: Poule male some cast on faire board, be carjet nere so cheere.

What maners careles maister hath, hy knave his man is eene.'

*Male to put stuffe in, *masle*. Male or wallet to putte geare in, *malle*.' Palgrave.

⁸ See Diet, above.

⁹ Probably we should read Malkyn. Cotgrave has 'A maulkin (to make cleane an oven) *patrouille, fourbalet, escoutten*. To make cleane with a maulkin, *patrouiller*. *Escoutten*, a wipe or dishcloth, a maulkin, or drag to cleane or sweepe an oven.' Manip. Vocab. gives 'A malkin, *pataniculus*,' and Barret 'a maulkin, a drag wherewith the floor of an oven is made cleane, *pataniculus, pataniculus*.' **Mercedero*, a maulkin, *Paticulum*.' R. Percyvall, *Span. Diet*, 1591. 'Mercedero, m. a maulkin to make cleane an oven with.' *Id.* ed. J. Minshou, 1623. *Maulkin* in Lincolnshire signifies a sweepcrow (see Mr. Peacock's Gloss), but about Wiltshy, according to Mr. F. K. Robinson, still preserves its meaning of 'a neep for cleaning a baker's oven.' See also Thoresby's Letter to Ray, R. Dial. Soc. and Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary. 'A Sovell, Dragge, or Malkin wherewith the floor of the oven is cleane'd. *Paticules*.' Withals. In Wright's Vocab. p. 276, under the head of *Pistor cum suis Instrumentis* we find 'Hoc *terracina*, A' a malkyn.'

¹⁰ Barret says, 'Mallowes, this herb groweth in gardens, and in vntilled places, they be temperate in heat and moisture, *malua*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 45, says, 'It [the mallow] that is called Malache of the Grecians . . . is called in English *holy ch*.'

'Hoe the butterflie That in the *malua* flouring wol abancke.'

Palladius on *Huslandrie*, p. 147. l. 226.

*Manicles, to band the hand, also gauntlets and gloves, *manica*. Barret. 'I use makyll a suspecte person to make hym to confesse thynges. *Je ruse en angustie*. And he wyll nat confesse it makyll hym, for undoubted he is gylty.' Palgrave.

†to Manacle; *manicare*.

to Manase¹; *ebi* to threte.

a Maner²; *Allodium, manarium, mansorium, predium, preditum*.

a Mañ; *Andron* vel *andros* grecz, *homo, homuncio, homunculus*; *mas, masculus, masculinus, humanus, virilis* participia; *vir, microcosmus, minor mundus, mortalis communis generis* (marinus A.).

a Manhede; *humanitas* (virilitas A.).

†to take Manhede (to Make man A.); *humanare, incarnare*.

*a Mandrage³; *mandragora*.

†a Mañ of craft: *Artifex, Autor, epifex*.

a Mañ of lawe; *thi* a lawour (lawyere A.).

a Mañ (Mayne A.) of a horse; *calecta, juba*.

a Maner place; *thi* a maner.

a Maner; *genus, maneries, molus, molliculus diminutivum, mos, usus*.

†Manerly; *humane, humaniter*.

†vn Manerly; *inhumaniter, inhumanus*.

Many; *multus, plurimus, plus*.

Many falde; *multipler*.

†made Manyfalde; *multiplicatus*.

Many maneris (manerce A.); *multimodus, multiplex*.

†to make Manyfalde; *multiplicare, -tor, -trix, -cis*; *multifarie, multifariam*.

†Manly; *humanus, unde humane vel humaniter adverbium & cetera*.

vn Manly; *Inhumaniter; Inhumanus* (A.).

†a Manslaer; *assisiui, grassator, homicida, letifur, correptor [i], plagiarius, sicarius, spiculator*.

†a Mantylle; *ciclas, claudis, collibium, endromis, endromedes, lena, mantellus, pallium, palliolum, palla, glomerium, palliatus*.

†fro mañ to mañ; *virutum*.

*a Manuelle⁴; *manuale*.

Mapylle; *Acer; Acerus, Acernus* participia.

a Maras (Marasse A.)⁵; *labina, palus, tesqua; palustris*.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, 1383, we read that Sir Feltemour '*manacede fulle faste*.' '*Mine aut Manasse*.' Medulla. Baret gives: 'All things manace present death, *intendant omnia mortem*. Virg.' Hampole tells us that Antichrist shall torment the saints

'Thurgh grete tourmentes and manace.' *P. of Conscience*, 4350.

'Sarsyn,' quoth Olyuer, "let now ben by prude & by maner." *Sir Percebras*, 432.

Wyclif's version of Mark iii. 12 runs—'And gretely he *manace* hem, that thei shullen nat make bym opyn [or knowen]': see also ch. iv. v. 39. Fr. *menacer* from Lat. *minare, minucia*, threats. 'Manace. *Intentio, Interminor*. Matace and manacyuge. *Idea*.' Hubert. 'I manace, I threaten a person. *Je menace*. Dost thou manace me, I defy the and thy malice to.' Palgrave.

² 'A manour, or house without the walles of the cite, *suburbanum*; a manour, a *farage*; a place in the country with ground lying to it; *predium*; a manour, ferme or piece of grounds laden by heritage, *hereditas*; a little house, ferme, or manour in the countrie, *preditum*.' Baret. 'Syr Robert Knolles, knyght, dyed at his maner in Norfolk.' Caxton, *Conquer of England*, ch. 243, p. 289.

³ Turner, in his *Herbal*, 1551, pt. ii. lf. 45, says—'There are two kindes of mandrag, the black which is the female, . . . the white . . . called y^e male.' In *Sir Percebras*, ll. 1386, 87, Floripas makes of mandrake for Oliver,

'A drench for noble was & mad him drynk it warme,

& Olyuer wax hole some pace and felde no maner harm.'

⁴ Mandrake herbe. *Mardragora* (sic), whereof there be he and she, and of two natures.' Hubert.

⁵ 'Mannel, a mannel, a (portable) prayer book.' Cotgrave.

⁶ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1534, we read—

'Peremagleds in the mirax with meruailous knyghtes;'

and again, l. 2505—

'Thorowe *marasse* and mosse and mientes so leghe.'

See also l. 2014. The account of Pharoah's dream as given in Wyclif's version of Genesis xli. 2 says, 'He gesside that he stood on a fozel, fro which seene kyn and ful fatte stieden,

Marbylle; *Augusteum*, marmor, *lil-*
berium; *marmoreus*.

*a Marche¹; *marchia*, *maritima*,
maritimus.

Maro; *ibi more*.

a Mare; *equa*.

Mare ouer; *preterea*, *insuper*, *quin-*
ciam.

Margarett; *margareta*, *nomen pro-*
prrium.

*a Margaryte stone²; *margarita*,
nomen lapidis preciosi; *versus*:

†*Margaritalapis*, *sed margarita*
puella.

Marghe³; *medulla*.

a Margyn⁴; *margo*; *marginalis*.

Mary; *maria*, *nomen proprium est*
to Mary; *maritare*.

a Mariage (Maryego A.); *connubi-*
um, *maritajum*.

†Maryd; *maritatus*.

†Marigolde⁵; *salsesquium*, *spensa*
salis (*Elisopium* A.), *herba*
est.

and weren sed in the places of *marais* [in *locis palustribus*]. 'Marrice, *palus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Marais, a marsh or fenne' Cotgrave. 'A moore or marrie; vide Fen. A fenne or marise, a moore often drowned with water, *palus*, Eng *marce*.' Barct. Maunde-ville, p. 130, says of Tartary, that 'no man may passe be that Weye godely, but in tyme of Wyntir, for the perilous Watres, and wykkede *Marriges* that ben in the Contrees,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary as 'meres, boundaries.' Caxton in his *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. ii. p. 102, says: 'The luppe or lapwynche is a lynde crested, whiche is moche in *marrys* and fylthes.' In Turner's *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 93, it is stated that 'Spurge gyant . . . groweth only in *merrish* and watery groundes.' 'Marryshe groundes, *marcescens*.' Palsgrave.

¹ Barct gives 'Marches, borders, or bounds of, &c., *confinium*; souldiers appointed to keepe and defende the marches, *limitanci milites*, Theob.; the frontiers, bounds, or marches of the empire, *marginis imperii*.' and Cotgrave 'Marche, f. a region, coast, or quarter, also a march, frontire, or border of a country.' In P. Plowman, C. xi. 137, Dowel is called 'duk of þis marches.' See also *Alexander & Dinclinus*, l. 382. 'I marche, as one countray marcheth upon another, *Je marche*. Their countrys marcheth the one upon the other.' Palsgrave. 'Marches or borders of a country, *Finis*.' Hulst. 'Judee is put out of her termes (or marches) of the Caldeis.' Wyclif, 3 Esdras iv. 45.

² 'A goldene erering and a *margarete* shynende, that vndermeth a wise man, and an ere obedient.' Wyclif, Proverbs xxv. 11. 'Wo! wo! the ilke greet citee, that was clothid with bijce and purpur, and coeke, and was goldid with gold and precious ston, and *margaritis*.' Apocd. xviii. 16. In De Degulleville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Marchante*, ed. Wright, p. 55, Graco Disu declares the scrip which she gives to the pilgrim to be 'mickel more woerth than a *margerye* and more precious.' In the description of the heavenly city in *Allit. Poems*, A. 1036, each 'lane' is described as having 3 gates,

'þe portales pyked of ryeh plates, A parfyt perle jat neuer fates;
& vch gate of a *marggyre*,

See also *ibid.* B. 556. Caxton, *Descript. of Britain*, 1480, says that round England are caught dolphins, 'sea calica and balaynes, grete fysshe of whales kynde, and diverse shellysshe, amonge whiche shellysshe ben muskles that within hem haue *margeri perles* of all maner of colour, and hewe, of rody and red, purpure, and of blew, and especyally and most of whyte.' 'Margery perle, *nard*.' Palsgrave. See also Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuses*, p. 70.

³ 'The *merghe* of a fresche calfe' is mentioned in the Lincoln Mss. MS. leaf 283, and 'the *merghe* of a gosse-wenge' on leaf 285. 'The marrow with the bone, *medulla*.' Barct. 'His bowels ben ful of tal; and the bones of hym ben moistid with *marry*.' Wyclif, Job xxi. 24. Caxton in the *Myrrour of the Worlde*, pt. iii. p. 146, says: 'in lyke wise it happeth on alle bestes, for they haue theure [when the mone is fulle] their heedes and other membres more garnyschid of *mergh* and of humours.' Whitton in his *Vulgaria*, 1527, ff. 27¹, says: 'A man myghte as soone pyke *marry* out of a mattoke, as dryue thre good latyn wordes out of your fretoppe.' A. Boorde in his *Receyve of Health*, ch. clvii. p. 57, recom. netels for chaps in the lips 'the powder of the rym of pome garradis, the *marry* of a calfe, or of a hart, &c.' A. S. *meary*, *marth*. 'Medulla. The marry.' Medulla.

⁴ 'The margent of a booke, *margo*.' Barct. 'A margent, *margo*.' Manip. Vocab.
⁵ Hulst speaks of the Marigolde or rudles herbe, *Calendula, helianthus, heliotropium, Leontopodium, Lyzimachium, Scorpiurus, Salsesquium*. The oldest name for the plant was

Mariory; *marioria*, nomen proprium est.

+Ma[r]ioron¹; *herba, Maiorana* (A.).

a Marke²; *marca*.

Marke; *marcaus*, nomen proprium.

+a Marke³; *meta, limes*.

†to Marke; *notare, de-, notificare, signare, de-, con-, limitare*.

+Markyd; *notatus, signatus*.

Marle (Marke A.)⁴; *creta, glis; glitiosus*.

a Marle pitt; *cretarium*.

A Marschalle of horses; *Agasio* (Agasio A.), *marcescallus*.

*a Martilogo; *martilogium*.

†A Martinett⁵; *Irristitieu*, s. dicitur de *Irriguo* (A.).

a Martyr; *martir*.

†to Martyr; *martiriare, martirizare*.

+Martyrde; *martirizatus*.

†a Martyrdome; *cruciatu*, *martirium*.

*a Maser⁶; *canturus, murra; mur-reus; murpis* (murrus A.) *Arbor est*.

a Mase⁷; *clava*.

†a Maasyndewe⁸; *Asilum*.

ymblydgold, that which moves round with the sun. In MS. Harl. 3388 occurs '*Calendula, solecurum, apans solis, subecle, goldewort idem, ruddis holygold*.'

¹ *Mariolaine*, f. *Marierone*, sweet *Marierone*, &c. Cotgrave. '*Maioran*, gentle, or sweete *Maioran*, herbe. *Amarucus*.' Baret. '*Margerome* gentyll, an herbe, *marjolayne, marjulyne*.' Palgrave. Turner in his *Herbal*, p. 20, says: 'Some call this herbe in englysh *merierum* gentle, to put a difference betwene an other herbe called *merierum*, which is but a bastard kynde, and this is y^e true kynde. *Merierum* is a thicke and bussly herbe creeping by the ground, with leues lyke small calandute roughe and rounde.' The form *Maioran*, which is strictly correct, being from the Ital. *majorana* (for the change of n to m compare *holen, hove*, &c.) occurs in Tusser, ch. xlii., where the plant is mentioned amongst 'strewing herbes of all sortes.' I have inserted the r in the text, as the alphabetical position of the word requires it.

² In P. Plowman, A. v. 31, Conscience

'Warnede Walte his wyf was to blame,

'Pat hire hed was worþ a Mark, & his hod worþ a Grote.'

The Mark in weight was equal to 8 ounces or two thirds of a pound troy, and the gold coin was in early times equal to six pounds, or nine marks of silver; but in the reign of King John it was worth ten marks of silver. See Madox, *Hist. Barrey*, i. pp. 277, 487. In *Early Eng. Poems*, &c. ed. Furnivall, viii. 149, we have 'for marke ne for punde.'

³ The author of the *Story of Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 439, of Cain after he became an outlaw, that 'Met of corn, and wigte of fe, And merke of felde, first fond be.'

⁴ Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, L. D. Soc. says that on the wolds *marl* is used as equivalent to *chalk*; in other districts it is equivalent to *hard clay*. Cooper gives '*glis*, potter's clay.' 'Marle, or chaulky claye. *Marga*.' Hulst. '*glitiosus*, Marly.' Medall. 'Merle grounde, *marle*.' Palgrave.

⁵ This appears from Cotgrave to be a water-mill, but I have been unable to find any instance of the word. '*Martinet*. A martlet or martin (bird); also, a water-mill for an yron forge,' that is, a forge hammer driven by water power. DuCange defines *martinetus* as a 'forge, a *martellus* seu malleus sic dictus.'

⁶ In *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 163, the author, while inveighing against the abuses amongst the clergy, complains that they neglect their churches for their 'daie,' and that while 'No caliz is of tin, hire nap [is] of mazer.' '*Cantarus*, a masere,' Medulla. In the Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, vi. 471, we read, 'Kynge Edgare made mayles to be fixe in his *masere* and poces' [in *crateris*]. 'A mazer, or broad piece to drinke in, *patena*.' Baret. 'A mazer, *jatte, jatte, gobau, juleau*.' Cotgrave. Cooper gives '*Trolla*, a great cuppe, brode and deepe, wiche as great masers were wont to bee.' In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181, '*masere*' is used as a gloss for *marra*. 'The maser-tree is the *acer campestre* L. In 1381 Lord Latimer bequeathed 'les masers et le grant almeslych d'argent.' *Test. Eborac.* i. 114.

⁷ See Mace, above.

⁸ For *maison de dieu*, house of God. In P. Plowman, B. vii. 26, Truth bids all who are really penitent to save their 'wynnyng & amende *mesondieus* pere-myde, and myseyse

†to Maske; *cornibure*. (to Marke;

Cornibure, as A hornyd besto A.).

a Masoñ; *cementarius* (*cementarius* A.), *lathomus*.

a Mason axo; *Assis*, *asviculus*, *lathomept*.

a Masonry; *lathomia*.

Masto; *macinus*.

a Masto of a nett'; *lamus*, *macula*.

a Masto of a schippe; *malus*.

Mastykk²; *mastic* -cis, *producto* -i.

*Mastilþoñ³; *bigermen*, *mistilia*.

a Mastis⁴; *liciscus*.

*Mattefeloñ (*Matfelone* A.)⁵; *incaz*, *herba* est.

a Mater; *materia* dicitur in *scientijs*, *materies* in *alijs* rebus, *thema*, *stilus*; *materialis*; *materialiter* *aduerbium*; *versus*:

* *Vocum materia*, sed *rerum materies* est.

Mathew; *mathews*.

Mathy; *mathias*.

Matyns; *matutini*, *matutine*.

folke helpe,' and in the *Morte Arthure*, l. 3038, we are told that after the capture by Arthur of a city, his men 'Mynsteris and masniders malle to the erthe.'

The word also occurs in the *Roman of the Rose*, 5621—

'Men shall him berne in hast. . . . To some *maisonce* beside.'

and in Bale's *Kyngs Johan*, p. 82, 'Never prynce was there that made to poore peoples use so many *maisonce*, hospitalls & spytte houses, as your grace hath done.' '*Maisonce* is an appellation of diuers Hospitalles in this kingdome, and it cometh of the French (*Maison de Dieu*) and is no more but God's house in English.' *Les Termes de la Ley*, 1641, fo. 303^b.

¹ See P. 'Maske of a netto. *Macula*.' Cotgrave has 'The mash or mesh (or holes) of a net; *macle*, *mache*, ou *marque d'un retz*.' Halliwell has 'Mash of a netto, and Masher. *Idem*. Masher of a netto. *Hamus*, *macula*.' 'A mash of a net. *Macula*.' Gouldman. '*Hamus*. An loke or An hole off net.' Medulla. From A. S. 'max, *rete*.' Adric's *Collogy* in Wright's Vocab. p. 5, by the common interchange of *x* and *z* (*Sk-at*).

² 'The resin of y^e lentiske tree called *mastick* deserveth praise.' Turner. *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 29. 'Som use to contrit *mastic* wyth frankincense & wyth the mixture of the resin of a pinaple.' *Ibid* ff. 34.

³ A mixture of wheat and rye. '*Medylde corn*, *mistilia*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 178. The term is used also for a kind of mixed metal ('bronze') as in *Ancient Rials*, p. 284, where are mentioned 'gold, silver, steel, iron, copper, *mestling*, brass.' See also the description of the chamber of Floripas in *Sir Perembras*, l. 1327—

'Be wyndowes wern y-mad of laspre & of oþre stones fyne,

Y-paundred wyf perree of polastro, þe leues wern *maselyne*.'

See also Hall *Meidenhul*, p. 9 and Robert of Gloucester, p. 87. Strutt gives the term *mestlings* (smith), a worker in mixed metal as occurring in a poem of the 12th century. A. Bourde in his *Lyetyn*, ch. xi, p. 248, says—'*Mestlyn* breade is made halfe of wheate and halfe of Rye.' 'White wheate *mascelaine* will outsell dodde-real-*mascelaine* 6^d. in a quarter.' H. Best, *Farmyn*, de. Boke, p. 99.

⁴ The Ortus explains *liciscus* as '*animal genitum inter canem et lupum*,' and adds '*est optima carnis contra lupum*.' '*Liciscus*, a howle, *animal genitum inter canem et lupum*.' Medulla. '*Lyciscus*. A mangrell.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

⁵ The cur or *mastic* he holdi at smale anale,

And coldeis spyngeartis, to chase partiek or quale.' G. Douglas, *Eneidos* iv. Prol. 56. Caxton, *Fayt of Armys*, p. li, p. 158, says that 'in alde tynne was an usage to morysche grete *matynys* and sere bytyngs dogges in the lytel houses upon the walles to thende that by them shulde be knowen the comynge of theyre enemies.'

⁶ According to DuRoi 'incaz' is mint. Halliwell explains 'mattefeloñ' by 'knapp-wood.' '*Lactis nigra*. The herb Scabious. *Mattefeloñ*, or *Knappwood*.' Gouldman. Lyte, Dodons, p. 109, says of Scabious—'The fourth is now cald in Shoppes, *Jacea nigra*, and *Mattefeloñ*, and it hath now other name knowen unto vs.' In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53 are printed some curious recipes 'for the macle and bolung,' one of which runs: 'tak xxxiij *mattefeloñ*, yarrow and sanygill, and stamp them, and temper them with stude ale, and dryck hit morn and at even.' See also *ibid*, p. 55, where is given a recipe for a 'drynke to wounde, among the ingredients being 'margale, *matfeloñ*, melleyle, &c.' In an old work printed in *Archæologia* xix. p. 409, occurs 'Hyne hard = *Roba* = *Jacea nigra*.'

a Matres¹; *canto, ferocia, matracia, filtrum, fultrum.*

a Matrymon² (Matrimony A.); *matrimonium.*

A Matt³; *ibi Nett (A.).*

a Mattoke⁴; *ligo, narra.*

a Mawe; *incur.*

to Mawo; *fulcare, fulcitare.*

a Mawer; *fulcarus, fuleator.*

*a Mawgry⁵; *demercio, demeritum.*

to addylle Mawgry (Atyl Magry A.); *demereri, demeritare.*

*a Mawko (or Mathe A.)⁶; *cimex, lendex, tarmus.*

Mawky; *cimicosus, tarmosus.*

a Mawlord⁷; *ibi A ducker (Duke A.).*

*a Mawmentry⁸; *idolotria.*

*to do Mawmentry; *idolotrare, ludere.*

*a Mawmentt; *idolum, simulacrum.*

*a Mawment place (A Mawment howse A.); *jolodium (simulacrum A.).*

¹ 'A mattres, or flocke bed; *cubitra lana vel tomentitia.*' Baret. 'A matteresse (or quilt to lie on), *materas, matelas, mattress, a course mattress, habace.*' Cotgrave. Cooper explains *Canto* by 'a faden of rough and heavy coverings, which poore men used, and where-with tents were covered when it rayned. Some have taken it for a quilt, or other lyke thynge stuffed with linnen or Roke.'

² 'Natte, f. a mat.' Cotgrave.

³ 'A mattock, or pickax, *bipulum.*' Baret. 'Mattocke, *fidens.* Mattocke or turnepsale *lepo.*' Holmat. 'Hoc *fidens, a mattock.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 234.

⁴ See P. Magry. 'For your suggynent out of cours haue 30 muche *maugree.*' See *Framboke*, 315.

⁵ Apparently the meaning is to have demerit, to earn ill will. see Adylle, above.

⁶ See Prompt. s. vv. Make and Maye. Mr. C. Robins. n in his *Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire* gives 'Mauk, a maggot' as still in common use. See also Mr. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham*. Icel. *maddr, maggot, grub.* 'Tinea, a moke.' Nominde MS. Hampole. P. of *Conscience*, l. 3572, speaks of 'wormes and *moghes.*' In Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber repr. p. 69), the rook exclaims—'alas my wyf is deed/youder lyeth a dede bare full of *mathes* and worthes' and there she ate so moche therof that the wormes have byten a two her throte.' 'Hic *cinax, A⁶⁶ mawke.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 195. 'Hic *tinea, A⁶⁶ moke.*' *ibid.* 'Feldynge of shope . . . breketh *mathes.*' Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, fo. cvij^h. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 6, has the form *maddr*, and p. 99, *mathe*.

⁷ 'Mallard, or wild drake, *anas musculus palustris.*' Baret. The forms *mawdelare* and *mawerde* occur in the Lamer Cure Concord.

⁸ 'Per stoden in pere temple . . . Apolin was ihaten.'

Li foren boore mahun,

Lazamon, l. 345.

'Garmund makede mone tur . . . Pa he heold for his god.'

Per inne he haffe his *mamnet*,

ibid. iii. 170.

Trevisa in his version of Higden, l. 33, says—'mametrie bygan in Nynus tyme [*sic Nino ortu est idolatria*];' and again p. 215—'Partheon þe temple of all *mawmetrie* was, is now a church of al halwen [*templum Pantheon, quod fuit omnium deorum, modo est ecclesia omnium sanctorum*].' At p. 193 he also has, 'Ceorpa axe lo counsaile of Appelyn Delphicus þat *mawmet*.' In the *Curios Mundii*, 2286, we are told that Nimrod

'Was þe forrest kyng, þat in *mawmet* fande mistrawynge,

Large regnet in þat lande, and *mawmetry* first he fande.'

Chaucer in the *Peregrine Tale* (*De Avaritia*) says—'an idolastre þeraventure ne hath not but o *mawmet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many: for certes, every florin in his cofre is his *mawmet*.' In *Sir Framboke*, ll. 2534, 4928, occurs the word *mawmetry*, with the meaning of a shrine or temple of idols. 'Jeu the kyng of Iarnell dyd calle to gydre al the prestes of the false *mawmet* Baall.' *Dives and Pauper*, W. de Worde, 1496, p. 325. 'Mawmentry, *legumetudine*.' Palgrave. *Mawmet* is used for a doll in Lydgate's *Pylgrymage of the Soule*, ll. 54, ed. 1483, and also in Turner's *Herbol*, pt. ii. ll. 46, where he says that 'The rootes [of Mandrag] are counterfited & made like litle puppittes & *mawmettes*, which come to be sold in Englund in boxes.' See also Stubbes' *Anatomie of Abuse*, p. 75, where, inveighing against the excess in dress to which women had come, he declares that they are 'not Women of flesh & blood but rather puppets or *mawments* of rags & cloths compact together.' Cf. *Romeo & Juliet*, III. v. 186. 'Simulacrum. A mawment.' Medulla.

- *a Mawmont wyrscheber; *idolatra*.
 †p^a Mawmoder (Mawe modyr A.)¹;
molucrum (*molucrum*; (versus:
 ¶ *Quo mola vertitur molucrum*
bene dicitur esse,
Ast molucrum ventris dicitur
esse tumor. A)
 *a Mawnehpresande²; *sicofanta*.
 *Mawnde³; *escale*; *ubi mete ves-*
sella.
 †A Mawndrelle; *Mensurale, bria*
(A.).
 †a Mawngeur (Mawnjowre A.) for
 horse; *escarium, mansorium*.

M ante E.

- a Mede; *merces, meritum, premium,*
remuneratio, retributio, ricissit-
tudo, zennium; *versus:*
 ¶ *Si Christum sequeris tu zennia*
magna merebis.
 Medefull⁴; *meritorius*.

- a Mediatore (Mediatowr A.); *medi-*
ator, -trix, sequester; sequester.
 a Medecyne; *medela, medicina, medi-*
camen; medicinalis.
 †to do Medecyne; *ubi to hele* (heyll
 A.).
 a Medowe; *pratun, pratellum*.
 a Medwyfe; *obstetrix*.
 †to be Medwyfe (to do Medewifry
 A.); *obstetricare*.
 Meyde (Metho A.); *idromellana,*
medus, mela.
 *a Meyro stane⁵; *bifinium* (*inter-*
finium A.), *limes*.
 †Meese (Meyse A.)⁶; *mesuagium*.
 Meke; *elemens, humilitas & pietate,*
devotus, domatus, compaciens, hu-
milis dicitur humi declivus (*in-*
clinus A.), *gnus, longanimitas,*
mansuetus manu assuetus, miser-
abilis, mitis, modestus modum
meribus (*mentis A.*) *temperans, ob-*

¹ Cooper, 1584, explains *Molucrum* by 'a square piece of timber wheron Painins did sacrifice; the trendill of a mill; a swelling of the healy in woman.' **Molucrum*; a Wherestaff of tumor ventris. Medulla. **Molucrum*. A swelling in the belly of a woman. **Perne virgini tanquam gravidæ mulieri crevit utero, Molucrum vocatur; transit sine doloribus* Afranius. Littleton. DuCange gives **Molucrum*; *ibid cum quo mola vertitur*. In the Medulla *Molucrum* is rendered by 'a wherestaff of tumor ventris.' Which is the meaning here intended it is impossible to say, but most probably the latter.

² In Audeley's *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, ed. Furnivall, p. 14, we find as the 16th order of knaves 'A mounch present. Mounch present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast thereof by the waye. This is a bold knave, that sometyne will eate the best and leave the worst for his mayster.' Palsgrave gives, 'I manche, I eate greslylyc. *Je briffe*. Are you nat a shamed to manche your meate thus lyke a carter;' and again, 'I monche I eate meate pelyly in a corner. *Je loppie*. It is no good fellows trickes to stande monching in a corner when he hath a good morell.' Cotgrave explains *briffaux* by 'Ravenous feeders, lusty devourers.' 'A mounch-present, *Duraphagus*.' Gouldman.

³ Maund, maund, still in use in the sense of a basket; see Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham. **Corbille*, f. a wicker basket or maund. *Manquain*, a little open, wide-mouthed and narrow-bottomed Panier or Maund, used for the carrying both of victuals and of earth. Cotgrave. In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, at Chaïtor, 1459, we find, 'Item ij maundyngs.' Paston Letters, i. 481. In the Decree of the Star Chamber, printed in Arber's reprint of Milton's *Areopagitica*, p. 12, is an order 'That no Merchant, . . . shall presume to open any Dry-sts, Bales, Packs, Maunds, or other Barrels of books.' 'Maund or basket. *Calathus*. . . . et *sportula*, a little basket.' Huloot. **Escaia* A mawnde. Medulla. 'We leave him out a mawnde and a calath.' Beet, *Farming Book* p. 156.

⁴ In the marginal note to Purvey's version of 2 Kings xxii. 29 'medeful workes' are mentioned as being 'quenched bi dedly synne.'

⁵ Still in use in Lincolnshire; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'A more stone, *terminalis lapis*; to set up limites, meeres, or boundes in the ground, *humani signare limite*.' Baret. See also *More stane*, below. **Bifinium*. A mere or an hedlonda. Medulla.

⁶ Cotgrave has 'Mete, a messuage, a tènement, or plowland; *mas de terre*, an ox-gang, plow-land or hille of land, containing about 25 acres, and having a house belonging to it;' and in the *Liber Custumarum*, p. 215, we find *Mges* used in the same sense.

- mansus, paciens, pascu* [i] *aris, pius, propicius, prostratus, obediens, placidus, simplex, submissus, singular, subtilus, subiectus.*
- [vn] **Meko**; *chi felle.*
- to **Meke**¹; *delinere, domare, humiliare, mansuescere (mansuifacere A.), mansuetare, mitigare, mitigare, mollire, temperare.*
- +to be or wex **Meke**; *mansuere, -escere, miter, -toscere, desuere.*
- a **Mekenes**; *clementia, deuocio, humilitas, longanimitas, mansuetudo est leuitas & tranquillitas mentis, modestia, paciencia, peculiaritas, pietas, propiciacio, obediencia, simplicitas, subiectio.*
- Mekly**; *clementer, humiliter, obnix, & cetera.*
- +a **Melancoly**; *melancholia; melan- colicus.*
- +**Mellyd** (**Melde** A.)²; *miscelaneus (Asclaneus A.), mistus.*
- +**Meldewe**³; *Aurugo, erugo, rubigo.*
- Mele**; *farina, farinula diminuti- um.*
- +a **Mello**⁴; *mallus, malleolus, mar- cus, marculus.*
- *to **Melle**⁵; *chi to minge or enter- met.*
- a **Melody**; *dragma, melodia, melos, melus, melos indeclinabile (mili- tus A.).*
- Melodiose**; *melicus, Armonicus.*

¹ In the *Ornamentum*, 13950, the author says—

'All for nocht us halde Crist
Utesedl fra pe defell,

Hampole, *P. of Conscience*, 172, says that there is no excuse for the man

'Pat his witten uses night in loring,
Nandy, of pat at hym fel to know,

In the *Iudex of Troy*, l. 951, the verb is used intransitively: 'he *mekyt* to pat mighty.' Forsothe he that shal he hym self shal be *meked*; and he that shal *meche* hym self, shal ben enhaunsid. Wyclif, *Matth.* xliii. 12. 'I *mekyn*, I make meke or lowlye, *Je humilie*. Thou waxest proude, doest thou, I shall meken the well ynough.' Palgrave. 'They sidden apart-ly that they nold neuer lein meke to hym.' Caxton, *Crom. of England*, p. 78. 'Meken. *Humilio, mansuifacio*.' Hubert.

² 'I medyll, I myxt thynges togayther. *Je mele*. Medyll them not togayther, for we shall have meche a do to parte them than.' Palgrave. 'Meler, to mingle, mix, blend, mash, melt, bridle, shuffle, jumble.' Cotgrave. Hampole tells us that in Hell the throats of the damned will be fill'd with 'Lows and reke with stonnes *medled*.' *P. of Consc.* l. 9431. In the Romance of *Beland & Otuel*, l. 1254, Clariel the Saracen mocking Charles says he is too old to fight, and adds, 'A nobill sward the laude not wolle Now for the *Melyle* hore,' where the meaning is 'mingled with white.' See also *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 3290.

³ 'Serain, the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Summer evening.' Cotgrave. 'Meldewe, *mellipo*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *medelaw*. The *Melalla* explains *aurugo* as 'the kynke or the Jandye.'

⁴ 'I malle with a hammer or a mall. *Je maille*. If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat geve a peny for your lyfe. I mall cloddes. *Je maillette*. Nowe that he hath done with plowage of our grounde go mall the cloddes.' Palgrave. 'Mail. A mall, mallet, or beetle.' Cotgrave. 'A mall, *malleus*.' Manip. Vocab. See *Morte Arthure*, 3038—

'Mysters and masondewes they malle to the ertle.'

and compare Clott-mell, above. 'Two or three men with clottynge *mallets*.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 138. 'Then every man had a *mall*, Hyngyng upon their backe.'

Syche as thei betyn clottys withall, *The Hunting of the Hare*, l. 91, in Weber's *Metr. Romances*, in. 283. See also *ibid.* l. 140. In Trevisa's *History*, vi. 43, *Salamon* is called 'the grete *malle* of Cristen peple.'

⁵ MS. a **Mello**. In the *Morte Arthure*, Arthur says he will engage the giant alone—

'And *melle* with this myster mayne, that this monte *meine*.' l. 938;

and in *William of Palerne*, ed. Skeat, l. 1709, *Alexandrine*

'Manly *medled* hire þo man for to help.'

and again—

'Sche *medled* hire *medles* fast to greife.' l. 1719.

'*Semeler de* . . . to muddle, to intermingle.' Cotgrave.

⁶ MS. *eternit*.

to **Melte**; *colliquare, conflare, deliquare, deliquescere, liquare, -quescere, per-, liquere, per-; liquor.*

a **Melynge**; *deliquitum, liquamen, liquefactio.*

†**Melynge**; *liquens, liquescens, liquans, & cetera.*

†**Melyd**; *liquefactus.*

†a **Melynge place**; *conflatorium.*

a **Membyr**; *membrum.*

a **Membyr of a man or woman**; *cardurdum (condurdum A.), vulva (pudenda, in plurali A.).*

†**Membyr be membyr**; *membratim.*

†**Membyrde**; *membratus.*

†to make **Membyr**; *membrare.*

†with oute **Membyr (Membrys A.)**; *emembra.*

†to **Mende**; *vbi to amende.*

a **Meyne**; *intercentus.*

Meyne; *mediocris.*

to **Menge**¹; *commiscere, concinnare, conficere, confundere, coniungere, distemperare, miscere.*

†**Mengyd**; *mixtus.*

a **Mengynge**; *commixtio, mixtio, mixtura.*

†**Menyson**²; *lientaria, & cetera; vbi p̄ flixe.*

*a **Menowe**³.

†to **Menake**⁴; *honestare.*

†**Menakfully**; *honeste.*

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 4173, we read—

‘Now mellys oure medille-ward and mengene to-gedire;’
and again, l. 3632, the king wears a crown ‘*Mengede* with a mawncet of maylis of siluer.’
Hampole, P. of Cons. l. 6738, tells us that at the end of the world the wicked

‘*p̄e flauine of fire sal drynk Menged with brunstan pat foul sal stynk.*’

In *Genesis & Exodus*, 468, we are told of Tubal that he was ‘*A sellic smið*;

Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras, To sundren and mengene wis he was.’

In *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 14, l. 376, we are told, when making concrete,
‘*Tweyne of lyme in oon A thriddende wol sadde it wonder wel.*’

Of gravel *mynge*, and marl in floode gravel

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 30, says: ‘The roote (of *Laser*) . . . maketh the mouth smell well, if it be *menyed* with salt or with meat.’

² Robert of Gloucester, p. 568, tells us that at the siege of ‘*Keningwurpe*’

‘In siknesse hii wipinne velle atte laste Of *menison*, & oper vusel, pat hii feblede vaste;’
and in *P. Plowman*, B. xvi. 111 we read how Piers healed ‘*bothe meseles & mute and in p̄e menysoun bloody.*’ See also *Seven Sages*, 1132 (Weber), where we are told that God

‘Sent Ypocras, for his tresoun, For al that heuer he mighte do,
Sone thereafter, the *menesoun* . . . His *menesoun* might nowt staunche tho.’

Cooper, 1584, renders *lientaria* by ‘a kinde of fluxe of the stomake, when the meate and drinke renneth from a man, as he toke it, utterly without concoction or alteration. It riseth of great weaknesse of the stomake, and especially in the power retentive not kepyng the meate till nature in full time may concocte it;’ and also gives ‘*Lientericus* (Pliny). He that is sicke of the fluxe of the stomake.’ ‘*The Bloody Menon. Dysenteria.*’ Withals.

³ Cotgrave gives ‘*Veron*. The little fish called a Mennow,’ and, as a proverb, ‘*Il faut perdre en veron pour pescher en Saulmon*,’ that is—one must throw a minnow to catch a salmon, or, as we now say—one must throw a sprat to catch a whale. ‘*A mennow* (fish). *Freguereul, veron, sanguinal.*’ Sherwood. ‘*A menowe*, fish, *mena.*’ Manip. Vocab. See *P. Menuce*. In the *Boke of Keruyng* (pr. in *Babees Boke*, ed. Furnivall), p. 166, l. 6, we read of ‘*menowes* in sewe or porpus or of samon.’ See also pp. 104 and 167, l. 35. ‘*Hio solimicus, a menawe.*’ Wright’s Vocab. p. 222. ‘*Menas et capitones, mynas and alepitan.*’ *ibid.* p. 6; see also pp. 55 and 253. ‘*Menewe a fysshe, mevnier.*’ Palsgrave. ‘*The pekerel and the perche, the mennous and the roche.*’ *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85.

⁴ ‘& p̄u penne seli meiden pat art ilobe to him wið inidenhades *menske.*’ *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 11, l. 13. In the *Morte Arthure*, Sir Gawaine begins his message with

‘The myghte and the maistee that *menkes* vs alle,’ l. 1303;

and in l. 2871, those in distress are recommended to cry to Mary

‘that mylde qweue, that *menkes* vs alle.’

In *William of Palerne*, l. 4815, William asks the Emperor to come to Palermo ‘to *menk* the mariage of meliorn his doughter;’ see also ll. 4834, 5132, &c. The adjective ‘*menksful*’ occurs several times in the same poem, as for instance at l. 302, where we are told that the Emperor rode out to hunt ‘*wip alle his menksful meyne.*’ See also ll. 242, 405, 431,

† **Monstrua muliebria** ¹ sunt fluxus sanguinis mulierum; *menstruosus* & *menstruus*.

* **a Menze** ²; domus, domicilium, familia; *familiaris* & *domesticus*.

a Merchanda; *Auccinarius*, *Auccinator*, *institor*, *mercator*, *negociator*, *particus*.

a Merchandise; *Auccio*, *commercium*, *mercatio*, *mercimonium*, *marx*, *mercicula*, *maricaudis*.

to make **Merchandise**; *mercari*, *mercandisari*, & cetera; ubi to by & selle.

a Mercy; *miseriordia*, *miseratio*, *propiciatio*.

† to have **Mercy**; *clyson*, *misereri*, *miserari*, *propiciari*, *compiti*.

Mercyfulle; *misericos*, *compacicus*, *clavens*, *mitis*, *miserabilis*, *propicius*, *pius*, *humanus*.

† to **Mercy**; *Amerciare*.

a Mercement ³; *Amerciamentum*, *miseriordia*.

a Mere; *equa*, *equesera* est *fera equa*.

* **A Mere Stane** ⁴; *Bifidum*, *Cippus*, *limes*, [et] cetera; ubi **Merke** (A.).

Mery; *Alacer*, *amens*, *apicus*, *delectabilis*, *gaivus*, *hilaris*, *vultus*, *iocundus*, *iocundus*, *inletus*, *letus*, *animo*, *letalundus*, *ovans*, *serenus*.

to be **Mery**; *iocundari*, *letari*, & cetera; ubi to joye.

† **a Merytotyr** ⁵; *oscillum*, *petaurus*.

a Merko; ubi a *marke*.

a Merket; *forus*, *forum*, *forulum*, *emporium*, *mercatus*, *mercatum*; *forensis* *participium*.

&c.; *Pierce Plowman's Crise*, l. 81, *Allit. Poema*, A. 163, 783, B. 131, 533. and Prof. Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, C. iv. 235. O. L. L. *menstra* (*homonitas*, *ritus*, *honor*). O. L. Ger. *menstrick*. *Mense* and *menful* are still used in the Northern Counties in the senses of decency and decent, becoming.

¹ *Hee muliebria*. In plurali *he mensurus* and *infrinitates mulierum*. Wright's *Vocab.* p. 224. 'The *menstruo*; *menstrua*.' Cotgrave. 'Menstrew, *menstruum*.' Manip. *Vocab.* See Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 32, l. 866. A. reads 'Menysom; *menstrua* f. *muliebria*, est fluxus, &c.'

² Purvey in his version of Wyclif, 2 Kings xvi. 2, has, 'the assis ben to the meynfuls of the kynge' [*domestici regis*], and in *Romans* xvi. 5 one MS. has 'Greete ye wel hir meynful chirche' [*domestici ecclesie cocum*].

³ 'To amerce (seorne, or set a fine upon) *contenner d' amende permiuare, mulier*.' Sherwood.

⁴ 'Folke men destingeþ nouȝt noþer To sette her feeldes by boundes, noþer by merke.' *Trevisa's Higden*, i. 137.

'He taught us how tulle our halle A way by another mere.' *Corentey Myst* p. 171.

See *Allit. Poema*, B. 778 and C. 320. Cotgrave has 'Sample, an ancient meere, or bound, whereby land from land, and house from house, have been divided.' Cooper renders *Cippus* by 'crosses or other markes shewyng the right way,' and *limes* by 'a bound or buttynge in fields.' 'Meere stones in meadows, &c., *cippi*.' Bart. See *Meyre stane*, above. O. Ital. *merci*, a boundary.

⁵ Cooper explains *Petaurum* as 'A cord; a staffe; a bourde or other thing wheron light persons doe dance or trie minstries. . . . A kinde of game wherein men by rolling of wheels were cast vp aboſt,' and Gouldman also defines it as 'an hoop or wheel which tumbler use.' The latter also gives '*Petaurista*, A tumbler; a runner upon hoops. Those that by the device of a wheel were hoisted up to a rope, &c., to shew tricks in the air. *Petaurista*, genus ludi quoniam lapides a tapetibus mittuntur in auras, dict. qd. petens auras.' Bart. gives 'A tumbler which danceth through a hoop, *petaurista*.' According to Halliwell, *Merytotyr* in the North signifies a swing. 'I totter to and fro, as chylde do when they play, or unche lke. *Je balance*. Totter nat to moche lestre you fall: *ne balancez pas trop de parir que vous ne chiez*.' Palgrave. Holot renders *ascidium* by a 'Poppyn,' and also gives 'Totter playe, to twene two ball ropes to tetter to and fro. *Petaurum*.' '*Oscillum* genus ludi, a totyra.' Medalla. See also under *Totyr*, hereafter.

†Merketbeter¹; *circumforamus*.

†A Merket rynnner; *Circumforarius* (A.).

A Merlepitt; *merleus* (A.).

a Merlion²; *Alius, merulus*.

a Mermaydyn³; *siren, sirena, spinz*.

a Merowe; *speculum*.

to loko in Merowe; *speculari, mirari*.

to Meruelle; *Admirari virtutes, ammirari, commirari opera, irrigere, stupere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupescere, con-, ex-, ob-, stupifacere, stupidare, stupifere*.

a Meruelle; *mirum, monstrum, monstruositas, portentum, prodigium, prodigalitas, ostentum, signum. Ostentum est ostensio quedam preter consuetudinem obiciens se oculis & auribus. Portentum est*

quod ex formis diversis exponitur et homo equo mixtus. Monstrum quodcumque ex natura nascitur et serpens cum pelibus. Prodigium quod porro ad futurum demonstrat ut in celo stella cometa, vel lux in nocte vel in die tenebre, vel sic secundum grecismum; versus:

¶ Prodigium seu portentum concedo futuris,

Ostentum siue monstrum presentibus adde,

Presenti signum concedaturque futuris.

Vel portentum in terra, prodigium in celo quia procul a digitis. Sed hec proprietas abusum auctorum plerumque corrumpitur. ¶ Item

¹ Mr Way in his note s. v. Markat daschare, p. 326, quotes this word and explains it as one who swaggers about and elbows his way through the crowd, but Cooper gives 'Circumforamus, an idle wayter in markets to tell or heare news: one that goeth aboute to markets to sell as pellers,' from which the meaning seems rather to be a lazy, gossiping loiterer. The Reeve in Chaucer describes the Miller of Trumpington as 'a market betere atte fulle' C. T. 3936. 'He is a loyterer and a wanlerer: circumforamus est.' Huloot. 'Market man, or haunter of markets. *Agoræus*.' *ibid.* In Wyclif's Tract On Servants and Lords, ed. Matthew, p. 242, he complains that bad priests are encouraged and supported by gentlemen, 'so þat þis worldly curat makip hem grete festis & wastip þore monnus almes in giftis of wyn & vanytes; 32, þou3 he be a market betere, a marchant, a meyntenour of wrongis at loundaies, a fals encrere, a manquillere & irreguler'; and again, p. 172, he complains that 'þei ben cosseris & makers of malt, & bien schep & neet & sellen hem for wynnyng, & luten marketis, & entermeten hem of loundaies.'

² Harrison in his Description of England, ii. 30, enumerates amongst the hawks of this country 'the lanner and the lanneret: the towrell and the goshawke; the musket and the sparhawk; the iacke and the hobble: and finally some (though verie few) *merlions*.' 'Merlyn, lawke. *Merulius*.' Huloot. In 'A Song of Merri' in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, xiv. 9, we find 'A merlyn, a brid helle bent.' Chaucer also has the spelling *merlon*, and Palgrave gives 'Marlyon a lawke, *emerillon*.' 'I am neither goshawke ne fawcon ne sparhawk ne a merloun ne noon oother fawcowners brid thus for to be bownde with gossis.' De Deguilville's *Pilgrimage*, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 107. Cockeram has in his list of 'Long winged Hawks' the '*Merlion*, the male is called a lack.'

³ *Siren*. A mermayden, *et accipit cum aliis et piscis*. Medulla. 'A mermaid, *Sirena*.' Barcl. See *Ramus Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 117. 'Hec *sirena*, a mermaylyn.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 222. In the Harl. MS. unus, of Higden, v. 397, we are told that '*merenopides* were seen . . . in the similitude of men and also of women' in the Nile by the Roman army; Trevisa's version being, 'þe cost of Rome siz *meropys* in þenes of men and of womanen.' In the account of the voyage of the Trojans under Brutus, it is said that when they reached the Pillars of Hercules

þer heo fonden þe *mermen*,
þat beoð deer of muchele ginnen:
wifren hit þancket fulwis,
bi-meoþe þen garelle hit þanched fac.
þeos hrobbes swa murle song,

ne beo þa dai na swa long
ne bið na man weri
heom songes to hermen.
Hit is hali man and holf seo'

Laegmon, i. 56.

⁴ MS. *naturum*.

differentia inter po[r]tentum & po[r]tentuosum quia po[r]tentia sunt que transfigurentur, sicut fertur in libia mulierem peperisse serpentem, portentosa vero leues¹ sumunt mutationes ut nati cum sex digitis.

Meruelous; *Admirabilis* vel *amirificus* in factis, *mirificus* in dictis, *mirus*, *prodigialis*, *portentuosus*.

to make **Meruellous**; *mirificare*.

Meruelously; *mirre*, *mirifice*, & cetera.

to **Mese** (to **Moke** A.)²; *complicare*, *mitigare*.

a **Mese**³; *ferculum*; (versus:

¶ *Fercula nos faciunt prelatos, fercula portant A.*)

*a **Meselle**⁴; *serpento* (*variola* A.).

a **Messalle**⁵; *missale*.

a **Messe**; *missa*; *missalis* participium.

a **Message**; *nunciium*.

a **Messyngere**; *Angelus*; *Angelicus*; *laidulus*, *emissarius*, *internuncius*, *missus*, *nuncius*, *nunciolus* (le-

gatus A.); versus:

¶ *Nuncius est aliquis quoniam noua nunciat ille;*

Ligatus vero quia missus ad hos vel ad illos.

A **Mesuro**⁶; *bria*, *frugalitas*, *mensura*, *moderancia*, *moderacio*, *moderamen*, *moestia*, *modus*, *sobrietas*, *temperancia*.

to **Mesure**; *mensurare*, *moderari*, *regere*, *temperare*, *modificare*.

Mesurabylle; *frugalitas* (*frugalis* A.), *moderatus*, *moestus*, *sobrius*, *discretus*, *temperatus*, *mensurabilis*.

vn **Mesurabylle**; *immoderatus*, *immoestus*.

Mesurde; *mensus*, *moderatus*.

to **Mote** (**Meytt** A.); *obire*, *obuiare*, *occurrere*.

a **Metynge**; *occursus*; *obuians* participium.

a **Mete**; *esca*, *epulum*, *cibus*, *cibarium* (*daps*, *dapis*, nomen non est in usu A.); versus:

¶ *Ecca, daps, epule, cibus atque cibaria, pastus,*

¹ MS. *leues*.

² In the *Allit. Poema*, B. 764, Abraham when pleading for Sodom says—

'If ten trystly in toun be tan in þi werkkes

Wylt þou *messe* hy mode and mendyng abyde!

So also in the *Townley Mysteries*, p. 175—'*messe* youre hart, and mend youre mode.'

Compare G. Douglas, *Amendoun*, ii. p. 42: '*3e mesit* the wyntis;' and i. p. 14—

'King Erlus set heich apoun his chare,

With scepture in hand, thare made to *meis* and still.'

See also Barbour's *Bruce*, xvi. 134 (note), Wyntoun, V. iii. 49, and *Allit. Poema*, C. 400.

³ 'A messe or dish of meate borne to the table, *ferculum*.' Baret. '*Mets*, a messe, course or service of meate.' Cotgrave. In *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1202, we read that Le rode

'up to the dos,

As thei were servid of here *mes*.'

and in P. Plowman, B. xv. 51—'*þanne he brougt vs forth a mes* of other mete.' See also *Allit. Poema*, B. 637.

⁴ 'Y^e *Maysilles, variola*.' Manip. Vocab. Prof. Skeat has shown that this word is quite distinct from the M. E. *mesel*, *meselie*, which mean a leper or leprosy, as in the following: 'Wip-oute eny dowte, for what cause it evere were þat he was i-snyte wip *meselrie*, hit is soþ þat Silvestre heled hym of his *meselrie* [*lepra*].' Trevisa's *Hyden*, vol. v. p. 125. 'Whan (Jesus) wente into a castei ten *meselis* comen agens him. . . . But whan Crist siþ þes leprous men crying þus, &c.' Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Arn. ed. i. 34. Coles renders *serpento* by 'a rednes in the skin with wheales.' '*Hec lepra*, a *meselery*. *Hec serpento*, a *mayssyle*.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 224. '*Lepra*. A *meselerye*.' *Medulla*.

⁵ The term *Missal* is comparatively modern; the older name being the *messebook*, *messe-book*. See Canon Simmons' *Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 175. '*Hec missale*, A^m *mesbok*.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 193.

⁶ *Lika* according to Ducange is a vessel, or a gourd. See *Mawndrelle*, before.

*Pubula sunt etiam, conuiuia,
victus & esus.*

*Esca volatilium, cibus est epule
que vivacum*

*Sanorumque cibus, generale ci-
baria nomen.*

full of **Mete**; *esulentus*.

to **Mete**¹; *mensurare, meturi, di-
nutri, vivere cum aliis*

a **Meter**; *mensur, mensurator.*

a **Meteburde**²; *escuria, cum sit plena
cibus.*

to yife **Meto**; *escare.*

a **Meto place**; *esulentum.*

a **Meto wesselle**; *esale.*

a **Metyr**; *metrum; metricus; modus,
numerus.*

a **Metto**³; *mensura, metreta, & pro-
pris vini metron grec.*

þa **Mew for haukys**⁴; *falconari-
um.*

þto **Mewte as a catto**⁵; *catellare.*

M ante I.

þc **Midday**; *meridies; meridians;
merorium (ingarium A.).*

Medyll (**Myddyl** A.) **ertho**⁶; *emi-
sperium.*

¹ 'I mete clothe or sylke by the yerde. *Je anlac.* Who mette this clothe, you have skante mesure.' Palsgrave.

² In *Lazarus* ii. l. 154, at the feast given by Cordelia to Lear.

'Al weren þe halven bi-longen mid peil n, Alle þai *mete burdes* þrusted mid golde.'

'And thou shalt make a *met bord* of the trees of Sichym, barynge two cubits of length, and in brede o cubyt, and in heigt o cubyt and an half.' Wyclif, *Exodus* xxv. 23. See also xxv. 13, where is mentioned 'the *met bord* with barynge staves.' See also Trevisa's Higden, iii. 67, where he speaks of the 'golden *metbord* þat was in Appolyu Delphous his temple;' and again, iv. 115, he says, that Antiochus took away 'þe *met burde*' [*mensum*] from the temple at Jerusalem. '*Hec escuria, a met-tabylle.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 235.

³ 'He carrieþ him ouerfallet ful and ouere-minde *met* of heuclliche mede.' *Hali Meidenhad*, p. 19. The author of *Genesis & Exodus* says of Cain, l. 439, that

'Met of corn & wigte of fe, And meke of felle first fund he.'

and at l. 3333 we are told that the Israelites gathered the manna in a '*met* . . . hot corner.' See also *Legends of the Holy Flood*, p. 79, l. 621, where the carpenters are described as seeking for a large beam for the temple, but

'Nowre-where might þai find a tre, þat wold accorde vnto þaire *met*.'

'A *mette* or an hoope of oate mule at foure pens.' Whittinton, *Vulgaria*, fo. 12^b. H. Best in his *Farming Book*, p. 103, has *mette-paske*—a measure of two bushels.

⁴ 'A cage for moulting hawks. Cotgrave gives '*Reservoir, a coop or mue for fowle; a stoe or pond for fish*;' and '*Mue, f. any casting of the coat or skinn, as the mewing of a Hawke*;' also a Hawke's *mue*; and a *mue* or *coupe* wherein fowle is fattened.' '*Mue, accipitrum morbus et domucula in qua includuntur falcones, cum plumis mutant; maladie des oiseaux appelée mue, d'où l'on en forme les oiseaux de chasse tout que dure cette maladie.*' Ducange. Tusser in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, clasp. 36, st. 76, amongst other directions for February, says—

'Good flight who loves, Bid hawking adew,
Must feed their duns, Cast hawks into *mue*.'

'A *mue* for hawks, *cavea vel caueola accipitrum*; to *mue* an hawk, *in cauea, &c.*, *com-
pungere accipitrem*.' Barot. In Palladius on *Husbandrie*, p. 20, l. 526, we read—

'This house aboute also make up thi *mues*,
For dounge of fowles is ful necessarie To land Ulynges.'

⁵ '**Mewle**. 'To mew or meawle (as a cat), *mouler, miler*. A mewling, or mewling, *moulement, moulte*; a meawer or mowler, *mouleur*.' Cotgrave. '*Chat mugeur* (mentel) *accipit ciphale* (scis-et).' W. de Belsworth, in Wright's Vocab. p. 152.

⁶ 'A common expression for the earth or world, which occurs under the various forms, *middelard, middelerpe, midclarde, midden erpe, &c.* In *Harleik*, 2244, we are told of the hero that—'In þis *middelard* (was) no kniþ Half so strong, ne half so wiþ.' So in St. Jerome's xv *Tokens* before Doomsday we read that fire shall 'burne al þe *middel-d*;' on the 14th day, and on 'þe xv dai selðl n, iij. Angels comen a biþ, half *my lorde*.' ed. Furnivall, p. 92, ll. 18, 19. '*Hrausperium*. A medyl or the.' Medulla. For other instances see Stratmann, and Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 2352 and 2852.

†a Middynge¹; *sterquilinium*.
 p^o Middel be twyx twa place; *intercedo*.
 a Middel²; *medietas*; *medius*.
 p^o Middis fynger; *medius digitus*.
 Midnyghte; *intempestus*, *media nox*.
 a Midredyn (Mydryde A.)³; *diaphragma*, *omentum*.
 to Mye brede⁴; *micare*, *interrere*.
 a Myoure; *micatorium*.
 a Myge⁵; *culca*.
 Myghty; *ubi strange*.
 p^o Mygrano⁶; *ubi emigrare*.
 Mikelle; *multus*, *plax*, *plurimus*, &
cetera; *ubi large*.

Mikelle speche; *multiloquium*.
 Mekyll⁷ spekand; *multiloquus*.
 †Mikyll⁸ worte⁹; *elaborus albus*,
herba est.
 Mekyllnes; *pluritas*, *Multitudo*, &
cetera; *ubi largus* (A.).
 a Mile; *luca*, *miliare*, *miliarium*, *miliarium*.
 Miles; *milo*, *nomen proprium*.
 Milke; *gala*¹⁰ *græcè*, *lac*; *lacteus*,
lacticosus, *ulcerus*, *lactosus*,
participia; *versus*:
 ¶ *Lactes lac sugo, lacto lac pre-*
les nato;
Ablatat parrem quem mater
clera portat.

¹ See Mr. Way's note s. v. Mydyl. Hampole tells us in the *Prick of Conscience*, l. 628, that 'A fooler mydlyng saw þow never name. Fan a man es with flesche and bone;' and at l. 8770, he says that as compared with Heaven

'Alle þis world þare we won ylit. War nocht bet als a mydlyng yitt.'

In *Polladius on Husbandrie*, p. 28, l. 750, we are cautioned that 'The mydlyng' shall be 'sette oute of sight.' See also *Townley Mysteries*, p. 30. In Dunbar's *Deadly Sins* (ed. Laing) we read—

'Synne swerms at the second biding Ful slap was þes grunye.'

Come lyke a saw out of a mydlyng

Dan. *mydlyng*, a dunghill; O. Icel. *muddlygja*. 'A mydlin, *fmariuna*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A dunghill; a mixen; *sterquilinium*.' Baret. In *Poetic Remains of The Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 112, we read how the party who had gone to the play

'Lay, three and thirty some Thrusland in a mydlin.'

² 'The middle or middlest, *medium*, *media pars*, that is in the middlest, *medius*.' Baret. 'In *myddes* þe temple make þis se.' Hampole, *P. of Consc.* 4220. 'The middle or middlest, *le milieu*.' Cotgrave. The form *a middles* occurs in P. Plowman, B. xii. 82.

³ 'The midrille which divideth the heart and lightes of man, or bowels from the other bowels, *phrenes*, *diaphragma*.' Baret. A. S. *midhreðe*, O. Fris. *midreðe*. 'The midrille, *diaphragma*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Midrife [cf.] a beast, *entrailles*.' Palgrave. 'Hoc *diaphragma*, a myrlede. *Hec crumestra*, a mydryn.' Wright's Vocab. p. 208. 'Mydryfo wythin the bodye, dividynge the bowels from the umbles. *Phrenes*.' Holst.

⁴ In the Prompt. we find, p. 136, to 'Crumme brede or oper lyke (Crumbyn K. H.). *Mico*.' Cotgrave gives 'A crumme, *mie*, *miette*, *moche*, to crumme, *effrouer*, *convier*, *fermer*; the crumme of bread, *mie de pain*.' 'A crumme of bread, *mica panis*.' Baret. 'Hoc *micatorium*, A^o myowre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199. See a recipe 'For to make Apulmon' in *Pegge's Forme of Cury*, p. 103, where 'bred myad' is one of the ingredients; and again, p. 97, 'nym cyryn wyth al the wxtys and *mica* besh.' In the *Liber Cure Crorum*, p. 8, we find mentioned 'myed bred,' and p. 9, 'myed wastelle.' D'Arnis gives *micatorium*, *instrumentum quo rior seu fragmenta minutissima fiunt*; *instrument qui redit in uictus*; O. Fr. *micare*. Compare to Mulbrede, below. Myoure occurs again below, see p. 240.

⁵ A. S. *myge*, O. H. Ger. *muoge*. 'Culca, *muoge*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 24.

⁶ 'That *mygram* in the head which is called the Mesogram. *Hemicranium*.' Withals. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 32, says that 'The oyle of barberries is good for the *mygram* or ash of the one side of the brain.' 'Mygram of the head, *clayrin*, *mygre*.' Palgrave. See the *Play of the Sacrament*, 613, where *Collo* recommends 'all maner of men þ' have any syknes' to repair to 'master breththeresly,' who can cure

'The t-reyan y^e quartane or y^e brynnyng oys.

For wotyns, for quawyns, gryndyn in y^e wombe or in y^e bellyto.

Alle maner red eyne, cleryd eyne & y^e mygrypyn alse, &c.

⁷ The white ballstone: also called *neway hart* in Baret. See Mr. Way's note to *Ne-ynge*, p. 354.

⁸ MS. *gala*.

†a Milke skele¹; *mulgarium*, *multrale*, *multrarium*.

to Milke; *mulgere*, con.

Milke mete²; *lacticinium*.

†a Milkynge tymo; *multra*.

a Milne; *moleculinum*, quod *multi-*
plex est, scilicet *aquaticum*, *caprinum*,
fullonium (*fullonicum* A.),
ventriticum.

†a Milne clappe³; *tarantularum*
(*-tarta*, *-tarium* A.).

a Milner; *moleculinarius*, *mul'o* (*m-*
itor A.).

a Milne stano; *mola*, *molaris*, *mola*
asinaria, & cetera.

a Milte; *len* (*lien* A.), *lien*is est
morbus *lien*is, *splen*.

a Mynde; *copitacio* *presencia* *com-*
*plex*itur, *comm[un]o*racio, *medita-*
tacio, *memoria* *preterita* *retinet*,
novae *futura* *providet*, *recolencia*,
memorialis, *novis* *grece*.

†to Mynde; *ubi* *to* *thynke*.

†Myndfulle; *memor*, *memorialis*.

†Myndeles (vn Myndefulle A.); *in-*
memor, & cetera; *ubi* *fonde*.

†a Myne; *canus*, *via* *sabterranea*,
cuniculus, *cuniculus*.

†to Myne; *Arapagere*, *cunire*.

†a Mynour; *Arapigator*, *cunitor*.

a Mynister; *minister*.

a Mynster; *conobium*; *conobialis*;
monasterium; *monasterialis*.

a Mynstrelle; *gesticulator*, *histrio*, &
cetera; *via* *harlott*.

Minte; *menta*, *herba* *est*.

a Minute (A Mynet of An howre
A.); *minuta*, *minutem*.

Myoure⁴; *micatorum* (A.).

a Miracle (Mirakylle A.); *miracul-*
um; *miraculosus* *participium*.

a Miro; *merda*, *merdum*, *stercus*.

†to Miro⁵; *stercorare*, *merdare* *i.*
merda *inquinare*.

a Mire; *ubi* *maras*; *lobina* (*polus* A.).

†Mire (Myry A.); *canosus*, *conoleut-*
us, *methosus*.

†a Mire drombylle (Myredrommylle
A.)⁶; *ciconia*, *onacraculus*, *on-*
craculus *grece* *vel* *onacraculus*
(*onacraculus* A.).

*Mire sauce⁷; *maria*.

†Mirke⁸; *ater*, *Aquilus*, *caliginos-*
us, *furvus*, *fusus*, *illucidus*, *in-*
tempestus, *obscurus*, *opacus*, *pul-*
lus, *tenebrosus*, *teter*, *umbrosus*.

¹ Halliwell quotes from the Nominale MS. 'Multrale, a mylk sale.' Barret gives 'A milke paille, multrale.' *Skele* or *skeel* is still in use in the North in the sense of a dairy vessel, containing some 5 or 6 gallons. It is of a conical shape, with an upright handle; though sometimes two-handled. Cotgrave has 'Paille, a footlesse Posnet or Skellet.' See *Skele*, hereafter. 'Multrale, A chesfat or A doyes payle.' *Medulla*.

² Barret gives 'White meates, lactaria, lacticina.' The expression means butter, eggs, milk, cheese, &c., and under the form *white meate* occurs several times in Tusser; as in ch. xlvii. 20. 'Sint Chely vntaught, Hath whiteneat naught.' 'Milkye meates, or meates made of milke, Lactaria, et Lacturina, he that maketh such meates' *Huloet*.

³ See *Clappe of a Milke*, above. 'Janglynge is whan a man speketh to muche liforn folk & clappeth as a mille & taketh no kepe what he seith' Chaucer, *Person's Tale*, l. 426 (6-Text ed.).

⁴ 'I myar, I beraye with myar. Je crotte. Get Lyn a fyre at ouer, the poore man is myre-l up to the knees.' *Palgrave*.

⁵ See note to *Buttir*, above, p. 50. Jamieson gives *Mire-bumper* as a synonym for the bittern. 'Myr dromyll, *Anet-culus*.' *Huloet*. Glanvil in his trans. of Barthol. *De Propr. Rerum* says: 'The myredromble byghte Onacraculus and is a byrle that makyth rove in water and is enemye mainly to des'; bk. xii. ch. 29, p. 430; and again, p. 435—'Uchala is a byrle of the quantyte of a crowe sprung wyth yokes and yethyth byrle in to a myre place and makyth a grate sowne and nayse, and hereby it comyth that uchala is a myre dromble.'

⁶ 'Maria, brine.' Cooper. 'Meer sauce or brine. *Salsum, salernestum*.' *Goodman*.

⁷ 'Mirke, darke, obscure, tenebrous.' *Manip. Vocab.* Hampole tells us, *Prof. Conscience*, 456, that man before his birth 'daclid in a myrk dungeon'; and again, l. 193, says that it had to wonder if man go wrong.

⁸ 'For in mychance of unknowyng þai gang. Withouten light of understyding.'

- *a **Mirknes** (*Myrkoles A.*); *Ab-lucinacio luns Alienacio, chaos inclclinabile, furibula, furuitas, obscuritas, opacitas, tenebre, tetratudo, umbra, umbrastitas.*
- *to make or to be **Mirko**; *tenebrare, con-, tenebrassere, con-, fur/n-ere* (*furnare A.*); *nigrere, nubilare, obscurare, opacare.*
- *to wax **Mirke**; *nigrescere, tenebrassere, con-.*
- Mirro**; *mirrum* (*mirra A.*); *mirrat- us, mirreus participia.*
- ***Myri**; *iscundus, letus, & cetera; ubi mery.*
- a **Mirthe**; *leticia, & cetera; ubi ioy.*
- †a **Miscomforthe**; *mesticia, & cetera; ubi sorowe.*
- †to **Miscomforthe**; *desolari.*
- †a **Mischefe**; *calamitas, elegia; elegus; eleis grece, erumpna; erumpnosus; miseria.*
- †to **Mischefe**²; *erumpnare.*
- †**Mischesyf**; *erumpnatus.*
- †to **Miselle** (*Mysyll A.*)³; *pluu- tare, pluuitare.*
- †a **Miselynge** (*Myssyllynge A.*); *nimbus.*
- †to **Mishere** (*Misschore A.*); *obau- dire.*
- †a **Misherynge**; *obauditus, obau- dicio.*
- †a **Misherer**; *obauditor.*
- †to **Missay**; *bombinare, carniari, conuiciari.*
- a **Missaynge**; *cataplectacio, carni- acio, conuiciam, conuiciolum; conuiciosus.*
- a **Misto**; *manphis, nebula, nebulum* (*nebula maris est, nebulum terre est; nubes, Aer A.*).
- Misty**; *nebulosus.*
- *a **Mister**⁴; *ubi node.*
- †to **Mistriste**; *desperare, diffidere.*
- †a **Mistristo**; *desperacio, diffiden- cia.*
- to **Misvae** (*Mysevae A.*); *Abutis- are, Abuti.*
- a **Misvae**; *Abusus, Abusio.*
- †**Misvsynge**; *Abutens; Abusitus.*

and at l. 6114 calls the day of judgment 'a day of meryng (lowning) and myrknes.' O. Icel. *myrk.* 'I myrke, I darke or make darke (Lydgat). *Se obscuro.*' Palgrave.

¹ 'Wlar-to Jan es man here swa myry. And swa tendre of his vile busy.'

Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 904.

² 'To mischeefe, destruce.' Manip. Vocab. Sherwood gives 'to mischieve, malheurere, offendre; mischieves, manke.' The author of the trans. of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. i. l. 614, used the verb intransitively—

'Up thai wol atte eve Into a tree, lest thai by nyght myschere.'

Tusser, ch. x. st. 36, speaks of a 'mischued man' i.e. unfortunate. 'Mi laured pat is meister of alle mischipes.' *St. Juliana*, p. 47. 'They gaue the mooste parte of theyre good vnto pore peple that were in necessite and mischeef.' Caxton, Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 142.

³ 'To misle, gressler; roys to Drizzle,' Sherwood. 'My doctrine droppe as doeth y^e rayne, and my spech flow na doeth the dew, and as the mysyng vpon the herbes, and as the droppe vpon the grass.' Bible, 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

⁴ Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3476, tells us that it is sinful

'When þou prayest any man more Thurgh flatteryng, than mister wario;' see also l. 7373. The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Mister, opestas, inopia;' and Lydgate, *Polyg. of the Sorle*, Bk. i. ff. 1, 'no doute I had ful huge mestier ther of.' 'The yren parts of the feete I clepe alle the mystrye, whiche that as porteyne to the body without, as clothing howeyng and defense agayn dyuerse perylls.' *Ibid.* Bk. iv. ch. 37. 'We myster no spynys. Here, at oure mangyng.' Towneley Myst. p. 90. In the *Sage of Meloyne*, 1446, the Duke of Britany comes to help Charles, because 'he herde telle' he 'hade mystere of powere;' and in the *Song of Roland*, 321, Roland promises to support Gawayn 'yf we pink myster.' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 36, 125 and 161, and *Curion Munde*, l. 15661.

*a Mytane¹; *mitta, mitana.*

*a Myte; *mita.*

*a Myte²; *quando est pondus, minutum.*

a Myter; *calicetrum, calestra, ciduris, frignum, thiaza, producto mellio.*

†to sett on Mitere; *frigiare.*

M ante O.

a Modyr; *genitrix, mater, matercula, matros, grece; maternus participium; parens, propagatrix; maternos dicitur qui sequitur matrem in moribus.*

a Modyrles childe; *pupillus, orphanus.*

†to folowe Modyr in maners; *matrissare.*

a Modyr slaer; *matricida.*

a Moghte³; *timen.*

Moysses; *nomen proprium, moyses; in sayens.*

†a Mokañ (Molane A.) of a brydelle⁴; *lorale, mordaculum, salmaras.*

†a Molwarppe (Moldewarpe A.)⁵; *talpa.*

†a Molwarpphylle (Moldewarpehylla A.); *talpetum.*

*Mollo⁶; *puluer vel is, & cetera; ubi powder.*

†to make Mollo; *pularrizare. (to Molde; puluerizare A.).*

†a Momentt; *Articulus, momentum⁷, momentulum; ramutaneus.*

†e Moyne; *luna, lunare minus (idem est A.); versus:*

¹ 'Mittaines or mittens, mitaines, moufle.' Cotgrave. 'Mantus, a myteyn or a mantell.' Ortus. See the description of the Ploughman in Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, l. 428,

'His hod was ful of holes & his heer oute . . .
His hosen overhongen his hokshynes, on enriche a side,
All besombred in fen as he þe plow foloweþ,
Twa myteques, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
Þe fengere weren far-wel & ful of fen þenged.'

² Cotgrave has 'Mite (the smallest of weights or of coine). *Minute.*'

³ 'The whiche as rotenesse can to be wasted, and as clothing that is eten of a mougle.' Wyeliff, Job xiii. 28. 'As a moghe [mouste P.] to the cloth, and a worm to the tree, so sorowe of a man nogeth to the herte.' *Ibid.* Proverbs xxv. 20. See a Mawke, above, p. 231.

⁴ Jamieson has 'a Mollet, brydyl, s. a bridle having a curb.' In the description of the Green Knight we read, 'His *molynes*, & alle þe metal smaa ayld was þenne.' *Geraine*, l. 169. '*Chanans, genus freni i, capiteum, et pars freni, moleyn.*' Medulla. See also Mulan.

⁵ The gloss on W. de Biblesworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 166, explains *taupes* by 'moldewarpes.' In the Wycliffite version Isaiah ii. 20 is thus rendered: 'In that day shal a man throwe away the incantates of his siluer and the symularis of his gold, that he hadde maad to hym, that he shulde honoure *moldewarpes* and reuerens; and Levit xi. 30: 'A camelion, that is a beeste varyed in to diuerse colours, after diuerse l. ii. 514, and a stullion, that is a werte depeyntid as with sterris, and a lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd, and a *molduarp*.' Caxton in his *Chron. of England*, pt. v. p. 48, says—'then shall aryse up a dragon of the north that shall be full fyre, and shall reue warre againste the *moldwarpe*. and the *molduarp* shal have no maner of power save only a rhyph wherto he may wende.' The word is still in use in the North; see Penseck's *titos*, of *Manley & Corringham*, &c. 'A mole or want, *talpa*.' Barret. 'A molwart, *talpa*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Talpe*, f. the little beast called a mole or moldewarpe.' Cotgrave. 'That which warps or turns up the mould or ground.' In *Richmond*, Willa. pp. 229, 231, we read of '*moldwarppe*' hats, i.e. made of moles skins. See Best's *Furnivall*, &c. *Book*, p. 140.

⁶ In Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, ii. 204, is given a version of the tale which forms the basis of the incident of the Three Caskets in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. In Gower's version only two caskets are used, the first being filled with gold and precious stones, and the second with 'strawe and mud, with stanes meuld.' So also in the *Alsat*, *Poems*, A. 382, 'I am bot *mud & mure* to myne;' and again A. 934, 'I am bot *mukke & mud* to myne.' A S. *myl*, M. H. G. *and*, dust. '*Mullocke*, Dart.' Conkeram. Compare to Mulbredo, below. 'The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deale of rubbishe and *mullocke*, apte for bryng.' *Paralle of Fables*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 97.

⁷ MSS. *momentum*.

- ¶ *Phoebe, vel luna, titania, cinthia, mene,*
Ac novitas hunc neomenia dicitur esse.
- a **Moneth**; *mensis*; *mensurnus participium.*
- Money**¹; *cremena, moneta, era, es, nummisma, pecunia, Argentum; Argentens, pecuniarius participia; census; versus*:
- ¶ *Census dinicie tu debes scribere per C,*
S prepmatur sapiencia quando notatur.
- ta **Money maker**; *erarius, eraria, monetarius, numelarius (nummularius A.), trapazeta.*
- †to **Monyscho**²; *censere, censere, censire, hortari, co-, de-, ex-, censuali, monere de futuro, ammonere de presenti, commovere de preterito, inmonere, precipere, mandare, suadere, assuadere.*
- ta **Monyschere**; *hortator, monitor.*
- ta **Monyschyng**; *censura, hortacio, hortamen, hortatus, monicio (suadela, suacio A.); monens participium.*
- More**; *niage, -gis, maior & -ius, plus.*
- Morelle**³; *quedam herba est, solutrum.*
- p^a **Morfew**⁴; *morphea.*
- † **Moryn**; *cras, in crastino.*
- a **Mornyng**; *Aurora, diluculum, discus, mane indeclinabile, matuta (i.e. Dea Aurora A.); matutinus; Aurorare i. illuminare.*
- a **Morselle**⁵; *bolus, buccella, morcellus, frustum, frustulum.*
- † **Morselle bo morselle**; *frustulum.*
- a **Mortas**⁶; *castratura (ligium A.).*
- Morter**⁷; *cementum.*
- a **Morter**⁸; *mortarium, mortarium, lapista, pila, pilularium.*
- * **Mortrws (Mortrowse A.)**⁹; *pepo, pepoum.*
- Mosse**; *muscus, icamu.*
- Moste**; *vbi wate.*

¹ *Cremona. A. pautener or siluer.* Ortus.

² Wyclif in his prologue to Joshua, p. 554, says: 'We *monyssh*en the reder that the wode of Ebrew names and distynccionis bi membris dyuyddid the bise wryter keep wel;' and in Judges i. 14—'the which goynge in the weie, hir man *monysched*, that she shulde are hir fader a feld.' 'I monysche, or warne. *Se admoneste.* I monysched you herof two monethes ago: If you be monysched to come to the spiritual court, you must nedes apure.' Palgrave. 'Monyshe. *Monen.* Monyshe before or fyrst. *Premenco.*' Hulot.

³ Cotgrave gives '*Morelle*, f. the herb morrell, petty morell, garden nightshade.' *Solutrum* is probably only an error for *solanum*. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 443, in his chapter on 'Nightshade or Morelle,' says that it is called 'in Englyshe Nightshade, Petimord, and Morel,' and recommends a preparation of it poundd with parched barley as a remedy for 'St. Antonie's fire' and other complaints.

⁴ 'The morphewa, *vtiligo, morphea*;' Baret, who adds—'the roote of daffodill with vinegar and nettle-seede taketh away the spots and *morphece* in the face.' Elyot, u. v. *Alphos*, gives—'a *morpheu* or staynyng of the skynne; and Cotgrave '*Morphew, morphece, morfer, bran de Judas.*' 'Morphye, a staynyng of the skynne wyth spotted. *Alphos.*' Hulot.

⁵ 'A morcell, a goblet, or lumpe cut from something, *bolus.*' Baret. 'Morsell by morsell, or in morselles. *Ofatum.*' Hulot.

⁶ The Manip. Vocab. gives '*a morteeu, campus, mostratura.*' 'A dent, m. a mortaise, notch, or indented hole in wood.' Cotgrave. 'Mortyse. *Campus, mostratura.* Mortised, *Impetratus.*' Hulot.

⁷ Baret has 'Morter, or clay mixed with straw, wherwith walles are dawbed, *acertum*: mortar, parget, rubbish, or a rugged stone not polished, *crumentum.*' 'Or helpe make mortar or bete makke a-felde.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 144.

⁸ 'Mortier, m. a mortar to bray things in.' Cotgrave.

⁹ In P. Plowman, B. xiii. 41, we read—

'Ac þei etc note of more coute, *mortreues* an d potages.'

on which see Prof. Skeat's note. See also *Dances Dike*, pp. 35, l. 520, 54, l. 805, &c.

to make **Mosto**¹; *liquidare*, & *cetera*; *ubi* to wete.

a **Mostour**; *flour*, *humor*, *maior*, *malicitia* (*malitia* A.).

a **Mote**²; *Attenuis*, *festuca*.

***Motide** of **musyk** (A **Mote** of **Mosike** A.)³; *modulus*.

†**Mottelay**⁴; *calamita*; *polinitus*, *polinitarius*.

to **Move**⁵; *cire*, *ciere*, *cellere*, *moevere*, *con-*, *mobilitare*.

Movabyll; *mobilis*.

a **Movyng**; *motio*, *mouementum*.

*to **Mowe**⁶; *cachinnare vel -ri*, *narire* (*Ringere*, *fessurare* A.), & *cetera*; *ubi* to seorne.

*a **Mowyng**; *cachinnatus*, *riatus*.

***Mowled** (**Mowide** A.); *mucidus*.

*to **Mowlo**⁷; *mucidare*.

*a **Mowldnes**; *glis*, *mucor*, *musca*.

*a **Mowle**; *pernio*.

a **Mowntane**; *Alpes*, *montana*.

a **pyss Mowre** (A **Mowre** A.); *fermier*.

a **pyss Mowrchyll** (A **Mowre hyll** A.); *formicarium*.

A **Mowre howse**; *fornication* (A.).

a **Mowse**; *mus*, *murinus*; *arceus est mus Aquaticus* (*Mus cecus* A.)

†a **Mosae** (**Mowse** A.) **hole**; *Amfructus*.

†a **Mowse sluer**; *muricula*.

†a **Mowse taker**; *muscipulator*.

†A **Mosse croppe** (A.).

¹ 'Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a fructuous Lond, that was beboled and *mogled* with the preyouse blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist.' *Manderwille*, p. 3

² See P. Festu.

³ See P. Motte of an *horne blowyng*. In *Sir Gawayne*, 1141, the knight having prepared for hunting goes for his hounis and

'Vnclosed þe kenel dore, & cable hen þer-oute, Iðwe bygly in lugley þre bare mote;' and again, l. 1364—

'Buldely þay blw þrys, þayed þayr racheþez, Strakanle ful stoutly mony stíf motez.'

'Syþen fonge þay her fleſche folden to home.'

⁴ Cooper, *Thesaurus*, 1584, explains *polinitus* as 'of twinde or twist-ed throade of dinge colours; *vestis polynita*, a garment of twisted-silke of diuers colours, a garment embroidered.' Cf. P. Motte, *coloure*. Compare *examita* = *samite*, and *dimity*.

⁵ Probably an error for *Mote*.

⁶ Lydgate has 'What do I than but laugh and make a *moue*?' So also Chaucer—

'Their sewne was so ful of japes As ever *mois* were in apes.'

'To mowe, *moare labia*.' *Manip. Vocab.* Rhet gives 'to make a moue like an ape. *distorque* as.' See also to *Girne*, ante, p. 126. In Archam's *Scholar-master* we read—'if som Schylfild Ruffian take vp som strange goyng; som new *mooving* with the mouth, &c.' See also Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*, Act i. Sc. 7. Wyclif renders Psalm xxiv. 16 as follows: 'thei tempteden me, thei *enfermen* widen me with *undermouing* [thei scorneden me with *mooving* P. *subannuerunt me subannatione*. Vulg.], and Psalm xlii. 14: 'Thou hast put vs repref to cure nyschiores, *undermouing* [mooving P.] and scorn to hem that ben in oute enuyroun.' 'Mocke wyth the mouth by mooyng. *Os distorque, vel dicere*. Mockyng or mooyng wyth the lyppez or mouth. *Vulgatio*.' Hulot. Stubbes in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 142, while inveighing against the evils and dangers of plays, declares that nothing is learnt from them but wickedness, as, for instance, 'to iest, laugh, and flee, to grin, to nod, and *mo*.' 'To mow or mock with the mouth like an Ape. *Distorque os, rictum diducere*.' Goulman. 'Canstus at a fols made open *mooves* and scornede soint Edith' [*scholarum qñ a terit*]. *Trevisa's Higden*, vi. 477. See also *ibid.* v. 75.

⁷ Hampole says, *P. of Conscience*, 5572, that as for the rich who heard up money

'þe rust of þat *moored* man' Agayne þan þan sal watten be.'

In the *Aurora Richa*, p. 244, we find 'oder luten þinges *munden* oder rusten.' Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 153, speaks of 'a lord' as being '*moored*.' See *Christ's own Chaplain* in *Polit. Relig. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 181, where he says to the rich

'Fe *mo* þis þat þi clathis etc. And þe hitil poore men go bare,

þi drinkis þat souren, & þi *moored* mete . . . þi crien yppon þe vella þe geoste.'

'Ther whis *restede* bakon, *moored* leud, nu soure alle.' *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 85. 'I trouble, as lyed dothe for stulticesse. *Je moists*. I do some good in the house, I keep bread from

*a Mowse fellē (A Mowse trape A.)¹; *muscipula*.

†a Mowssē turde; *mustenda*.

a Mowthe; *busca, lincula, or, osculum (ocillum A.) diminutivum*.

a Mowthe of a flakett; *lura*.

M ante V.

a Mudda; *conum, limus (glis, lutum, & cetera; thi Clay A.)*.

†to Muffelle; *velare faciem*.

*to Mughe (Mught A.)²; *posse, queo, valere*.

†a Mughe³; *Archonius*.

†to Mughe hay; *Archoniare, Archonizere*.

†a Mughor of hay; *Archonizator*.

*Mugworte (Mughwarde A.)⁴; *Arthemisia i. mater herbarum*.

moldyng and drinke from souryng. I mowld, or fast, as corne dothe. *Je moids*. It is tyme to eate this breed, for it begynneth to mowld. Palgrave. 'Moultie. *Mucilus, Rucilus*. Moulty and mould. *Idem*. Hulst. 'Muc. To mowlyn. *Mucilus*. Mowyt or mowld. Mucor. Mowlyng of wyne. Medulla. Horman has 'This brede is mowlded or here for long keepyng.' 'Pans muscidus, A' mowld-bred. *Hic mucor, A'* mowld. Wright's Vocab. p. 198. 'Mucro. To be filthie, vinewed, or heare; to be palled or dead, as wine y^e hath lost the verdure. *Mucro*. To waxe vinewed or heare. *Mucor*. Filth; venewyng; heareness, such as is on brede or mente long kept. *Mucilus*. Filthie; venewed; heare; palled. *Muscidum vinum*. A palled wine or deade. Cooper. In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 108 are given recipes 'to dawe away moel or spout from clothe; one of which runs 'ley upon the moel of thy clothe take soape medeled with otis, and howke well the of the afterwarde.'

¹ See Felle for myse, above, p. 126. 'Muscipula. A mous falle.' Medulla. Ger. *mausjalle*.

'Of cat, nor of fat trap I have no dread.

I grant (quod shee), and on together they med.'

Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 11.

* 'Hu sal ani man se mugen deren?' *Genesis and Exodus*, 1818.

'Drihtin me siþe witt & miht
To forjenn wel min wille,

þat I shall cunnen cwmenn Gold
& wel itt laughean forþenn.'

Oemulum, 2959.

'Yhit som men wille noht understande,

þat þat mought mak þam dredanle.'

Pricke of Conscience, 268.

See again, l. 1285, where Hantpole says that devils appear to dying men

'S n haly men þat here lif d right Mught noht dygh with-uten þat sight.'

Antichrist, too, will feign holiness 'þat he mught lightlyer men bygile.' l. 4241. 'Queo. To mowyn.' Medulla.

² See Lagamen, iii. 173—'þa spawen heore flut nomen,

I þan coussen he grupen,

Swa heo doden in þen mugen.'

'*Arconius*, locus ubi fenum congeritur et asservatur; *fenil*.' Ducange. Cotgrave gives '*fenil*, m. a hay lust, hay mowe, hay house, a Reek or staoke of hay; &c. and Euret 'an hay mowe, *fenil, acervus, stiva, congeries*.' The distinction between a mow and a stack is shown by W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 154—

'Une mowe (a mowe) est dite en grange, Et taze (stake) hors de la grange.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 6760, *Exodus* xvi. 6 is thus paraphrased—

'If fire be kyndled and overtak

He þat kindeð fire in þat feild,

Theru feild, or corn, mow, or stak,

He aght þe harmes for to yeill.'

'Mowe of wheate or haye, *mod n de fagu*.' Palgrave. The word is common in the Eastern Counties, and occurs frequently in Tusser's *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandry*. In Wych's version of Ruth iii. 7, one MS. reads, 'whanne Booz hadde ete and drunke, and was mowd more glad, and hadde go to slepe biðide the mowes of sheeres, &c.' See also P. Plowman, C. vi. 14. 'Archonius. An heep or a stak of corne.' Medulla. A. S. *muga*, O. Icel. *mugr*.

³ Nasceorgus in his *Papish Kingdom*, repr. in Stubbes' *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 339, tells us that on the feast of St. John the Baptist

'the maides doe dance in every streete,

With garlands wrought of nothervent, or els with Vermain sweete.'

'*Artemisia*, rel *matrima herba*, mug-wyrt.' Aethrie's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 30.

* Mukke; *letamen est pinguetis terre.*
ruder; versus:

* *Iunge luto cenum, quibus Adde
volutibra, limum,*

*Cum sterquilinio predictis Ad-
dito finum:*

*Hinc conuentus, illimis dici-
tur inde.*

Illimis i. purus, stercus.

†to Mukke¹; *eruderare, finire, pas-
tinare, purgare, stercorare.*

†a Mukker; *eruderista (olitor A.).*

a Mukke hepo²; *finarium.*

†A Mulan; *vbi Molan (A.).*

a Mulbery; *morum (morus, morum
fructus eius A.).*

a Mulbery tre; *morus.*

*to Mulbrede³; *interece, micare.*

a Mulde to cast in; *luca, formula,
effigies, patrona.*

to Mulde (Mowlde A.); *confer-
mare.*

†a Muldyngbordo⁴; *rotabulum, ma-
gis, pinsa.*

†a Mulo; *burdo, mulus, mulx.*

†a Mulo hyrde; *mulio.*

†to Multe⁵; *multare.*

†a Multer; *emolumentum, multura.*

†a Multer arke; *emolumentarium.*

†a Multer dische; *metreta, tessera.*

to Multyplye; *fructificare, multi-
plicare.*

†a Multyplynge; *multiplicacio; -ana
participium.*

A Munethe; *Interlunium, Mensis
(A.).*

¹ Cooper, 1584, renders *eruderare* by 'to throw or carry out rubbish, as monster and broken stones of olde buld lyng, et. *eruderare idem*, to rid a ground from rubbish and other filth; and in this sense it occurs in Best's *Farming, &c. Book* (Sartees Soc.), p. 102: 'when they come backe they fall to ruckinge of the staldes.' 'I mucke lande. *Je ficule*. If this land be well mucked, it wyll beare corne ynough the nexte yere' Palgrave.

² 'A muckhil, *finarium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Portez les centres au foinier (the muckhil).' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vocab. p. 170. 'Pou erte nowe vylere hane any muckke.' Relig. Pieces from Thornton MS. p. 16. 'As muck upon mield, I widdier away.' Towneley Myst. p. 21. Frequently used by Wycliff; see his *Works*, ed. Matthew, pp. 5, 147, &c.

³ In De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 127th, the pilgrim sees a sister 'that went by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet muled upon parchemyn;' where the Trinity MS. reads 'meto crowned up on parchemyn.' See to *Mye brede*, above, and compare *Mollo*.

⁴ A Moulding board; the board upon which bread was kneaded and moulded into loaves. In the *Liber Albus*, iii. 416, we read of a charge against Johannes Brid, a baker, of stealing dough by making holes in the moulding-boards, '*quodlibet foramen super quamdam tubulam suam, quae vocatur mullingborde, ad pedestram pertinentem, pendentes artificiosque fieri fecit, ad malum musculum in qua mures capiuntur, cum quodam teglatto caute prorsus ad foramen illud obturandum et aperiendum.*' '*Rotabula*: a mollynge borde.' Ortus. 'Mollyng borde, *ais a pravier*.' Palgrave. '*Tubula*. A moulding board.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'One wool mollynge bord' is mentioned in the Invent. of W. Knyvett, 1557. *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 101; see also *Wills & Invent.* i. 159.

⁵ To multe is the word applied to the taking of the *multura* or toll for grinding corn. The word is still in use in the North. Jamieson gives '*Monter*, to take multure for grinding corn; *multure*, the fee for grinding corn, Fr. *monsture*; Lat. *molitura*. *Mul-ture*, the tacksman of a mill.' Ducange says '*Molitura*, praestatio pro molitura,' and Cotgrave has '*Mollyng*, in. grist, grinding; also *Multure*, the fee or toll that's due for grinding.' Cooper, 1584, says of *Metreta* 'as Dioscorides sayeth, it conteyneth ten congios that is, of our measure .10. gallons and .10. pintes, which is .11. gallons and a quartie. *Georgius Agricola* sayth it conteyneth .12. congios that is .72. *sextarius*, and then is it a greater measure, unless ye will take *sextarius* as phisitions doe for .18. ounces, & not for .24. as Rudyard doth whose account I follow.' 'Then doe wee . . . have for every bushell of corne very neare sixe pokes of meale, if the corne be dry; or else the fault is in the miller that taketh more *monter* than is his due.' H. Best, *Farming, &c., Book*, p. 103. The *Multer dische* would appear to be the Miller's measure for calculating his toll, and the *Multer arke* the vessel in which the toll was deposited.

⁶ The myllars mythis the multure wyth ano mistakant,

For douth had drunke yn phisidam in the dry yere' G. Douglas, *Enaid*, Bk. vii. l. 48.

a Munko; *monachus, censita*; *monachicus, monasticus*.

†A Munke howso; *Cenobium, & cetera*; *vbi Abbey (A.)*.

†to be Munko; *monachari*.

Murañ of bestis¹; *bestius*.

a Muro; *mora*.

†a Mure cok or hone; *ornis*.

to Murañ; *lugere, merere, & cetera*; *vbi to sorowe*.

Murnynge; *Atrous, lugubris, (mercus A.)*.

to Murthor; *crasso*.

†a Murtherer; *sicarius*.

a Murthur²; *murdrum*.

Musik; *musica*.

†a Muskett³; *capus*.

Musko.

a Muskylle⁴; *musculus*.

†Must⁵; *carneum, mustum*.

Mustord; *sinapium*.

†Musterde sede; *simpis, sinapi indeclinabile*.

†a Muster of men; *bellicrepa (bellitropa A.)*.

†to Muto⁶; *Allegare, ut, ille Allegat pro me, causare, contraversari, decertare, disceptare, interpellare, orare, per-, placitare & -ri*.

†a Mute halle; *capitulum*.

†a Muter; *Actor, Advocatus, causarius, causator, causidicus, decertator, deceptator, interpellator, orator, placitator*.

†a Mutynge; *causa, causula; causativus participium; pragma; pragmaticus*.

Mutoñ; *muto, osor, carnes ovine, carnes verrine (verrine A.)*.

¹ 'Murrayne, *lues, contagio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Murrein among cattell, pestilence among men, great death or destruction, *lues*.' Baret.

² Ducange defines *Murdrum* as 'homicidium, sed factum et non per infortunium factum.' See Gloss. to Liber Customarum, ed. Riley, p. 816.

³ 'Capus, avis predatoria; falco, fuscus.' Ducange. Baret has s. v. Hauke, '*utens manculus, a musket*.' and Cotgrave gives '*Musquet, m. a musket (Hauke, or Peece). Mouchet, m. a musket; the tassell of a Sparhawk,*' and '*Saback, m. the little Hawke teardred a Musket.*' Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. ii. p. 30, mentions amongst the 'Hawkes and Ravenous fowles' of England 'the musket and the Sparhawk.' '*His capus, A^c a Muskett.*' Wright's Vocab. p. 220. 'A musket. *Fringillarius, hamipeta, musculus.*' Goulsham. Cockeram in his list of 'short-winged Hawks' mentions 'A Sparrow Hawk, the male is a *Musket*.' 'Some men wene that Aletus is a lytall byrde and assayth only feble byrdes and vnyghty and healy it sayth that Aletus and a lytll sperhawk is al one, that is callyd a *musket* in freusche.' Glauvil, *De Prop. Rerum*, Bl. xii. ch. 4. p. 412.

⁴ See P. Plowman, C. x. 94 and Prof. Skeat's note thereon, and the quotation from Chaucer's *Trevisa*, s. v. Margaryte stone, above.

⁵ 'Lo! my wombe as *moost* withouto venting, that breketh newe litle win vessels.' Wyclif, Job xxvii. 19. So in Deeds ii. 13, 'Forsoth othere scorniden, seyinge, For thei len fol of *moost*.' With this last compare the passage in the *Corentrey Mysteries*, p. 382, referring to the same incident—'*Primus Judens. Muste in here brayn so schyly dothe creppe,*

That thei cheteryn and cheteryn as they jays were.'

'*Must newe wyne, moost.*' Palsgrave.

⁶ Baret gives 'to Moot, or cannes a case of the law for exercise.' Ben Jonson, in his *Discordia*, says 'There is a difference between *moosting* and *pleading*.' 'To mooste, *arguere, mouere dubium*.' Manip. Vocab. 'To mooste, *disputer, en plaider une cause de loy, par maniere d'exercice; et les jours estudiantz, qui font cet exercice sont nommez moostmen.*' Cotgrave. '*Muta, curia placitum, conventus: mutatio, lis controversia, dispute.*' Ducange. The word is still kept up in the *Wardmotes*, or meetings of the Wards in the City of London, and in the phrase 'a *moost* point.' In Wright's *Political Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 336, we are told—'*Justices, shirvones, meires, bailiffs . . .*

Hi gon out of the hule way, ne leven hi for no sklandre,

And maken the out-halle at home in here chaumbre wil wank.'

Wyclif in his version of Matt. xxvii. 27 has: 'Thanne kniȝtis of the president takynge Jhesu in the *moote halle* gedriden to hym alle the compaigne of kniȝtis,' and in John xviii.

Capitulum 13^m N.

N ante A.

- a Nacioñ; *nacio*.
 *a Naffe of a qwelo¹; *mediculinum, mediculus*.
 a Nag²; *jppus*.
 Nay; *hard, minimus, non si, minus, nequaquam, nequam, nullatenus*.
 a Nayle (Naylle A.); *clavus, epignus*.
 a Naylo; *unguis hominum & vulcrum, ungula brutorum est*.
 to Nayle; *clavare, con-*
 ta Nayle tulle (Nayle toyle A.); *clavatorium*.
 Nakyd; *cinctus, jneestis, nudus, nudulus, & cetera*.
 †Nakedly; *nude, Aduerbium*.
 *to Nakyñ³; *nudare, detegere, dampnare, exuere, spoliare*.

- *a Nakynyng; *nudacio, de-, & cetera; -ans participium*.
 †Naaman; *nomen proprium*.
 Naman; *nemo, nullus*.
 Name; *nomen*.
 to Name; *Appellare, baptizare, nominare, de-, nuncupare, vocare*.
 Namely⁴; *maxime, precipue, praesertim, potissime vel potissimum; precipuus, excipuus*.
 ta Namyng; *Appellacio, nominacio, nuncupacio, & cetera*.
 †A Nampkyn⁵; *Manifra, manipulum A manu & pio i. purgare, manifra dicitur de manu & foras i. ferro (A.)*.
 to Nappe (Nape A.)⁶; *dormitare*.
 a Nappyng; *dormitacio; dormitans*.

28: 'Therefore thei leden Jhesu to Cayfas, in to the moot halle' [*pratorium*]. See Wyeliff, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 355. In the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 298, Pilate is represented as sitting in his 'skasfeld' when the messenger from Caiaphas addresses him—

'My lord bushop Cayphas comawndyd hym to the,

And prayd the to be at the mot-halle by the day dawes.'

In Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Lif of the Marhode*, Roxburgh Club, ed. W. A. Wright, p. 182, we read, 'for oure mortiere thou art and oure sergentlesse.' The author of the *Pardle of Factions*, 1555, p. 182, says of the Brahmins, 'thei haue neither moote halles, ne vniuersities.' 'Moote halle. *Aula declavatoria*. Mootyng or proposyng arguments. *Declamatio*.' Huloet. 'Capitolium. A mote house.' Medulla. See Harrison's account of *Motclagh* in his *Descript. of England*, i. 100.

¹ The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Naffe of a wheele, *uho, centrum*.' 'The naus of a cart-wheele, *apis, modiolus*.' Baret. See Prompt. s.v. Naus.

² 'A nag, a little horse, a colt, *equulus*.' Baret.

³ "'Ye, sir," quod she, "for this man Raveshid me, and hathe taken from me my virginittie; and now he wolde sheme, & he hathe thus *nakid* me, for to smyte of myn hede." *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 220. 'Thenne saide the Emperesse, "Do of and *nakyn* þe of all þi clothing, or else I shall make þe, in midre of þi tethre." *Ibid.* p. 277; see also p. 313. In Wyeliff's version of Genesis xxxvii. 23, in the account of Joseph and his brethren, we read: 'anon as he cam to his britheren, thei *nakiden* hym the side coote to the hele, and of manye colours, and puttiden into an olde susterne, that hadde no watyr.' See also Job xx. 19. 'A nu *ueneas* mon mi lef.' *Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 283.

⁴ This is the original meaning of *namely* in Middle English, and its use is frequent. Thus Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.*, 171, that a man should learn

'*Namely* of þat at hym fel to know, þat myght meke his hert and make it law.'

and so in Trevisa's Higden, vi. 257: 'Charles hadde greet lyknyng in Austyn his bookes; and *namelyche* [*potissime*] in his bookes de Civitate Dei.'

⁵ 'A naphin, or handkerchiefe, *cravatum, sudarium, vel sudarium*; a table naphin, *mantile, a manu et tibi, a manibus tergendis*; but *mantile* is used most commonly for a towel.' Baret. 'A naphin, *mantile*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁶ The author of the *Ancient Rule* in warning his readers to be watchful and vigilant, says, 'þe þat *napped* upon helle brende, he torpede ofte in ar he leste wene.' p. 324. In the *Song of Roland*, l. 70, when the French had drunk of the wine sent to them by the Saracens, 'it awyned in their hedis and mad hem to *napp*.' 'He slambred and a *nappe* he toke.' *Rom. of Rose*, l. 4205. In the *Reminiscence of Duke Randalph and Sir Gualt.*, l. 283,

a Napron (Napperono A.)¹; *linas*,
 & cetera; ubi A *linas* clathe.
 *a Natte²; *storium*, *storiolum* di-
 minutivum.
 *to make Nattes; *storiare*.
 *a Natte maker; *storiator*.
 a Navy of schyppis; *classis*, *navigi-*
um.
 ta Navyll; *embolicus*.

N ante E.

to Nea as a horse (doso A.)³; *hin-*
nire, *ca*.
 *a Nebbe (or A byllo A.)⁴; *rostrum*,
rostillum.
 ta Negligence; *Absolarius*, *ignavia*
 (*juercia* A.), *incuria*, *negligencia*,
 & cetera; ubi slewthe (nowthe
 A.).

Ouel mocking at Naymes calls him 'a nolle napper.' 'So he [goth nappi] Layamon, i. 52. 'Lo! he shal not nappen, ne slepen; that kepeth Israel.' Wyllif, l's exx. 4. A.S. *knappian*, *knappian*. 'It is tyme to nappe for hym that slept nat these thre nyghtes: il est temps pour ce asseme qui ne poynt doray de ces treys nygtes. It is halsome for olde men to nappe in a chuyre after dyner.' Palgrave. 'To nap, to slumber, dormitior, dormito. To sleepe out one's sleepe, to take a nap.' Baret. 'A nappe, dormitativencia: to nappe, dormitare.' Manip. Vocab. 'Dormir sur le jour, to take a nap at dinner time.' Cotgrave. 'Dormito: to nappyn.' Medulla.

One of the words in which the initial *n* has now been lost: compare *adder*. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 33, we read of the tapster's 'napron fair and white i-wash.' In the Will of Jeanne Lewen, 1569. pr. in *Will & Inventories* (Surtess Soc.), vol. 5, p. 305, the testatrix bequeaths 'to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted and a napron of worsted.' In the *Ordinances for Royal Households* (*Liber Niger* B.M. IV.), p. 52, it is directed that the sergeant of the 'vestiary' is to have 'at everyche of the hij festes in the yere *napprons* of the grete spyccry, two dles of linnen clothe, price 1j.' 'Item all nappery wace, as kynciers, appoyrns, blankyts, shetys, coverlets, and such other, xxvj^s.' *Richmondshire Walls*, &c. 1542 (Surtess Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 27. 'Hic *linas*, A^m naprone.' Wright's Vocab. p. 199.

*A mat. *Haning nothing to wrap in thy head,

Save a brode hat, rent out of *nattes* chle.' Lydgate, *Pochar*, ed. 1554, f. 69. 'Item paid for *natts* for the Rayles at ye Communion table 1^s. 2^d. Item paid to John Seathard for two *natts*. 2^d. *Leedsfield Church Warden's Accounts*, 1640. In the Fabric Rolls of York Minster, ed. Raine, p. 348, under the date 1669, occurs the item: 'For covering the seats with *nattling* in the Deans closet, 1^s.' 'Storentor. A mat-maker' Goideman. 'Storeum, anything spreade on the ground, a mat.' Cooper. The poem alluded to by Mr. Way in his note in the Prompt. is Lydgate's metrical version of De Deguileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of Man*, to which I have frequently referred in these pages, a prose version of which was edited for the Roxburgh Club in 1869 by Dr. Ellis Wright from a MS. in Trin. Coll. Camb., and another from a MS. in John's Coll. Camb. is now being edited by me for the Early E. Text Society. 'Any covering spreade on the ground, a mat, *stones*.' Baret.

*To neie like an horse, *hinis*; a neieug, *hinilas*. Baret. 'I nye, as a horse dothe. *Jehannya*, *hannyr*. Thou nyest for an other o^rs; wiche we expresse by these wordes, "thou lokest after deyd mans shoes;" *tu te hannya pour chaussure d'autrui*: it is an adage in the *franche tonge*.' Palgrave.

*A nebbe, beake, *rostrum*. Manip. Vocab. 'Hoc *rostrum*, A^m nebbe.' Wright's Vocab. p. 189. 'A nebb, be.' Cotgrave. See Awbrey & Harman, ed. Furnivall, pp. 82, 86. A.S. *neb*. In the *O. E. Homilies*, i. 121, it is said of Christ: 'summe þer weren [æt his eȝan bryndan and hine on þæt *neb* mid beore boulan sterliche beoten.' 'Lecche he anaricht greden hire wið þat to weorren of i meidenhad & secheð earst upon hire *nebbe* to *nebbe*.' *Hali Meidenlad*, p. 17; see also *ibid.* p. 35. Coverdale in his version of Genesis viii. 11 has: 'Then he abode yet seven dayes mo & sent out the Dove agayne out of the arke & she ret. rned unto him aboute threchen tyde: and beholde she had broken of a leafe of an olyve tre & bare it in hir *nebb*.' In the *Ancient Rites*, p. 98, *ostende mihi faciem tuam* is rendered 'showe to me þi heone *neb* & ti halsome beo.' See the 'Sermone' in *Early Eng. Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, l. 57, where amongst the joys of heaven it is said that

'we sal se oure lovedi herte
 so felle of love lei and blisse

þat of hir *nebb* ad spring þe lyte
 in to oure hert þat lei twisse'

See also *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 72.

† Negligent; negligens, & cetera; ubi slavo.

a Neddyr¹; *Aspis, lacerta* (serpens A.), *stellio, biselliscus, cicutridus* (serpens, idrus A.); versus:

¶ *Est serpentis, idrus, coluber simul idra, chelidrus, Vipera (Vipria A.) predictis nequa coniungatur & Anguis, Atque drachm, draco fit scorpius de specibus.*

¶ *De speciebus i. de specie pistorum serpentium presencium; serpentulas, boa vel boas est serpens nocivus bobus, iaculus est serpens volatilis, Cerasta vel cerastes est serpens cornutus.*

a Nedo; *necessitas, necesse in latinabile, necessario, opere precium, opus indeclinabile, necessitudo*; versus:

i. verbo et necess.
¶ *Cum substantivo tu semper est deum esse iungo necesse;*

sed
Iunge necessario cum verbo non cum verbo substantivo. quolibet iule.

egestas, indigencia, & cetera; ubi paupert.

to Nedo (Noyde A.); *egere, indigere, necessitatem habere vel necessitatem pati, egere, laborare (egere laborare, et cetera; ubi to lake or tharue A.).*

Nedefulle; *necessarius.*

Nedy; *egens, egens, & cetera; ubi poure².*

a Nedyll; *Acus.*

tu Nedyll howso³; *Aquarium.*

ta Nefo (Neffo A.)⁴; *ignis, pugillus; pugillaris participium.*

¹ This is probably the latest instance of this, the true form of this word. The loss of the initial n, arising from a mistaken dividing of a *nadder* as an *adder*, first began in the South in 1200: thus in *R. Aldenham*, l. 5262, we have 'grete *nadder*;' and in the *Ageneide*, p. 61, 'hi resemble an *edre* þat hatte serayn.' In the North the true form was preserved much later. The *Promptorium* gives both forms, 'Edlyr or naddy, wyrme. *Serpens.*' *Nadder* is still in use as a dialectal form in parts of the North. '*Serpent et colure* (wedder ant snake).' *W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vocab.* p. 159. In the *Ornamentum*, 9265, *progenies viperarum* is rendered by '*nadder* streon.'

² 'þe buk says þus, "þat when a man Wormes and *nadders*, ugly in sight."'

³ *Sal dighe he eal enherite þan* Hampole, *P. of Cons* 868.

⁴ 'Where-for þe wyse mane byddes in his buke als fra þe face of þe *naddyre* fande to fleo syne.' *Dan Jon Gaytryge's Sermon*, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose & Verse from Thornton MS.* E. E. T. Soc. ed. Perry, p. 11. 'þe *nadder*, ead Salomon, stinged al stilliche.' *Ancient Rinde*, p. 82. A. S. *nadder*, Goth. *nades*, O. Icel. *nadr*.

⁵ MS. *pouree*.

⁶ That is, a case or receptacle for needles. '*Aquarium. A needle case.*' Goulman. '*Hec aquaria (aquaria), Ac nedyll hows.*' *Wright's Vocab.* p. 199.

⁷ In *Harlek.* 2425, we read—

'Hwan godarde herde þat þer þrette, With þe *nene* he robert sette
Beform the teth a dint ful strong.

In *Albi Poem*, ll. 1537, we are told that when at Belshazzar's Feast the handwriting appeared on the wall,

'þat helde Baltazar blusched to þat *nene*, Such a dasande drede douched to his hert.' *Barbour*, xvi. 129, tells us how Robert Bruce knocks Sir Colin Campbell down 'with ano transounne intill his *nene*,' where one MS. reads *nege*: and again, xx. 257, describing the grief of the Scottish knights at the death of Bruce, he says

'Cumly knyghtis gret full sar. And thair *nene* oft sammyne driff.'

See also iii. 581: '*nene* that stalwart war & square.'

'The giant gan the clabe, And to Percivelle a dynt he ȝefo

In the nekk with his *nec*.'

Syr Percivelle, 2087.

And in the *Towerley Mysteries*, p. 201, the 2nd executioner says: 'ther is nocht in thy *nec*, or els thy hart fals.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 13889, when the guards try to keep

to Neghe nere¹; *Accedere, Adire, Advenire, Appropere, Appropinquare, Appro[ximare, Attingere, Obopere, innuere, vicinare, propiare, p[ro]ximare, contiguare.*

n Neghtbure²; *Accola, Affinis, commitaneus, p[ro]ximus, vicinus, p[ro]pinquus.*

A Nehing of A horse; *hinnitus* (A.).

a Neke; *collum, collulum diminutivum.*

†A Nekkyrchefe; *Anabulatum.*

†a Nekherynge³; *calyphus.*

†Nemyll⁴; *cantus, & cetera; shi wyse.*

Neeñ (Neyn A.); *novem; novus, novenus, novenarius.*

†Neeñ (Neyne A.) tymes; *novica.*

†of Neen (Neyne A.) yere; *novennus, novennis.*

Nenteyñ; *novendecim.*

Neyñ hundreth; *nonagēti, nonagētesimus, nonagēteus, nonagētenarius.*

back Telogonus, 'he nelpit on with his *nece* in the necke hole,
pat the bon al to-brast, & the luerne daghit.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V. pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 110, we are told how Robin Roy and Jock 'partit their plai [stappt the fun] with a *nevel*;' i. e. a boxing match. Gavin Douglas describing the grief in the Court of Dido at her desertion by Aeneas, says—

'Her sister Au, sprettes almaist for drede, . . . And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist.'

With nalis rywand reuthfully hir face,

Enchiridion, Bk. iv. p. 123, l. 45.

See also p. 396, l. 37. O. Iock *hugit*. Shakspeare twice uses the word, see *Mideammer*

N. Dream, iv. l. and *2nd Henry IV.* ii. 4.

'O þou world, he says, unclene,

pat suld never mare *negle* me !'

Whyn might þou swe unclene be,

Hampole, P. of Cons., 1205.

A. S. *neah*, near, *nēhan*, to approach.

¹ This spelling occurs several times in the St. John's Camb. MS. of W. de Duguesville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Manhole*. Thus we read: 'This Leloe [Temperance] stoppeth the eres, that to the herte ne to the thought na darte may mysle, alle be it that the wicked *neithore* can harde Schote his arrowes & his Springaldys.' leaf 41^r. Jamieson says: 'it is frequently written *nichtour*, *nuchthour*; but, as would seem, corruptly.'

'Gif it be a man that awe the hows, and birnis it reklesly, or his wyfe, or his awin buirnis, quethir his *nichtouris* takis skaith or nane, attoun the skaith & schame that he thalis, he or thay salbe banet that towne for thre yeiris.' Acts, James I. of Scotland, 1426, c. 85, ed. 1566, c. 75. Wyclif frequently uses the form, as for instance in his *Controversial Tracts* (Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 368), 'love her *nephthours* as homself; and, *Bail* p. 153, 'to spoyle her tenants and her *nephthours*.' See also the *Complaynt of Scotland*, pp. 25, 168.

'Po þyrd luf is with-owte dawe,

To luf yche *nichtour* all aboute.'

Lay-Polke Mass-Book, E. 54^r.

'Luf syn thy *nichtouris* and wick thame na varicht.'

G. Douglas, *Enticoun*, Prol. Bk. iv. l. 137.

² This is apparently a blow given on the back of the neck, especially in making a knight. Meyrick, in his *Ancient Armour*, Glossary, s. v. *Alapa*, says: 'The military blow given on making a knight by striking him three times on the shoulders with the blade of a sword, by which he was, as it were, manumitted from the prohibition of bearing arms. In the *Ceremoniale Romanorum*, lib. i. s. 7, which relates to the knights made by the sovereign pontiff, we read: "Tunc accipiens illuxa eorum nudum ter militem percutit plane super spatulas, dicens, 'Eto miles pacificus, strenuus, fidelis, et Deo devotus.'" Lambertus Ardensis says "Eodem comiti in signum militis gladium lateri, et calceam vel militis aptavit, et alapam collo eius iniecit." It was also termed *calaphus*, from *collum*, the neck; whence Norman *coler*.' Compare a Doffet, above, and see Dugues, s. vv. *Alapa* and *Calaphus*. The following is the only instance of the word which I have been able to meet with—

'Then with an about the Cadgear thus can say,

Abide and thou *new necke* Herring shalt have

Is worth my Capill, creiller, and all the laue.' *Henryson's Mor. Fables*.

³ In the account of 'How þe Hah Croa was sentin be saint Elme,' pr. in *Legends of the Holy Boole*, p. 113, we are told how the Jew when threatened with loss of his eyes if

†Neyn hundrothe tymys; *nonaginta-sies*.

Nenty (Neynte A.); *nonaginta*; *nonagesimus*, -*genus*, -*genarius*.

†Nenty tymes; *nonagesies*.

*Nepte¹; *nepta*, herba est, colocasia idem.

*a Nero (Neyra A.)²; *ren*, *renunculus*; *renarius* participium.

a Nere³; *Auris*, *auricula*; *Auricus* participium.

Nero; *Associus*; *citra*, *tra*, *trum*; *cominus*, *contiguus*, *inusta*, *prop*, *propinquus*, *proximus*, *vicinus*.

†to be Nere; *Adesse*, & cetera; *ubi* negh nere.

†Nerehande; *fiere*, *ponere*, & cetera; *ubi* almaste.

*Nesche⁴; *mellis*, & cetera; *ubi* softe.

he did not discover the place of the Cross, 'his clapis he kest, al bot his nerke to make him *uend* vnto his werke.' See the *Cursur Mundi*, l. 21, 528.

*Now were tyme for a man, that lakkyd what he wold,

To stalk prively unto a fold,

And *neemly* to wyrk than, and be not to bold,

For he myght aby the bargan, if it were told

At the ending.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

*An hungry hunter that boundeth on a liche, *Nend* of mowthe for to marshall an hare.

Lydgate's Minor Poems (Percy Soc.), p. 168.

*Nymblo, delyuer or quyeke of ones lymmes, *couple*.⁵ *Palgrave*. A. S. *numul*.

¹ MS. *Nep*. 'Nep, common Cat-mint. Drunken with hended water is good for them that laue fallen from a losse, and haue some bruse or equat, and bursting, for it digesteth the congeled and clotted blood, and is good for the payne of the bowels, the shortnesse of breath, the oppillation or stopping of the breast, and against the Jaundice.' *Lyte*, p. 148. See also Gerard's *Herbal*, 1633. 'Nep, herbe au chat, herbe de chat.' *Cotgrave*. 'Neppe or cattiment, herbe, *calumina*.' *Hulstet*. 'Neppe, herbe, *nepta*.' *Manip. Vocab*. 'Nepes: a nepes.' *Medalla*. See Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, i. 208, where 'þus wyte ðe we nepitation nemdun' is recommended for the bite of a snake. 'Nepitation. Nepes.' *Durham Gloss*.

'*Hoc licet*, A. S. nepo,' *Wright's Vocab*, p. 191. 'Nepes, nepes, kattes minte,' *ibid.* p. 140.

² In the *Early Eng. Psalter*, about 1315, *Psalm lxxii*. 21 is thus rendered—

'For in-lowed es my hert,

And mi *neres* are torned for unquert.'

Wyclif's reading being *renys*. In *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 365 is printed a medical recipe, about 1350, in which the following occurs—

'And mad a drynke þer of clenlyke

þat purgyth þe *neris* mythylyke.'

In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 52, amongst the *nevers*, ry ingredients for a *bayes* are mentioned—'þe hert of schep, the *nerre* þou take,

þo bowel most þou shalle forsake.'

'*Hoc ren*, A. S. *nerre*.' *Wright's Vocab*, p. 186. See also *Compl. of Scotland*, p. 67.

'I trow *Sanctum Ecclesium*

Quhilk will, for purging of thir *neirs*,

Bot neckt in thir Bischops nor freirs,

Sard up the ta raw and down the *nerre*.'

Lindsay's S. P. Rep. ii. 234, in Jamieson.

See the Poem against the Friars in *Wright's Political Poems*, i. 264—

'I have lyued now forty yers

þit sawe I neuer thou are thus from

And fatter men about the *neres*

In contres ther thai sayke.'

O. *foel. nym*.

³ This is one of the numerous instances in which the *n* of the article has been joined on to the following vowel; compare a *nurle*, a *nerther*, *atte nule*, &c., and see A. Noyt, below. The opposite process has taken place in the case of Apron; see Napron, above.

'Helle þi *nere* to me, and life;

In God forshiller be to me nou,

þat þou outake me, high þe swiþe.

And hous of toslighte, þat me wate þou.'

Early English Psalter, *Psalm xxx*. 3.

'*Hec Auris*, A. S. *nerre*.' *Wright's Vocab*, p. 185.

⁴ 'Neshe, *teper*.' *Manip. Vocab*. In *Harlek* we read that Godrich wounded Havelok

'Rith in þe flesh—þat tendre was, and swiþe *nesch*.' l. 2743.

Hampole tells us in *P. of Chaucer*, 3110, that

'þe sacle es mare tender and *nesche*

þanes þe body with þe flesche.'

See also ll. 614, 4949. So, too, in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. *Sewel*, p. 154, we find—

'Playa es brokel als wax and *nesch*.'

a Nese (Neyse A.); *nasus*; *nasibilis*
participium; *proboscis* est *rostrum*
elephantis, *proboscida* & *miscis*
idem sunt, scilicet *rostrum ele-*
phantis.

*a Nese (Neyse A.) *thyro*¹; *maris*.

†a Nese ende; *pirula*.

†a Nese (Neyse A.)²; *neptis*.

†to Nese (Neyse A.)³; *sternutare*.

*a Nesynge; *sternulacio*, *sternumen-*
tum, *sternutus*.

*Nesynge; *sternutans*.

a Neste; *nidus*, *nidulus* *diminu-*
tium.

to make Neste; *nidificare*.

a Netto; *cassia*, *cassiodus*, *reciacul-*
um, *recidum*, *tenticula*, *tenticula*,
vel tenticulum est *rethe* *lunum* *vel*
animalium; *versus*:

† *Rethe*, *sagena*, *plaga*, *cassu cassae*,
sagena, *lima*.

Abbas reticulum de rethe *ratio*
dictum:

*Hinc irretire*⁴ *quod dicitur*
allaquere.

Cervos rethe, *plaga lepores*⁵,
cassis capit Apros.

†a Netto maker; *cassarius*, *lancari-*
us (*cassarius*, *linarius* A.), *reci-*
arius.

a Nettylle; *urtica*.

†a Nettylle buske; *urticetum*.

to Nettylle; *urticare*.

Neuer; *iniquum*.

†Neuer more; *nulliculi*.

†Neuer y^e lessso; *tamen*, *attamen*,
veruntamen, *nilominus*.

*a Nevowe⁶; *nepos*.

The verb *nesehe* = to grow soft occurs in the following passage from the Thornton MS. pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose & Verse, p. 31, l. 23—'now is na herte sa herde þat it na moghe nesehe and lufe swylke a Godd with all his myghte.' See also *Ancient Rime*, pp. 134, 192, 272, &c. Wyclif's version of Proverbs xv. 1 is as follows: 'A nesehe answereth breketh wrathe; an hard woord retheth woodness.' The phrase *at nesehe de hard*, *at hard de nesehe*, occurs in *Sir Erembras*, ll. 3499, 5787 with the meaning of in every way, altogether. So also in *Allit. Poems*, A. 603, we have—

'Queþersso-euer he dele *nesehe* oþer *harde*, Ho laueþ hys gyste; as water of dyche.'

'Mellow: to make nesehe. *Mellieu*: nesehele. *Melloude*: sumdel nesehe. *Mellieu* to make nesehe. *Mellula*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 333, describes Ireland as 'nesehe, reyny, and wyndly' [*placida, ventosa, mollis*]. 'If þe quenche saturne liquified in wyne or in comoun watir .7. tymes, and aftir ward in þat wyne or water þe quenche mars many tymes, þanne mars schal take algate þe *nesehe* and þe softnes of saturne.' *The Book of Quinte Essence*, ed. Furnivall, p. 7. A. S. *hættæ, hættæ*.

'Thare *nese* *thylis* with ane sowir sent Efter the fate of ane tame hart.'

Scho fillys so, that lissely thay went G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. vii. p. 224.

'*Pirula nasi*, extremitas.' DuRoi. 'Pirula, foreward nosu.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab.

p. 43.

† Properly a grand daughter. 'A *neese*, *neptis*; my neese's daughter, *froneptis*' Baret.

'Niece, a neese.' Cotgrave. 'A neese, *neptis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Nephtis: a neve.' Meliada.

'For I the nece of mychty Darlaun, Of Mirmidones the realme sal neuer behald.'

And gude dochtir unto the blisst Venus. G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, p. 64.

See note to a Nevowe, below, and Mr. Way's note s. v. Nypse. O. Fr. *nieper, nece*, Lat. *neptis*. In *Lancelot of the Laik*, 2199, *nece* is used as equivalent to nephew.

'Ho waty me norre þen aunte or nece.' *Allit. Poems*, A. 233.

† To neeze, *sternuto*; neezing wort, *venarum albura*; *helleborus albus* Baret. 'And he rose vp, & wente in to the house once lithir and thother, & wente vp, & layed him selfe a longe vpon him. Then neezed the childre seven tymes, and afterwarde the childre opened his eyes.' Coverdale, *liti. Kings* iv. 35. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 50, speaking of 'Pollioste' says, 'the rootes purge, as neezing powder called whyte hellebor doth'; and again, pt. ii. p. 21, he says that 'the powder of the drye herbe [marjorana gentile] put in a manny's nose, maketh him to neze.' 'I neze. *Je cternie*. The physicians saye when one nezeeth it is a good sygne but an yvell cause.' Palgrave. O. Lecl. *hættæ*.

† MS. *neptis*.

† MS. *lepores*.

† *Nepos*, aunte sune, vel broder sune, vel suster sune, þat is neft. *Neptis*, broder dochtir, vel suster dochtir, nefene, þiddle dochtir. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 51. In G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, p. 49, l. 21, we have the word used for a grandnephew.

Newe; *crem grece, eradus, nouus, novellus, recens, rudis.*

to make Newe; *novare.*

† Newfangille¹; *nuperus* (A.).

Newly; *nunc, nunciter, nuper, nuperime, recenter* (A.).

† to Newe 3erly; *Annare.*

†² Newe laghe³; *deutronomium.*

Newe moyne (Mone A.); *neomenia, novilunium.*

† Newly turned in to y^e fathe (faythe A.); *catechumenus, neophitus, vnde reversus:*

¶ *Hic catechumenus est ad fontem qui preparatur,*

Ille neophitus est qui nuper Jude levatur.

† a Newnes; *novitas.*

A Newt⁴; *lacerta.*

Next; *cilivus, proximus.*

N note I

a Nighte; *nox; nocturnus participium.*

a Nyghte gale⁵; *filomena.*

*a Nyghte raven (A Nyght crowe A.)⁶; *cetuma, nicticorax, noctua, strix.*

¹ But, l. 1. Panthus slippit the Grekis speris — Having him esur his littill newe.¹
and in p. 314, l. 12, it is used for a great grandson.

² At the leist in this ilk mortall stryffe Suffir thy newe to remane alyffe.
Wyntoun in his Chronicles, vii. 9, 328, uses it for a nephew: 'his newe, Malcolme call.' Baret gives 'a nephew, also a riotous person, nuper, nepos,' and Cooper has 'Nepotes, riotous persons: prodigal and wastfull rustians.'

³ The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Newfangel, novorum cupidus,' and 'Newfangle, novorum rerum cupidus,' and Cotgrave 'Fantastique, fantastical, humorous, newfangled, giddie, skittish.' Sherwood has 'He is newfangled; Il a du mercur à la tete, il est fantaisique, ou fantastique, il a la tete un peu gaillard.' Under the word 'gaillard' Cotgrave also gives the latter phrase in a slightly different form — 'il a le cerveau en peu gaillard, he is a little humorous, toyish, fantastical, new-fangled, light headed.' Cooper renders *nuperus* by 'late happened or doone,' from which it would seem that the meanings given above do not correspond with that attached to the word in the Catholicon. In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, l. 35, we read — 'To newfangel he be fou nought,' where the meaning is inconstant, fickle. Chaucer, *Spygylers Tale*, uses the word in the sense of dainty, nice: 'so newfangel be thei of ther mete.' 'New fangled, nat constant and stody of purpose, mutable,' Palgrave. The old meaning appears in Shakespeare, *Love's Lab. Lost*, I. i. 106, and *As You Like It*, IV. i. 152.

⁴ See Laghe, above.

⁵ Baret gives 'an Euet, or lizard, *Lacerta vel lreeta.*' 'Legarte, m. a newte or lizard; Tansot, m. a newte or aske.' Cotgrave. In the Manip. Vocab. we find 'Eact, *Lacerta*,' and in Huloet, 'Euet or lizarde, welche is a grene beaste or worne.' 'Lacerta, vel Lacertus, a lisanle, a newet.' Cooper, 1584. In 'A Moral Ode,' pr. in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, viii. 178, we are told that in hell 'Peor b d nakhren & enaken, cunen & frude' A. S. *efeto*, which is used as a gloss to 'lacerta' in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 78. See note to Nere, above.

⁶ 'Fe nightgale bigon þe speche

In one hurne of oure breche'

Owl & Night. ed. Stratumann, 13.

In the *Morte Arture*, l. 929, we read —

'Of the nyghtgale noiez the nois was swette.'

'*Roscenia* (read *luscinia*), nightgale.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. A. S. *nightgale*, O. H. Ger. *nachtgale*.

⁷ Halliwell quotes from the Nominale MS. 'Nicticorax, a nyte rawyn,' and explains it as the bittern, while he explains 'nicticorax, a nyght crow' in the same MS. as the 'night-jar.' Cotgrave gives 'Corbeau de nuit, the night raven,' and Baret has 'a night raven, *corvus nocturnus*. I am inclined to believe that the 'night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*' is the bird really meant. 'Nicticorax, nicticorax, a nyth rawyn.' Medulla. 'Hec nicticorax, A. nyght-crake.' Wright's Vocab. p. 188. 'Nocturna e (nycticorax), nightjar.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A. iii. ff. 76. 'The Night-crow or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owl is, for that she on ly cometh abroad in the darke night, fleeing the daylight and Sonne.'

†Nigthe wakes¹; *vigilie, excubie*.
 a Nigthe waker; *noctivagus*.
 Nigromance²; *nigromancia*.
 a Nygromancers; *nigromanticus*.
 †a Nyke³; *tenuis*.
 †a Nyke of A tayle⁴; *epimeridia*.
 a Nitte⁵; *tinea capitis est, lens, glabrio; -osus*.

N ante O.

a Nobylle⁶; *nobile*.
 Nobylle; vbi worthy.
 †to make Nobylle; *insignare, nobilitare, opiparare; -ans participium*.
 Nobylly; *nobiliter, digne, merito*.
 a Nobillnes; *nobilitas*.

to Nodde; *conquiescere*.
 Noghte (Noughte A.); *nil indeclinabile, nichilum, nichil indeclinabile, nauci⁷ indeclinabile*.
 †Noghte zitte; *nondum, non adhuc*.
 *to Noye; *Aduersari, Anxiari, fastidire, grauare, infestare, molestare, nocere, per-, obesse, officere; obest qui nocet, officit qui vult nocere; offendere, vexare, & cetera*.
 *a Noye (Noe A.); *Angor, Angustia, Anxietas, Aporia, fastidium, grauamen, infestacio, molestia, nota, noxa, nocumentum, tedium, tedium*.

Maplet, *A Greene Forest*, p. 94. Glanvil in his *De Propriet. Rerum*, p. 430, says: 'the nighte crowe hyghte Nicticorax and hath that name for he louith the nyghte and fleeth and seketh hys meete by nyghte.'

¹ See Ducange, s. v. *Vigilia*, and cf. Wayte, below.

² Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, l. 231, speaks of 'a dwarf . . . his craft was nigremansi [*arte nigromanticus*].' The term had a very much wider meaning than the modern necromancy: thus Horman has, 'He is all sette to nygrymancy and conjuryng. *Addictus est mathematica*.' See the *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 189, where we have 'calculation and negremauncye, augrym and asmatryk.' On the history of the word see Trench, *English Past and Present*, 4th ed. p. 244, and Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, A. xi. 158. 'A necromancer, or he that calleth upon damned spirits. *Veneficus, necromanticus*.' Gouldman. See *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 1, 2, &c.

³ Cooper and Baret give 'Tenuis, a snare; the noche or ende of a bow,' and Baret in addition gives 'a noche or notch in a score, a notch in a bow, the dent or notch in a leafe about the brimmes, crena.' 'Coche, f. a nock, notch, nich, snip or neb.' Cotgrave. 'A nick, incisura, crena.' Manip. Vocab. See also Prompt. s. v. Nokke. 'The noche of the bowe & of the arrowe were to straye for the stryng. *Crena tam arcus quam sagitta arctior erat quam ut neruum oaperet*.' Horman. Gawin Douglas describes how the men drew the bows so hard that 'The bow and nokke met almaist.' *Eneados*, p. 396, l. 35. In the same work, p. 156, l. 17, the word is used for the corner or extremity of a sallyard. See also p. 144, l. 50. 'The roote beyng out, nicked, or notched, about the last end of heruest.' Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 58. 'Tenuis, id est laqueus.' Ortus. Thomas in his Italian Dict. gives 'Cocca, the nocke of an arrowe, or the lyke holowness digged in any thyng, and many tymes it is taken for the nutte of a crossebowe, or for a foyste of the sea.' 'Nocke of a bowe, oche de larc. Nocke of a shafte, oche de la flesche. I nocke an arrowe, I put the nocke in to the stryng. *Je encoycks*. He nocketh his bowe, by all symylytude he intendeth to shoote.' Palsgrave. See *Romaunt of Rose*, 942.

⁴ That is a mark made as a score upon a stick: a common way of keeping count or tally. Palsgrave gives 'I nycke, I make nyckes on a tayle, or on a stycke. *Je oche*. It is no trewe poynte to nycke four tayle or to have mo nyckes upon your tayle than I have upon myne.' Compare Score, below.

⁵ 'A nit, lens: the broth of the rootes and leaues of Beetes scowreth away scurfe or scalles and nittes out of the head, and aswageth the paine of kibed heeles, being bathed therewith.' Baret. 'A nit, lens.' Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave gives 'Nitte, f. a nit or chit.' 'Lens, neta.' Wright's Vocab. p. 177. 'Hec lens, A^{ne} nyte.' *ibid.* p. 190. A. S. *hntu*, which appears in Aelfric's Gloss. (Wright's Vocab. p. 24) as the gloss to 'lens vel lendix.'

⁶ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 300, in the account of the Three Caskets, founded on the same legend as that which furnished the groundwork for Shakspeare's Casket incident in the *Merchant of Venice*, the third Casket is described as having been 'of lede, and full of nobills and precious stones with in.'

⁷ MS. *manet*.

*Noied; *Angustus, ancitus, fastigatus, fastiditus, gravatus, fessus, infestatus, lassus, & cetera* A verbis.

*Noyous; *Amarus, Angustus, Anivus, contrarius, fastidiosus, feralis, gravis, infestus, inquietus, molestus, nocivus, nocens, nocuus, noxius, pernix, perniciosus, tidiusus.*

*^{vn} Noyous (vn Noying A.); *innocens sanctitate merum, innocuus quinnocui habet vim vel qui nonit nocere.*

*Noyovsly; *noce, nocere, Anavis, Angustus, & cetera.*

*a Noppe of clothe¹; *tuberus, tuber, tumens, tuberosus.*

*to Noppe; *detubere, tor, trix & cio.*

Norise; *ibi Nurise (A.).*

Nor; *nec, neque.*

^p Northe; *Aquila, boreas.*

^{†p} Northe wynde²; *boreas, septentrio.*

^{†p} Northe est wynde; *inquietus, Aquila.*

^{†p} Northe west wynde³; *circius.*

Northen; *borealis, Aquilonaris.*

[†]Norwyche; *norwegia; norwegensis participium.*

^{†a} Nose (Noyse A.); *ibi dynne & ibi sownde.*

^{†a} Nosylle⁴; *quedam Avis, merula, merula.*

Not; *non.*

[†]Nott Alonly⁵; *neelum, nonsolus; (versus:*

¶ Nelum, non solum, et adhuc non sit tibi nondum A.).

a Notarye; *notarius, & cetera; ibi A wryter.*

^{†a} Note; *nota.*

to Note; *notare, in-, junctare, -tescere.*

Nott (or Nough A.); *hand, minus, minime, ne, nequaquam, non, nec, neque, si: ut, si intrabant in requiem meam, si .i. non, & cetera.*

[†]to Nott moghe (moght A.)⁶; *nequire, non posse.*

[†]Nott zitt; *non dum, non Ad huc.*

[†]Nowre nero⁷; *longe minus, multum citra.*

[†]Nowre whare (Norqware A.)⁸; *nullius, auspium, nusquam.*

Nowe; *Ad presens, iam, jupresenti, jupresenciarum, modo, nunc.*

Nowdyr; *neuter.*

^{2p} Nownbils (Nowmylls A.) of a dere⁹; *burhila, pepinum.*

a Nowmber (A Nowmyr A.); *calculus, numerus.*

¹ 'Nappy as clothe is that hath a grosse wolle, *gross, grosse.*' Palgrave. 'The nap or lair of cloth, as in cotton. *Tumentum, villus.* Nappy. *Villosus.* Nappanosa. *Villosus.*' Gouldman. 'Whan the nappe is rughe, it wolde be shorne.' Skelton, *Mugge*. 453. Compare to Burle clothe and to do hardes away, above. A. S. *happ*, *ps* (Soulmer).

² A. reads incorrectly 'Northewynde. *Lucus, Lucopula, Aquila.*

³ 'Circius. A whirlwind, a wind proper to *Gallia Narbonensis*; also dizziness.' Coles.

⁴ That is 'an osylle,' an osel or blackbird. Baret gives 'an owself, the bird called a blacke mancke, with a yellow beake, a blacke bird, *merula*.' 'Ossyll or blacke mancke, bride, *merula, turdus.*' Hubert. The Manip. Vocab. has 'an osyl. bird, *merula*.' 'Merle, a mearle, owself, blackbird.' Cotgrave. 'Merula osle.' Gloss. MS. Cott. Cloup. A. iii. ff. 76. See also Osylle.

⁵ See Alonly.

⁶ See to Mughe, and P. Mown.

⁷ In *Hali Meidenha I.* p. 9, this occurs with the meaning of 'by no means,' the old proverb, 'all is not gold that glitters,' appearing as 'his hit *nowre* neth gold al þat ter schined.'

⁸ Hampole says that at the Judgment Day the wicked shall be in great dread—

'For þai may *nowre*chare away wynde.' *P. of Cont.* 5057;

and at line 4339 we read 'under ertle or *nowre* ches.' 'Nowreare ine holi write his iwtten.' *Ancient Rible*. 162. A. S. *nahner* *for* *in alner*.

⁹ 'Burhila; *anglice* Nembles.' Olaus. 'Nowmber of a dere or best, *cutmilles*.' Palgrave. See Pege's *Parce of Croy*, vi. ciii. See.

to Nowmber (to Nowmyr A.); *cal-
cularare, censere, re-, censere, re-
sensire, re-, numerare, e-, di-
re-, computare, & cetera: ubi to
cownte; unde versus:*

*¶ Calculo cum lapide, digitale
computo sorte,
Sed numerare (numero A.) di-
cae qui ratione velis.*

^a Nowthyrd¹; *Armentarius, bove-
tarius (bestiarius A.), bossequus,
bulculus, & cetera.*

†a Nowne; *nomen, onoma, grece.*
N ante V.

Nvne; *nona.*

^a Nvne mete²; *Antecena, Antecen-
um, merenda.*

n Nvne; *monacha, monialis, sancti-
monialis.*

†a Nvnnoryo; *cenobium, & cetera;*
ubi A Abbay.

n Nvrys (Nuryso A.); *Alumpnus,
Alumpulus, Alumpus, Alump-
nula, Alitrix, Altrix, Altrricula,
fotor, fotrix, gerulus, gerula, edu-
carius -ria, nutritor, nutrit, nu-
tricius; nutritius, nutritorius;
recillator, -trix.*

to Nuryche (Nurische A.); *nutrire,
educare, Accipere, Alumpiare, co-
alere³, -lescere, exhibere, foculare,
foillare; versus:*

*¶ Nutrit, fomentat, reficit, foret,
et refocillat,
Passit, Alit, sensus hys verbis
conuenit vnus.*

n Nurychyng; *Alitus, Alimen, fo-
mes, fotas; fotilis participium;
nutrimentum, educaci.*

Nurychete (Nurischedo A.); *Altus,
Alumpnatus (fotas, exhibitus, nu-
tritus A.), & cetera.*

†a Nurische or a nurische house
(Nurychowse A.); *Alumynaria,
nutricia.*

n Nutte; *nux, nucula, nucicula.*

†a Nutte buske; *coruletum.*

^a Nutte hako⁴; *pius, coruscus.*

n Nut mug; *nuc muscata.*

†a Nutter; *nuclearius; (versus:*

*¶ Trespartesnucis,nucleus,nauici,
quoque testa. A.).*

†A Nutte husyng⁵; *Nucleus
(A.).*

Nuttre (Nutte tre A.); *corulus, co-
lurnus.*

¹ Jamieson, who explains nolt, nowt as 'black cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep,' and properly denoting oxen, quotes from Wallace viii. 1058, MS.—

² Als bestial, as horse and nowt, within, Among the fyr that maid a bidwyes din; and from Douglas, *Æneides*, p. 394, l. 35—

³ Like as that the wyld wolf in his rage—

Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,

Or than werryt the noltbird on the plane.

⁴ *Nolt-herd. A. neat-herd. North. Grose. 'The nouthheard wages weare (for every beast) 2d. for their wontinge pennies when they wente, 2d. att Lammis, and 2d. a peeco at Michaelmasse when they weare fetchel away.' Farming, &c., Book of H. Best, p. 119.*

⁵ Baret gives 'a Boier, meate eaten after noone, a collation, a noone meale: merenda. Vide Boeuer,' and Cotgrave 'Gouster, m. nunchian, drinking, aundermeat, afternoon-collation, mouthe-recreation. Recine, m. an afternoon's nunchion or collation; an aunders meat.' Merenda, a Nunmete. Antecena, a nonemete. Melulla. Merenda, meate eaten at after noone; a collation; a noone meale; a boyer. Cooper. Merendar, to take the noonemeat, meridiari. Merienda, a noonemeat, merenda, prandium. Percyvall, Span. Dict. 1591. See also Orendron meate, hereafter. Non-mete, refectio, vel prandium, a meale or boyer at that time. Sommer. So called, according to Jamieson, because the priests used to take a repast after the celebration of the nones. ² Repeated in the MS.

^a The Nuthatch.

The sparrow sprede her on her spraye,

The maye songe with notes full gaye,

Synge of Love Degre, l. 55, in Ritson's *Mit. Hom.* vol. iii. l. 147.

¹ Nothagge, a hyde, jaye. Falsgrave. Cules xj. laia pias as 'the Wood-pecker, Spaight, or Green peck.' ² See Howsyng of a nutt, above.

Capitulum 14^m O.

O ante B.

- †an Obedience; *obediencia*.
 † Obedient; *vbi meke*.
 to Obey; *Allibescere, cohibere, deservire, inservire, parere, obedire, obsequi, obsecundare, obtemperare*.
 an Obligacioñ; *cirographus, cirographum, monimen, obligacio*.
 †an Obstynacy; *contumacia, obstinacio*.
 †Obstynate; *contumax, obstinatus, obstinax, peruicax, & cetera; vbi frawarde*.

O ante C.

- an Occupacion; *occupacio, & cetera; vbi besynes*.
 *to Occupye; *occupare*.
 Occupyed; *occupatus*.

O ante D.

- Odde; *disper, inequalis, impar .i. sine pare. Et nota quod omnia composita de hoc par sunt omnium generum*.
 an Odyr; *Alius, de pluribus dicitur, Alter de duobus, Alternus, cetera; ceteros dicimus quos nescimus, Reliquos dicimus relictos ex omnibus, Reliquus, residuus*.

- †Odyr (Othir A.) *qwyle*¹; *vbi sum tyme*.
 †Odyr (Othir A.) *morne; perendie, quaci perempta vna die*.
 †Odyr (Othir A.) *wyse; Aliiter, Alias, asque*.

O ante F.

- †Off; *A, Ab, Abs, de, E, ex*.
 †Offerre²; *Alonge, delonge, eminus, longe, longinquus, porro, procul, remotus*.
 Offyce; *officium, munium*.
 †Offceles; *immunis, officiperdi (officiperdus A.)*.
 †p^e Offyce of p^e messe; *officium, jntroitus*.
 an Offerand; *fertum, oblacio*.
 an Offeratory (Offertory A.); *offeritorium*.
 an Officialle; *officialis*.
 to Offer; *offerre, & cetera; vbi to sacratyce*.
 Ofte; *creber, frequens nu[m]erosus; crebro, crebrius, sepe, per-, frequenter, multociens, nu[m]crose, jugis, plerumque*.
 †Ofte sythes; *sepe, multociens, & cetera vt supra*.
 †to be Ofte; *crebere, crebescere*.

¹ The author of the *Ancren Riwe* says: 'Ful speche is as of lecherie, & of oðre fulðen, þat unweaschene muðes spekeð oðer hwile,' p. 82, and the author of the *Early Eng. Homilies* has: 'Nobeles oðerhwile þu sunegost mid summe of þisse limen oðer þenne þu scoldest. hit nis nan wunder þat mon sunegie oðer hwile unwaldes.' l. 23. See also Wyclif, *Wisdome* xvii. 14.

² 'Derne uondunges þet he scheoteð offer.' *Ancren Riwe*, p. 250. 'Wit þe husbonde, godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð, and makið hire durswart, þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut, and of feor bihelde alle þe cuminde.' *Old Engl. Homilies*, i. 247. In Wyclif's version of *Genesis* xxi. 16, Hagar having placed Ishmael under a tree 'set forth aȝens offerre, as myche as a bow may cast;' and in *Leviticus* xiv. 40 lepers are directed to be 'throwe offer out of the cyte, in an vnclene place.' In *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1674, we read— 'Duk naymes be-fore þaym gan to fonde, & offerrom lokede þo,

Þan saw he Mantryble afforn him stonde, & þe brigge þat lay þer-to.'

And in *Morte Arthure*, 856—

'We folowede o ferrons moo theme fyfe hundrethe.'

See also *Gawaine & the Grene Knight*, 1575, Gower, l. 314, &c. Caxton in his *Faytes of Armes*, pt. i. p. 81, says: 'That other parte of the ost shal folowe offerre the bataylle of thyn enemyes.'

O ante G.

Oghte; *Aliquis*.†Ogrufe¹; *supinus* (*Resupinus* A.).

O ante K.

an Oke; *quercus*, & cetera; ubi An Ake.*an Okerer (*Okirrer* A.)²; *generator*, *usurarius*.*Okyr; *fenus*, *fenereus* & *fenereus* participia; *usura*, *usurella*, *usurula*; *usurarius*; *versus*:¶ *List usura suos cum quis credat (tradat A.) michi nummos, Sopo lucri fenus duplex usura vocatur.**to do Okyr; *generare*, *de-*, *con-*, *usurare*.

O ante L.

Ole; *oleum*.tan Oylpye³.an Olyfaunte (*Oliphant* A.)⁴; *barrus*, *eliphans*, *elephantulus*; *versus*:¶ *Signat idem barrus, eliphans simul & elephantus.*Oliver; *olivus*, nomen proprium.
an Olyve tre; *olea*, *olaster*, *olium*; *olivarius*.¶ *Olivetum est locus ubi cresunt olive.*

O ante M.

an Omely; *omelia*.

O ante N.

On; *super*.†On Adyr syde (*Onathirsides* A.); *utrumque*, *utrobique*.On Alle wyse (*On athir wise* A.); *omnimode*, *omnimodo*; *omnimodus*, *omnifarius*, *omniformis*, *omnigenus*.Ondyr; *sub*.to Ondyr ga; *sulcare*.to Ondyr east; *subicere*, *subicere*.Ondyr nethe (or Ondir A.); *sub*, *subter*, *subtus*.Ondyr putte; *suppositus*.to Ondyr putte; *supponere*, *-ter*, *-trix* & *-cio*; *-rus* participium.¹ Apenn Turnus corpa him strekis down, Embrasing it on grouse all in ane swoun.G. Douglas, *Excelsus*, p. 463, l. 54.See Grufelynge, above. O. Icel. *á gráfu*, on the belly, face downwards.² Thought and sickness were occasion
That he thus lay in lamentation,*Grufe* on the ground in place desolate
Sole by himself awluped and amate.Chaucer, *Blk. Knight*, v. 168.³ In Ian Ion Gaytryge's Sermon, pr. in Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse, from the Thornton MS. ed. Perry, p. 12, l. 31, we are told that covetousness has two divisions: 'ane as wrongwisely to get anythyng thatoure likyng oroure lufe lyghtes apone, ala be sacrelege or by symony, falschede or okyr.' 'Oeker, usura, fenus.' Manip. Vocab. See also the moralised story of the Game of Chess in the *Vesta Romanorum*, p. 71, where we are told that 'the fourth scil. þe rook . . . betokenyth okerers and false merchauntes, þat rennyth aboute ouer all for wyunnyng & lufe, & rechlith not how thei geten, so that thei haue lit.' 'Vsure and okere þat both al on, Teeche hem þat þey vse non.'Myrc, *Instruct. to Parish Priests*, l. 371.See also the form of excommunication at p. 22 of the same volume, where amongst the accused are enumerated 'all okerers and vsurers that by cause of wyunnyng lene her cattell to her ome cristen tyl a certen day for a moer pris þen hit myht haue be sold in tyme of lufe.' 'Vsurarius, a gouelare. Vsuro, to gouelare. Vsencator, a gouelare. Fenus, gouelare.' Medulla. See also Tounley Myst., pp. 162, 313. *Chester Plays*, ii. 189, and *Cursor Mundí*, 6796.⁴ I do not understand this word.⁵ 'Virtue makeþ man hardi ase lyoun, strang ase olyfant.' *Agendite*, p. 84. 'Hielesfins, a chetawnt.' Wright's Vocab. p. 251. Palsgrave gives 'Olyphant, a beest, oliphant,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'an olyphant, elephantus.' In the *Morte Arthure* we are told that the Roman Emperor's body was carried 'for honoure euene appone ane olyfaunte.' See also ll. 1286, 2288. '3. engelynges clawede and frotede þe olyphawntes in þe fercheles wip hors combes.' Trevier's *Fligien*, iv. 25.

to Onder sett¹; *constipare, fulcire, con-, cf-, suffulcire, supportare, sustentare.*

Ondyr settinge; *fulcimentum, & cetera; ubi A prope.*

to Ondyr stando; *Aduertore, Animaduertore, Aspicere, attendere, concipere, considerare, extricare, inspicere, intelligere, intendere, percipere, sapere, subuolire, subintelligere.*

tan Ondyr standynge; *conceptus, intellectus, intelligencia, intelligibilis, sensus.*

Ondyrstandynge; *conspiciens, intelligens, & cetera.*

†Ondyr[stan]dyngabyll (Ondyrstandabile A.)²; *intelligibilis.*

†On ylke syde; *circumquaque, undique, omnique, resquequo.*

†On lyfe; *superstes.*

†On þis side³; *cis, citra.*

Onjoñ: *bilbus, cepa, cepe, -arum, cepe inclinabile; versus:*

¶ *Casius & sepe veniunt ad prandia sepe.*

tan Onjoñ seller; *ceparius.*

O ante P.

to Opyñ; *disserare, Apperimus exigui ut fenestras, recludimus maiora ut portas, & cetera; ubi to schewe; versus:*

¶ *Hostia qui reserat, aperit, panditque, recludit;*

Eiusdem sensus depressulat additur jstis.

†to make Opyñ; *palare, propulare, publicare (liquidare A.), & cetera; ubi to schewe.*

†to be Opyñ; *liquere, e-, liquescere, e-, liquet, -bat impersonale, patere, -lescere.*

Opyñ; *Apertus, Apertus, evidens, manifestus, patens, patulus quod semper patet, perpatulus, notorius, peruius, publicus.*

†pe Opyñ of y^e hede; *calearia.*

Opyñly; *Aperte, emphatice, cuilenter, expresse, inproptia, liquide, liquido, manifeste, notorie, palam, palanter, patenter, publice, scriptim, singillatim, signanter.*

†to Oppresse; *premere, de-, con-, op-, re-.*

†Oppressyd; *pressus, op-, & cetera.*

an Oppressynge; *oppressio, & cetera.*

tan Oppressour; *oppressor⁴, & cetera.*

O ante R.

Or; *Aut, vel ser, que: ut iohannes Robertusque legit; sive.*

an Oratory; *oratorium.*

an Orcherd; *pomerium, pometum.*

to Ordando (Ordano A.); *Accingere, Apparare, Aptare, scribere, As-, in-, componere, constituere, concinnare, condicere, demoliri, destinare, pre-, deputare, degenerare, dirigere, disponere, justituere, futare, qualiare, limitare, moliri, ordinare, parare, pre-, sanccire, consanccire, scriare, statuere.*

an Ordynance; *dicio, ordinatio (edictum A.), preparacio, & cetera.*

¹ In the later Wyclifite version of the Old Testament, Ezekiel xli. 26 is thus rendered: 'the lincnesse of palm trea weren on this side and on that syde; in the litle endursittynge [schuldris W. humeralis V.] of the porche.' 'To under-set, to stak, ponsulcio: to propp up, to vnder-set, to stak, or make sure, statumino, suffulcio: to vnderpropp with stones, to vnderpinne, statumino.' Barct. Prompt. gives 'Vnder puttyr, or berynup, vnder settyn, to bere up a thyng. II. suffulcio, Cath. suppono.' 'Echelasse, propped, sustained, underset with a pole, or stake.' Cotgrave. 'A treon þat wole wallen, me under-set hit mid on oðer treon, & hit stont feste: to deale eider urom oðer, & bode ualles.' *Antea Rude*, p. 254. 'Vnder-set. *Impelo, suffulcio.*' Hulot.

² Wyclif uses this word with an active meaning: 'the wis herte and vnderstandable shul abstynen hymself from synne.' *Eccles. iii. 32.*

³ 'A þys sylde þe toun þat ryuer rend, & þe brigge þar ouer-stent, whar forþe we made þare.' *Sir Perembras, 4315.*

⁴ *MS. oppressant.*

†Ordinate; *canonicus, normalis, ordinarius, ordinatus, ordinalis, regularis.*

tan Ordinary¹; *ordinarius.*

an Ordyr; *ordo; ordinalis, ordinarius participia; series, tenor.*

†to Ordyr; *ordinare.*

†Ordyrde; *ordinatus.*

*an Orgaŋ²; *organum; organicus participium.*

†to syngge or to play (on þe A.) Orgaŋ; *organizare, -tor, -trix.*

Organ pypys; *Aule, fiddle organorum.*

†a player of Orgaŋ (A synger of organs or player A.); *organista; organizans participium.*

an Ornament; *ornamentum.*

†Ornamenta lecti versus sequentes declarabunt; *versus:*

†Stragula, *centro, toral, pulvinum, culcitra, lule.*

Est & pulvinar, & filtra tapetibus adhibis,

Cum cervicali ceruici dante colorem.

†Ornamenta mulierum per versus sequentes patent; *versus:*

†Limula, *lima perichelides sunt, torques in auris*

Flammea, flammeolacum vitta, fascia, pepulum,

Dextrois Adlas Armillas atque monile,

Sertum, crinale, spinter vel fibula, mitra,

Anulus & gamma, limbus, cirothea, tinnus;

Istis pilleolum coniunges Atque galenum,

De tricatura mulieribus est sua cura.

tan Or-endroŋ (Ornedrone A.)³; *meredies.*

tan Orendroŋ mete (Ordrone mete A.)⁴; *merenda.*

†to ete Orendroŋ mete; *merendare, merendinare.*

¹ An ordinary is the person who has the ordering and regulation of ceremonies, duties, &c., in which sense the word is still retained in the Prayer-book. This would appear to be the meaning in the *Country Myst.* p. 87: 'The fyite to obey the *ordenarges* of the temple ercheon,' but the editor glosses it by *ordinances*.

² See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. xvi. 7.

³ *Undern* or *underntide* was properly the third hour of the day, or 9 a.m., but it appears to have been sometimes loosely used for the forenoon generally. Thus in the account of the crucifixion as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, 16741, we find—

'Bi þis was *undern* on þe dai, Pat mærekend al þe light.'

where the meaning is the sixth hour or noon. Robert of Brunne in his *Chronicle*, p. 243, describes the death of Wenellian, daughter of Llewellyn of Wales, as occurring 'bitwex *undern* and prime.' See also Chaucer, *Nonnes Prestes Tale*, 4412, and *Clarks Tale*, 260. In the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 24, anchoresses are directed to say 'seone psalmes & teen fiftene psalmes . . . abuten *undern* deies.' see also p. 400. In the *Ormulum*, 19453, it is related how

'Godes gast of helle com I feras on thinesse
Upp þe Laferd Cristess bird, An daz3 att *undern* time.'

Wyelif in his version of Mark xv. 25 has: 'forsoth it was the thridde our (that men clepen *undern*) and thei crucifieden him;' while in John iv. 6 he says: 'sothli the our was, as the sixte, or *undern*.' In Acts ii. 15 it is again 'the thridde our of the day, or *underne*.' In the *Alme. Poems*, A. 512, the third hour is meant—

'Aboute *under*, þe lord to markel tot; & ydel men stande þe fynde; þer-ate.'

See also *Georges & Exandus*, 2269. Amongst his hymns for the 'ours' Shoreham has for the third hour of tene, 'Crucifige! crucifige! Grediden by at *on tre*.' In the *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 131, intending travellers are recommended before starting

'to here a masse to enda I rede þou *underne* ar þou go
In þe Morenygge þif þou may; Or elles þe he3 midday.'

* '*Gauler*. An undern-meal or afternoones repast.' Cotgrave. See Ray's *North Country Words*, E. D. Soc. s. c. Aa10rn, and compare a Nune mete, above, and P. *Undermele*. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 373, has '*undermele* tyde.'

Or noghte (Ornott A.); *aeuae*, *vel*
nen, *anon*.

*Orpyñ¹; *crassula maior*, *herba est*.

*Ortys²; *farrago* (farrago A.), *rus-*
cus; or fodder.

O ante S.

†Ospray.

Os; *ecu*, *quam*, *et*, *ubi* *tam* *palera*
quam *regina est* *ista*, *quasi*, *quia*,
quomodolūta, *et* *pote*, *etyma*.

tan Osylle³; (*quedam* *avis* A.), *mi-*
cippa, (*marpa* A.) *merula*.

an Ostyr; *ostreum*, *peloris*; *ostreum*
quidam *piscis* *qui* *in* *ostra* *latitat*.

an Ostyr schelle; *ostra* (*ostrea* A.).

†An Ostre seller; *ostrearius*.

tan Ostila⁴; *Abatis*, *in* *inclinabile*,
hostiarius, *pubularius* (A.).

tan Ostry⁵; *osyiciata*.

an Ostricho⁶; *fungus*, *stracio*.

O ante T.

an Otyr (Ottyr A.); *luter*, *lutricius*.

Otys; *ubi* *hauer* (A.).

O ante V.

*an Ovehe⁷; *limula*, *limule*, *monile*.

an Oweñ; *faru*, *e*, *formacula*, *farvus*,
farum, *clibanus*; *faruarius* *par-*
ticipium.

¹ They do now calle this herbe *Crassula maior*, some call it *Fabana* and *Faba crassa*: in English *Orpyrie* & *Liblong* or *Liuelong*: in French *Orpin* & *chie-trin*: in High Dutch *Baukraut*, *Kautkraut*, &c. Lyte's Delectus, p. 39. Cotgrave gives 'Orpin, m. orpin, liblong, or live-long: an herb: also, orpine, orpiment, or arsenick: a drug.' The Manip. Vocab. renders orpin by '*olepinum*,' which appears to be synonymous with *blephina* of which Cooper says 'an hearbe that Ruellius taketh to be *Faba inuetera* or *crassula minor*: Musa thinketh it a kinde of *Anthyllis*: some take it to be orpin.'

² Lastye the star sinking in woods wyde of Ida was hidden

Right the way forth poyneting. Three wool with brightnes apeereth.

Each path was fulsom with sent of sulphurus *oryza*. Stanyhurst, *Wydil*, bk. ii.

³ Still in use in the North; see Mr. Peacock's Gloss. of Manley & Corringham, &c. The word occurs twice in Shakspeare, *Timon of Athens*, IV. iii. 400, and *Timon's* *Creedite*, V. ii. 158. 'Orts, *Paludi reliquie*,' Gouldman. 'Orts, *Mense reliquie*,' Coles. On the history, &c. of the word see Prof. Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* s. v. Orts.

⁴ See also a *Nosylle*, above. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 187, speaking of Arcadia says that 'here be also white *weeds* [*merula*]; *þe* *weeds* be blak among vs: þere þey bech white.' The form *owl* also occurs at p. 237. 'En *branche* *est* *la* *mele* (an hazel-bait [*owl*]).' W. de Biblesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 164. '*Merula*: o-*le*.' *ibid.* p. 281. In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 36, are mentioned the '*owl*, smyting [*owl*], lavender gray.' A. S. *ode*.

⁵ '*Abatis*: an hostler.' Ortus. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 97, translates *hostiarius* by *hostiary*, the meaning being apparently a doorkeeper: 'Gayus the pope succeeded Euticianus xx. yere; which orpynde dele diverse degres of ondes in þe clauere, as *hostiary*, reder, benette, accolette and oþer.' See Shortham, p. 46, and cf. *Vschere*, below.

⁶ In the later Wycliffite version of the parable of the good Samaritan, Luke x. 34 runs as follows: 'a Samaritan . . . leide hym on his beest, and leide in to an *ostrie* [stable W. *stabilum* V.] and dide the care of hym.' Peacock in his *Repressor*, p. 521, has: 'I aske of thee whi in a town which is a thoroughfare toward London ben so manye *Ostries* clepid Innes for to lodge gists, &c.' See also *ibid.* p. 523. 'To the *ostry* I wente firste thyngkande to herberwe me þar.' De Degueville's *Pilgrimage*, John's MS. ff. 127. Baret gives 'an *Hostrie*, *hospitium*.' P. also has 'Synce of an *Ostry* of an in.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 92, we read—'a faire lady was lodged in þe same *ostry*.' See also *ibid.* p. 19.

⁷ John de Garland in his *Liber Epigrammatum Frontoliarum* under the word *Fungus* has the following: 'Fungus *boletus* et *fungus* dicitur ales. ¶ Hic docet autor quod fungus habet duas significaciones. Nam fungus id est *boletus*: anglice *puddelkade*. Vel est quedam *avis*, anglice an ostrich: quia ut aliqui dicunt est illa qui comedit ferrum. i. *ferrous* *claves*: anglice *horse-mayles*.' The belief as to the wonderful digestive powers of the ostrich would thus seem to be of an early date.

⁸ See Prompt. s. v. *Nowche*, p. 329. Baret gives 'an *Ouch*, *rude* Jewell. A *þorce*, *morel*, and *gabbet*, that is cut from some thing: a *carumet*, or *ouch* to hang about a gentlewoman's necke, *regaudum*.' See also under Gard. '*Mech* *l*, m. *no* *klens*, *tablets*,

†an Oweñ makor or keper; *clibanarius*.
 †to set in Oweñ (Ovyne A.); *infurnare, est in furnicem ponere*.
 †to drawe Oweñ; *defurnare, est de fornace extrahere*.
 †to make Oweñ; *furnare*.
 Overc; *trans, metha* ¹ *græc.*
 Ouer alle ²; *passim, ubicunque, genus loquendi est oblique*.
 Ouer mekyll; *nimis, nimius, supererucius, superfluous*.
 †to Ouer casto ³; *obluere, obombrare*.
 †Ouer castyng (Ouer casten A.); *obductus: et eolum est (nimis et A.) uulnus obductum*.
 †Ouercastyng; *oblucrio, obductus*.

to Ouer com; *confundere, fundere, consutare, debellare, expugnare, percellare, superare, subigere, triumphare, uiacere, con-, de-, e-, re-, prevalere*.
 †Ouercomabyll; *expugnabilis, insuperabilis & invincibilis*.
 †Ouer conmen; *debellatus, expugnatus, superatus, triumphatus*.
 †an Ouercumyng; *debellatio, superacio, triumphus*.
 †to Ouer gett ⁴; *equiparare*.
 to Ouer take; *deperere, evanescere*.
 Ouyd (Ovido A.); *naso, ovidius, nomen proprium*.
 an Oule; *bubo, lucifuga, vlula*.
 †an Ovmbere; *umbra*.
 †an Ovmpere (Ompar A.) ⁵; *impar*.

branches, or oouches.' Cotgrave. 'Upon this brest shal be set an *ouch* or a broche which shal ben as it were a keye or fastnyng of this maner of closure.' Lydgate, *Polymerage of the Sheke*, bk. iv. fo. 81. See the grant from Edward IV. in the Paston Letters, ii. 33, acknowledging the receipt from John Paston of 'an *nouch* of gold with a gret poynted diamant set upon a rose enamell white, and a *nouch* of gold in facion of a ragged staff . . . which were leyd to pledge with Sir John Fastolf.' See *Barry Wills*, &c. p. 36.

¹ MS. *metha*: correctly in A.

² *Penitus*: utterly, overal; *Medulla*.

³ 'Pe mercy of God es awa mykel here. And teches *overalle*, bathe for an I nere.'

Harpole, *P. of Cons.* 6310.

See also *ibid.* l. 1810, and the quotation from the *Gesta Roman.* under *Oker*, above. A. S. *ofer-ut*; Ger. *über-all*. Wyld in his version of *Wisdom* vii. 24 has 'Thanne also forsothe monable thingis nor monalle nowislan; forsothe it ateyneth *overal* [every where P. *ubique* V.] for his clennesse.' See also *ibid.* ii. 9. 'Pine is *overal* [ihwer, eihwer, other MSS.] furh eressit iden to understenden.' *Ancren Riwle*, p. 50. Robert of Gloucester says that in the days of William the Conqueror 'me mytte here . . . & lede hardelyche, Treasour aboute & of er god *overal* apertelyche.' p. 375. See also *Handlyng Synne*, p. 30, *Havelok*, l. 38, *The Castel of Love*, l. 732, &c. In *Sir Perceval* after Horpas had given Oliver a draught to heal his wounds the latter 'graspede every wounde,

And founde hem paine in every place *over al* hol & sound.' l. 1589.

Caxton tells us in his *Life of Charles the Grete*, p. 29, that he sent 'overal' through his empire his messengers and go to counsellours for to vrayte his praynyces and good townes.'

⁴ 'Halle overcast with cloudes, *subtilitas*.' Baret. 'I overcast, as the weather dothe wan it is close or darke and lykely to rayne. *Le temps est sombre, or il fait sombre*. We shall have a rayne a none, the weather is sore overcaste colaynly. I overcast, as the cloudes do the weather. *Je chmohle*, prim. conj. So howe soone the sonne is overcaste for all the fawre morning.' Palgrave. In *Sir Perceval* when the Siltan swears he will not touch fool before he had put to death all the Christian knights, Roland mocking him says—

'37 how dost so longe faste . . .

Pen herte paine wil *overcaste*, & ake wil þyn hede.' l. 1831.

'Now it rhyeth, now it myneth faste,

The hertes of hir folk.'

Right so han geery Venys *overcaste*

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1536.

⁵ Probably the meaning is to overtake, as in the following quotation from Palgrave: 'I overget a thyng that is flyng away with purswyng after. *Je overcumys*. I made suche diligence that at the last I overgate hym.'

⁶ 'And while thei stryven thus, the apostil putte him bitwene aen more, distruynge also her questions, as a good *overmper*.' [compare other MSS.] Wyllif, *Prul. 2 Romane*, p. 302.

an Ovre; *hora, horula*; (versus:

¶ *Aspirans horam tunc tempus significabit:*

Si non aspires limbum notat aut regionem A.).

tan Over loker (Owrelokere A.)¹; *horuspax, horuspicus, horoscopus.*

tan Over lokyngs (Owrelokyngs A.); *horoscopium* i. *horarum speculacio.*

† Ovre and ovte²; *ubi haley.* (*ubi Alenly A.).*

an Ovtelawe (Owtlawe A.); *exul; exularis; extorris qui pena magna extra terras agitur, profugus qui sponte profectus est, exul qui pro delicto, transfuga ad hostes transit.*

to Outelawe; *exterminare, proscribere, religare, utlegare.*

† to be Outelawyd; *exulare.*

† Outelawyde; *religatus, proscriptus, utlegatus*; versus:

¶ *Exul Abit sine spe patrie reditusque relique,*

*Quisque religatus sua cum remeabit habebit,
Amittit proscriptus opes nec posse reverti,
Inscriptus manet in patria, sed re spoliatur.*

an Outelawry; *Aeneula, exilium.*

to Oute casto; *Abicere.*

tan Oute castyngs; *Abicacio.*

Oute castyñ; *Abiectus.*

† Oute of lyth³; *dislocatus, luctus.*

† Oute of way; *Abius, devius.*

† to go Owte of way; *Deviare, Declinare (A.).*

Outerage⁴; *excessivus, prolixus in expensis, superfluous.*

tan Outeragenes; *excessus, superfluitas.*

to Oute take⁵; *accipere.*

tan Outotakyngs; *exceptio.*

with Outyñ; *extra.*

O ante X.

an Oxe; *bos; hominus, buccrus de bus grece & cornu; bubulus, buculus, bubulus, vrus est bos silvester.*

¹ A. is here undoubtedly correct: to overlook meant to fascinate, bewitch. See *An horlege lokar*, above, and compare P. *Orlagere*.

² A phrase still in common use.

³ The king was good alle aboute,
And she was wychyd oute and oute,

For she was of suche comforte
She lovyd mene on hir her londe.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, in Halliwell.

⁴ The word lithe or lythe, meaning a limb or joint, does not occur in the *Catholicon*, but we have 'Lithwayke, *flexibilis*,' q. v. 'Chyldren bitwene vil yere and riij ben neshie of fleshe, lethy and plyaunt of body and able and lyghte to moeyngs.' *Glaucil. De Prop. Remm.*, Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 192.

⁵ 'Of bathe þar worldes gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanitie.'

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 1516.

Fr. *outrage*, excess, violence, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond, Fr. *oultre*. In *Roland de Ouss*, l. 199, we have *outrage* used as an adjective. Roland addressing the boasting Saracen says:

'Sir, þou art to outrage, þan all daye þus to chide.'

Payrete myghte þou batayll wage

See other instances in *Barbour's Bruce*, vi. 126, viii. 270, xi. 32, xix. 408, &c.

⁶ *Mandeville* tells us in his account of the Tartars that among them the women do all the work usually performed by men, 'thei maken Houses and alle manner mysteres, out taken Bowes and Arowes, and Armures that men maken.' p. 250. Wyclif's version of *Matth.* v. 32 runs, 'Sothely I say to you, that every man that shal levee his wyf, outtaken cause of fornicacioun, he makith hire do lecherie.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 26. 'The steward anon put of all his clothes, outtake his sherte and his breeche' *Gesta Roman.* p. 141. *Gawin Douglas, Ruodes*, v. p. 151, describes how of the fleet of the Trojans all were saved from the storm 'outtake four schippis laist.' The translator of *Palafox's On Husbandrie* tells us that 'All manner poul is gooder, the fische outtake,' p. 27, l. 723. See also *Sir Perceval*, l. 200, &c., and numerous instances in *Barbour's Bruce*, *De Deguiseville's Polygraphique*, pp. 1, 22, 34, &c. 'He outtake nothing but a tre.' *Legenda of the Holy Rood*, p. 63, l. 51.

†an Oxe bowe ¹ ; <i>Arquillus, columbar.</i>	†an Oxe pasture; <i>bovarium.</i>
Oxenforthe (Oxforde A.); <i>oxonia; oxoniensis</i> participium.	†an Oxe slaer; <i>bovicida.</i>
†an OXange of lande ² ; <i>bovata.</i>	†an Oxe stalle; <i>bostar, -ris, producto A, bucetum.</i>
†an Oxfayre; <i>bovilla, est locus ubi boues venduntur.</i>	†Oxtonge; <i>buglossa³, herba est.</i>
†an Oxhyrde; <i>bubulcus.</i>	O ante Z.
	†Oxias.

Capitulum 15^m P.

P ante A.	†Pacyently; <i>equanimiter, pacienter, & cetera; vbi mekely.</i>
a Paciens; <i>hec paciencia (longanimitas A.), & cetera; vbi mekenes.</i>	a Pacoke; <i>pavo, pauus.</i>
Pacient; <i>paciens; vbi meke.</i>	†a Paddokstole ⁴ ; <i>boletus, fungus, tuber, trusta (tufra A.), Asparagus; versus:</i>
vn Pacient; <i>jnpaciens, & cetera; vbi felle.</i>	¶ <i>boleti leti causa fueri tui.</i>

¹ The bow of wood which goes round the neck of an ox; still in use. Tusser amongst other implements, &c., necessary to the farmer mentions

² *Oxbowes* and *oxyokes* and other things mo,

For oxtæme and horsetæme, in plough for to go.' ch. xvii. st. 10.

³ 'Oxbowes that gothe about his necke, *collier de beuf.*' Palgrave. In the gloss on W. de Bibelsworth pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 169, *arsons* are rendered by 'oxe-bowes.'

⁴ As much land as an ox could plough in a season: according to some fifteen, but according to others twenty acres. '*Mas de terre*, an oxgang, plowland or hide of land, containing about 20 acres and having a house belonging to it.' Cotgrave. '*An ox-gang, mas de terre; contient 20 acres (c'est à dire, arpens d'Angleterre).*' Sherwood. 'Oxgang of land. *Viginti jugera terræ.*' Gouldman. An old account book of Darlington states that 30 a. is an oxgang in Sedgefield, 16 at Hurworth, and 20 in Yorkshire—in some places 8 acres seems to be the quantity. The Oxgang was generally 8 to the carcate, but sometimes 4; thus the carcate being what a team (of 8 oxen) could plough in the year, the Oxgang stood for the work of one ox, and the plough being in some counties drawn but by four oxen, accounts for there being in that case but four oxgangs to the carcate, or if they be called 8, the average of each is proportionably reduced. Sir E. Coke, in his Institutes, fo. 69, says: 'Others say that a knights fee containeth 680 acres: others say that an *oxengange* of Land containeth 15 acres, and eight *oxgangs* make a plowland; by which account a plowland containes 120 acres, and that *virgata terræ*, or a yard land containeth 20 acres.' See a long and exhaustive note on the word in H. Best's *Farming, &c. Books*, p. 127.

⁵ Also called *Bugille*, p. 46. 'The rootes of Borage and *Buglosse* soden tender and made in a Succade, doth ingender good blode, and doth set a man in a tempourance.' A. Boorde's *Dyetary*, ed. Furnivall, p. 278. See also Lyte's *Dodoens*, p. 9.

⁶ A toad-stool. See P. Paddock. Ray in his *South and East Country Words* gives 'Paddock, s. a frog, Essex. Minshew deflectit à Belg. *padde*, bufo.' 'Padde, tode, bufo, *dufunculus*: a Padstoole. *tuber*: a Todestoole, *fungus*.' Manip. Vocab. See the account of the cruelties practised in Stephen's reign, as recorded in the A.-S. Chronicle, p. 262, one of which is that 'hi dyden heom in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & *pades* weron inne & drapen heom swa.' 'My fo is ded and prenyd as a *padde*.' *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 185. 'I scal prune that *paddok*, and prevyn hym as a *pad*.' *ibid.* p. 164.

⁷ 'Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A *padok* prykette on a polle.' *Anturs of Arthur*, st. ix. John de Garlande in his *Liber Equivocorum Vocabulorum* says: 'Fungus dicitur a fungor, *fungeris*, secundum vocem: sed a defungor, *defungeris*, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungos, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis cocus—

a Page¹; *calceat, parcin.*

*a Paiande²; *luxorium.*

to Pay³; *pacare, pendere* (*pendere* A.), *de-, re-, reddere, solvere, per-, cu-, tribuere, re-.*

Payde⁴; *pacatus, contentus, paciens.*

a Payere; *pacator, solutor.*

a Paynymo (Paynem A.)⁵; *ethicus, gentilis, paganus.*

†Paynymery; *gentilitas, paganismus.*

a Payne; *multa, multacio, pena, pen- alitas, punitio.*

Paynfulle; *penalis.*

to Paynte; *pingere, de-, pictare, pic- titare, picturare.*

a Payntyng; *pictura, emble[m]a vasorum vel parimenti est.*

a Payntour; *pictor, picta, polimi- tarius.*

a Payre; *par.*

a Palace; *palacium; palatium.*

a Palace staffe⁶; *palus.*

†a Palace (Palas A.) of a mouth⁷; *frumen, palacium.*

*Palde as Ale⁸; *defructus.*

"Defunctos funus hominis materno negabis. Boleti liti causa fure tui." *

See Wyclif, Exodus viii. 9 (P.). K. *Alisander*, 6126, and Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, I. i 9, and *Hamlet*, III. iv. 190. See note to *Ostricho*. '*Hic canbricus, a paddock*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 223.

¹ Baret has 'a Page, or controll bearing his master's shield, or buckler, *testigular*. A Page, a servant always ready at his master's commandement, a serving man, *uscola*.' The word frequently meant no more than a youth.

'A page of curis we sall locht tyme.' Barbour's *Renew*, xix. 693.

² Horman says 'Alexander played a *pagane* more worthy to be wondred upon for his rascalle adventure than for his multitude (*perit animus est*),' answering to our expression 'played a part.' In a letter from John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the city of London, and Compiler of the *Liber Albus*, descriptive of the entry of Henry VI into London, February 20th, 1432, we are told that near London Bridge was prepared a giant of extraordinary size, and '*ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebatur duo animalia vocata "antelops."*' *Liber Albus*, ii. 459. See Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict. s. v. *Pageant*. Wyclif uses the form *pagga*, Works, ed. Matthew, p. 206.

³ Hamgole says that

'Be life of þe saule mare him [God] pay; Nola merem peccatoris, &c.'

þan þe dede, for þus him self says.

P. of Consc. 1734.

'Let me leve eyer to thi pay.' Coventry Myst. p. 49. Fr. *payer*, to satisfy, please, from Lat. *pacare*, to appease.

⁴ A. divides this word under the two headings of *paid*, and *entigiel*: '*Payed; patient, solutus. Payd; contentus, paciens.*'

⁵ *Pagani* properly means the country of Pagans, representing the latin *paganismus*. In this sense it is used in *King Horn*, 803, where we read of 'a Gisant . . . barived fram *payn- nore*.' '*Pagen*, a pagan, *paynim*, infidel, heathen man.' Cotgrave. '*A paynim, ethicus*.' Marip. Vocab. Wyclif uses *parangus* in the sense of gentiles. '*þus forsothe þen Gentiles, or parangus, fro the bigynyng for-aken, the which menere hadden knowledg of God, but euer to demerles han scrwed.*' *Romans*, Prol. p. 298; see also Prol. to *Hebrews*, p. 480, and *Matth.* v. 48. '*Paynym. Paganus, gentilis.*' Hulst.

⁶ I do not understand this. Probably we should read 'a Pale or staffe.' '*Pale* or en- closure, *Palus*. Pale in or enclose, *Pale*.' Hulst. '*1620, April 4. Agreed with Matthew Carter for paylinge the swyne styg with sawen ashe payles . . . agreed also with him to pale the garden, and here is to sawe the payles and postes, and to have 4^d. per yarde for his labor.*' *Account Book* of H. Best, p. 152. '*Palus, pal.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84. '*Frumen*, n. the parte of the throte whereby meate passeth into the stomake.' Cooper, 1584. '*Palate*, m. the root or palate of the mouth.' Cotgrave.

⁷ Also to enacte that every vessel kilderkyn & brken of ale & bere kepte ther full mesur gage & assise & that the brewars both of ale & bere send with their carnage to fill up the vessels after that be leyde on the gage: for by reason that the vessels have not ben full afore tyme the occupiers have had gret losse & also the ale & bere have payld & were bought, by cause such ale & bere hadde taken wynde in sparging.' Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28. '*T appalle*, we drinke doche or wyne, when it lesyth his colour or ale when it hath stande longe. *Je appalle*. This wyne is appalled all redy, and it is nat yet so lowe syth that

Pale (in colowre A.); *ecanguis*,
lividas, *luridas*, *pallidas*.

to be Pale; *pallere*, *ca.*, *descere*, *ex.*
an Palenes; *pallor*.

a Palfray; *gradarius*, *mannus*, *pale-*
fridus (*pallifridus* A.).

a Palmer (Palmaro A.); *ubi* a pil-
grame.

*a Palmarc in *pe scolo*¹; *ferula*,
hortatorium, *palmatorium*.

†Palmo sonday²; *ramispalmarum*,
indeclinabile

a Palmtree; *palma*, *palmula* di-
minutivum.

a Pament³; *litostates* indeclinabile,
litestrata, *tum*, *pavimentum*.

a Panno; *patella*, *patina*, *patin-*
ula.

a Pancake; *cyacum*, *lagnum*.

*a Panna of a howse⁴; *pinna*.

a Panno maker; *patinarius*; *patin-*
arius, *-a*, *-um*.

a Panelle of A saddle⁵; *panellus*,
subsellium.

was drawn out of the vessel.' Polgrave. 'Pale wyne whyche is deade and vinewed, and hath lost his verdure. *Mucilun vinum*.' Hulst. 'Muses. To be palled or dead, as wine y^e hath lost the verdure. *Mucedum vinum*. A palled wine or dead.' Cooper. See Dollyd as wyne or ale, p. 103.

¹ Toward that y^e growe no persone palled drynke, for seere

hit myght lrynge many a man in disse duryng many a yere.

John Russell's *Book of Nature*, in *Babes Book*, p. 13.

'Sowre ale, and deade ale, and ale the whiche doth stande a tylte is good for no man.' Andrew Boorde, *Regimen of Health*.

² Hulst gives 'Palmer to rappe one in the hande, *ferula*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'a Palmer in schole, *ferula*.' 'A Palmer or fruler, *quia puerorum palmar ca feruntur in scholis*.' Minshew. 'Ferula, a paymore.' Medulla.

³ In P. Plowman, B. xviii. 7 we have the expression, 'tyl ramus palmarum,' = till Palm Sunday. Prof. Skeat notes that this day was often called *dominica palmarum*, or, more commonly, *in ramis palmarum*, and that cap. cxxvi in the *Legenda Aurea*, ed. Grasse, is headed 'De dominica in ramis palmarum.'

⁴ In the *Pricks of Conscience*, l. 9180, we are told that

'Pe pament of heven may lykened be . . . Tille a pament of precious stanes and perre'; and in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 81, the false Emperor orders Jovinian to be drawn 'at the horse-taile on the pament.' So in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, ed. Isidore, we find instructions 'for to warme the pament under an oil cellar.' 'Whenne y was nygh the awter y put of my showys and knelyd on my kneys upon the pament and ofte tynys inclyned my heed down to the ground.' *Revelation to the Monk of Evesham*, p. 31. 'And he shal take the holy watre in a bittill vessel, and a littel of the cride of the pament [*pament P.*] of the tabernacle he shal putt into it.' Wyclif, Numbers v. 17. 'Swepte as pe pament from bylynges of stree.' Wyclif, Wks. i. 149. Maundeville says that in the kingdom of the Chan of Chetay 'Vesselle of Sylver is there non, for thei tilde no prys there of to make no vesselle offe, but thei maken thei of Greeynges, and Pideres and Pavimentes to Halls and Chambres.' p. 220. The word is of course merely a contraction of pavement, and in some parts of England paving bricks are still known as *paviments* or *paviment bricks*. 'Pauyngo bode to tryngne pament. *Pavimentum*, *Talerniculum*.' Hulst. 'Hoc pavimentum, a pavement.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. 'Pavimentum, pavement.' Medulla. See Pavement, below, p. 271.

⁵ Polgrave gives 'Pan, a pane, piece or pannell of a wall, of wainscot of a glass window; *pannus*, a pannell of wainscot,' and Paré 'a pane of cloth, *panniculus*, *sepien*.' 'Pana of a wall, *Corium*.' Hulst. In the description of the Heavenly City as given in *Apoc. Pagan*, A. 1035, we are told that

'Voh pane of jast place had pre yate . . . And voh yate of a martyre.'

Pe pertales pyked of sych plates

And in the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degrevant* it is said that 'the floure was pament overed with a clere crystal.' l. 1463. See also the account in *Partonopeus* how the king was so beaten by unseen hands that 'no shewe re pane had he hole of brede.' l. 5654.

⁶ The *treche*, pad or pallet, without saddle, with which an ass is usually ridden. In the *Cursor Mundi*, 14781, the ass on which our Lord rode is described as having 'na

to Pante; *Anhelare, palpere, palpitare.*

*Pantelle stryngs (A Pantyr A.)¹; *pedica, medio correpto.*

*a Pantelere; vbi A butlere.

a Pantry²; vbi A butry.

a Panzar³; *oposetrum, canistrum, cartallum, calathus.*

a Papo; *papa; papalis, papabilis* (*papatus est dignitas pape A.*).

†a Papes dygnite; *papatus.*

†a Papeley (A Papeioye A.)⁴; *psitacus.*

a Papyr; *papyrus* (*papyrus A.*).

†Papote (Paplette A.)⁵; *papatum, Anylice papote.*

saddl in pannel. 'Pannel to ryde on, *bate panneau.*' Palsgrave. 'Panells, or pack-saddles, *domusalia.*' Baret. 'Panell of a horse. *Domusale.*' Hubot. Tusser in *his Five Hundred Pointes*, p. 36, mentions amongst the other 'Husbandlie furniture,'

'A *panell* and wantey, pack-saddle and ped.'

Palsgrave has 'I panell a horse, I put a panell upon hym to ryde upon. *Je mets en hayst.* Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market.' 'See soone as thaire *pannelles* are on, and every thing fitted, they bade them forth.' *Farming, &c. Book of H. Best*, p. 101.

'Pantell, fetter or snare. *pedica.*' Hubot. 'A pantel, *pedica.*' Manip. Vocab. The form *panter* or *pantr* appears the more common. Thus we find in *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 69—

'He saw how all the erth was sprede,
Wyt *pantr* bandes, and gylders blake,
That Satanas had layd to take

Mans saull als a fouler
Tas foules wyt gylder and *panter.*'

'To a *panter* I am cante, My fat his pennyd I may net owt.' Song in MS. of 15th Cent. '*Panthiere.* A great swoope-net, or drawing net.' Cotgrave.

'So lymed leues were layde all aboute,
And *panteris* prenyliche plight vpon je grounde.'

Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, ii. 187.

'& þus alle þes feyned censures ben anticristis *panter* & armes, to lette trewe men fro þe seruyce of god alwaytt & to make men to forsake god in his lawe for drede of anticrist and fendis of helle.' Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 80; see also *ibid.* p. 205, and his *Works*, ed. Arnold, iii. 200, where he speaks of 'ydelnesse' as 'þe deuelis *panter.*' See also Barclay's *Shippe of Fools*, ii. 297. Stratmann in quoting from Chaucer's *Legend of Good Women*, 131, '*Foolis* put of þe *panter* and þe net been scaped,' has inadvertently placed the word under *Panter*, a panther.

¹ Trevisa in his translation of Higden, i. 77, speaks of Paradise as 'the *pantr* or place of alle pulcritude,' and, similarly, p. 273, of 'the cite called Parisius . . . the *pantry* of letters [*vincerum litterarum*].' In P. Plowman, C. xvii. 151, the butler or keeper of the pantry is called the *panter*, from Fr. *panetier*. In the *Babes Book*, p. 66, the form *panter* occurs, and at p. 330 *pantryere*. '*Hic panteris*, a *panter*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 211. 'The *panter*, the butlere. The carles cheff squyere.' *Sir Degreant*, 1649.

² 'A paniser, palle, or basket, *canistrum, calathus.*' Baret. 'Het took and bare a *panyer* [*panter*] fol of gravel on his bak.' Trevisa's Higden, v. 195.

³ Cotgrave gives '*Papejay*, m. a parrot or poppingay,' and Baret 'A parrot or poppingaie, *pottacus.*' 'Papejay, poppingay, *papingoe*; a parrot.' Jamieson. In the Quair of James I., pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 71, we read—

'Unlike the crow is to the *papejay*.'

Maunleville tells us that in the land of Prester John 'there ben manye *Popegoyes*, that thei depen þis takes in hire langage: and thei spoken of hire propre nature, and salven men that gon thourge the Desertes, and spoken to hem als appertely, as though it were a man. And thei that spoken wel, han a large Terge, and han 5 Toes upon a Fote. And there ben also of other manere, that han but 3 Toes upon a Fote: and thei spoken not, or but litlle: for thei come not but cryen.' p. 274. See also Trevisa's Higden, iv. 327.

⁴ See P. Plowman, C. x. 75, where the author speaks of the poure folk in Cotes

'Charged with children and cheif lordes rento,

That þei wijþ spynnyng may spare sporen hit in hous hyre,

Bope in mylk and in meke to make with *papides*

To a-letye with here gurlis þat gresen after hole.'

Evidently the word means a sort of porridge. Compare P. Papiote for chylder, p. 382.

- a Pappe; *mamma* (*mammilla* A.),
papilla, *vber*; versus:
 ¶ *Esse viri proprie mammillas*
dicimus esse,
Vbera sunt pecudum, sed mam-
me sunt mulierum,
Cuius mammillas dixi, dic esse
papillas.
- a Parabyll; *parabola*, *paradigma*,
proverbium, *exemplum*.
Paradyse; *paradisus*.
 A Paraffe¹; *paragraphus*, *p[ar]a-*
phus (A.).
- *a Paramour; *filorcium* & *cetera*;
ubi A lemman.
- a Parchement; *membrana*, *perga-*
mentum.
- a Parchementer; *candidarius*, *mem-*
branarius.
- to Payre²; *parare*, *peripsimare*
 (A.).
- a Parelle; *discrimen*, *naufragium*
navis est periculum.
 to be [in] Parelle; *Agri*, *naufragari*,
periclitari.
 Parellos (*Perliosus* A.); *discriminos-*
us, *periculosus*.
 a Parynge; *peripsima*.
 A Parysche; *parochia*; *parochialis*,
parochianus (A.).
 ta Parischen³; *parochianus*, *parochi-*
alis.
 ta Parysche clerke⁴; *clericus*, *par-*
ochialis, *Aquabaiulus*.
 *a Parke⁵; *jndago*, *parcus*.
 a Parcoure (*Parkare* A.); *parca-*
rius, *lucarius* qui custodit silu-
 am.
- a Parlementt; *parliamentum*.
 a Parlowr; *colloquium*, *colloquatori-*
um.
 p^o Parlesy (*Parlsy* A.)⁶; *paralysis*;

¹ 'Paraphe. The flourish, or peculiar knot, or mark set unto, or after, or instead of, a name in the signing of a Deed or Letter: and generally, any such gracefull setting out of a mans hand, or name in writing; also, a subsignature, or signing under.' Cotgrave.
 'Paraf, a paragrafe, Paragraphum.' Percyall, Span. Dict. 1591.

² It was customary to pare the crust from the bread, before it was set before the guests at table. Thus in *Sir Tristram*, fyfte i. st. 1, we read—

'The kyng ne seyde no more, Bot wesche and yede to mete;
 Bred thai pard and schare, Ynough thai hadde at ete.'

The parings as we learn from W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172, were put in the alms-dish for the poor:

'*Tayllet le payn ke est parce, Les biseaus* (the paringges) *à l'amoyne soynt doné.*'

And so also in the Boke of Curtasye (*Babees Book*, p. 324), ll. 730-3:

'The aumenere by this hathe sayde grace, To serue god fyrst with-outen lette;
 And tho almes dysahe haue sette in place; These other lofes he parys a-boute, &c.'

Ther-in the keruer a lofe schalle sette,

Palsgrave gives 'I pare the cruste of a lofe. *Je decrouste* and *je pare du payn*. Pare your cruste away.'

³ 'Pere a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buried,
 Or where he were *parisshene* riht pere he shulde be grauen.'

P. Plowman, B. xi. 67.

⁴ See note to *Haly water clerk*, p. 171.

⁵ Cooper renders *Indago* by 'toyle or nettes aboute a parke or forrest to take beastes.'

'A parochie, *fundus*.' Baret gives 'Parkes or places paled, *robortaria*: anie place inclosed to keepe beastes for pleasure: a parke: a cunnigree: a warraine: *leporarium, vitarium*.'

'A parker, *saltuarius*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, C. vii. 144, we have 'y-parroked in puwes,' on which see Prof. Skeat's note and his Etymol. Dict. s.v. Paddock. 'Santis in the devels name! said the parkere.' Reliq. Antiq. ii. 282. A.S. *penrruc*, *pearroc*.

⁶ The palsy: Fr. *paralysie*, Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. *παράλυσις*. In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 127, we read how the Centurion came

'And praied Crist, that he suld hele His sergant of *parlesye*;
 and p. 129, we are told that

'His sergant that cumbered was Wit *parlesi*, al hal he rase.'

In the *Cursor Mundi*, in the account of Herod's death, the author tells us:

'Nu bigines he to seke, þe *parlesi* has his a side.' l. 11817;

<i>paraliticus qui habet (patitur il- lam A.) infirmitatem.</i>	†to Parte in twa; <i>bipartiri, bipar- tire.</i>
A Parlement tre ¹ (A.).	†to Parte in thre; <i>tripartiri</i> (A.).
†a Parmayn ² ; <i>volemum, Anglice a warden.</i>	†to take Parte; <i>participare.</i>
†a Parmayn tre (A parment tre A.); <i>volemum (volemum fructus eius A.). A wardentre.</i>	†a Parte taker (<i>Partitakere A.</i>); <i>particeps.</i>
*a Parour (Parowes A.) of a vesti- mentt; <i>paratura.</i>	†a Part takynge; <i>participacio; -ans participium.</i>
Parcelle ³ ; <i>petrocillum, herba est.</i>	†Partye ⁴ ; <i>bipartitus, ut toga bipar- tita: (vi toga est bipartita vel -lata A.).</i>
a Parsoure ⁴ ; <i>perforale, terebellum.</i>	a Partryke ⁵ ; <i>perdir.</i>
a Parte; <i>pars, particula; particu- laris & parcialis; po[r]cio, por- ciuncula.</i>	†a Pase ⁷ ; <i>gressus, passus.</i>
to Parte; <i>partiri, con-, & cetera; vbi to departe.</i>	†Pasche ⁸ ; <i>pascha (Azima A.); pas- chalis.</i>
	a Pasnepe ⁹ ; <i>rapa. (Nepa, pastin- ata A.).</i>

and Hampole says that the fourth pain of purgatory will be diseases of various kinds, each a punishment for a separate sin:

'Some for ire sal haue als þe parlesy,

þat yuel þe saule sal grete gretely.'

P. of Cons. 2996.

See also *Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 130, where in the account of the miracles wrought by the true cross we read—

'Of parles war helid grete wane, And dum and def ful mani ane.'

'Ȝet comen lody to þat lede, as lazarus ful monye, Poysoned & parlatyk & pyned in fyres.'

Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde,

Allit. Poems, B. 1695.

G. Douglas in his *King Hart*, ed. Small, i. 117, l. 11, speaks of the

'Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlaty.'

¹ Evidently a mere error of the scribe for the following word.

² See also *Perman tre*, below. Cotgrave gives '*Poire de parnain*, the Permaine-tree,' and Baret '*Volemus, volemum*, a warden tree.'

'The pearmaine, which to France, long ere to us was knowne,

Which carefull frut'ers now have denizend our owne.'

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, Song. 18.

³ See *Persley* in P. '*Hoc petrocillum, persylle*.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 225. See also pp. 79 and 190.

⁴ 'A pierser, *terebra, terebellum*.' Baret.

⁵ Compare P. Party cloth. Shakespeare uses the phrases *party-coated*, and *party-coloured* the latter of which is still in common use. Gawin Douglas speaks of 'the party popil grane.' *Aeneas*, Bk. viii, p. 250. In the list of Goods given by the members to the Gild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470, we find 'Item, Ysabel Rowse, a party gowne y-furred, and a tabell bord.' *English Gilds*, p. 320. See *Mirc. Inst. to Parish Priests*, 1145.

⁶ Jamieson gives '*Partrik, pairtrick, and pertrek*, a partridge.' Fr. *perdriz*, Lat. *perdix*.

'Spanjellis to chace pertryk or quail.' Douglas, *Aeneas*, Prol. Bk. ix. l. 50.

⁷ 'Satenas Waites us als thef in pas.' *Metr. Hom.* p. 53.

'I stalked be the stremez, be the strongd,

For I be the flod fond

A bot down be a lond

So passed I the pas.'

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7.

In *Morte Arthure*, the Pilgrim knight says—

'I will passe in pilgrimage this pas vn-to Rome.' l. 3496.

⁸ 'Pase, Easter, *pascha*.' *Manip. Vocab.* In the *Bruce*, ed. Skeat, xv. 248, we are told that the treacherous attack on the Scots failed because it was done

'In tyme of trewis . . .

Quhen god rais for to sauf mankyne.'

And in sic tyme as on *paste-day*

⁹ 'Pasnepe, herbe; *pastinaca, colum*.' Baret.

to Passe furthe (Passefourthe A.);
migrare, e, de-, Agere, meare,
preterire, transfigere, & cetera.

to Passe¹; callere, secunde coniuga-
tionis, & cellere terciē coniuga-
tionis, superare, excedere, excel-
lere, precellere, transcendere.

to Passe ouer; preterire.

to Passe ouer (p^e A.) see; legere, trans-
ire, transmigrare, transmeare.

a Passynge; transitus.

Passynge; transiens, transitorius.

a Passiōn; calix, crux, passio, pas-
siuncula (passis A.), & cetera.

Paste²; pasta.

a Pasteth³; pastellus.

*a Pasteler; pastillarius.

*a Patañ⁴; calopodium, lignipes, lig-
nipedum.

A Patent (A.).

†a Patyñ (Patten A.)⁵; patena.

a Patrelle⁶; Antela, pectorale.

a Patriarke; patriarchia.

a Patroñ; Actor, defensor, patronus.

a Patronyse (Patrones A.); patron-
issa.

*a Pavysse; castrum.

to Pave; pavimentare.

A Pauiment; pavementum (A.).

a Pavere; pavimentor.

*a Pawtyner (Pawtenere: crumena
A.)⁷; vbi A purse; (versus:

¶lenonem lena non diligit absque
crumena A.).

¹ Cooper, s. v. *Callere*, quotes Cicero, '*callere iura*,' to be well skilled in the law. 'To passe or excell in learning, *superare doctrina*.' Baret.

'Of thi meknes, he sayd, speke I, For wit meknes thou *passes* me.'

Metrical Hom. p. 70.

² Baret gives 'Paast, all thinges thioke and massie like paast, a masse, or wedge, *massa*.'
³ 'A pie or pastie, *artocreas*.' Baret. 'A pasty, *pastillum*. A pastye, *pistorium*.'
Manip. Vocab. '*Hic pastillus, A^m pastyth*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200.

⁴ 'A patten or a shooe of wood; a souldiours slaue; *calo*: a patten, or wooden shooe, *baxea, calopodium*.' Baret. '*Calopodium*, a paten, or slipper.' Cooper, 1584. '*Galoche*, f. a wooden shooe, or Patten, made all of a peece without any latchet or tye of leather, and worne by the poore clowns in winter. *Sabot*, m. a pattin or slipper of wood.' Cotgrave. In the Inventory printed in Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find '*Item*, a gyrdyll, a payre of *patany*s iiij^d.' and again, at p. 411, 'a peyr of *patany*s, a cappe of violet.' '*Colopodium*, a stytle or a pateyn.' Medulla. 'Paten for a fote, *galoché*.' Palgrave. Compare Lyne soke, above, p. 218.

⁵ 'Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Bapt. apud Halifax j chesabyll of cloth of golde and silke with ye amyce and the aube, a chalys with the *patent* and a corporas, a covering of a bede with the holy lame in it.' Will of W. Halifax, 1454, pr. in *Testa Eboracensia* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 172. 'Pe cali; and pe *pateyn* ok, per-on he garte pe erl suere.'

Pe corporaus, pe messe-gere.

Havelok. 187.

⁶ '*Pectorale*, a breasteplate; a poytrell.' Cooper. Palgrave gives 'Paytrell for a horse, *poictrel*,' and the Manip. Vocab. 'Paytrell, *antilena*.' Baret, too, has 'Peittrell or Poitrel for an horse, *antilena*,' and Cotgrave '*Poictrel*, m. a Petrell for a horse.' See P. Pectoral. In the Inventory, date 1506, in the Paston Letters, iii. 409, we find 'a sadyle, a *paytrell*, and a brydoll and ij gerthies x^s.' 'Yf I haue a saddle, brydle, a rayne, a poytrell (*antilena*) and a croper and gyrtthes, I care for no traper.' Horman. 'Pewtrell for a horse. *Antela, antilena*, &c.' Hulot. It appears to have been a very common fashion to hang bells on the bridle or breast-band of the horse. Thus Chaucer describing the Monk says—

'And whan he rood men myghte his brydel heere

Gynglen in a whistlynge wynde als cleere

And eek as loude as dooth pe Chapel belle.' C. T. Prol. 169;

and in *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 5713, the Sultan of Damascus had

'Hys crouper heeng al ful off belles

And his *peytrel*, and his arsoun.'

See also Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, p. 151.

⁷ In the Inventory taken in 1506 and printed in Paston Letters, iii. 410, we find mentioned 'Frere John Alderiche, ij quaris of prayeris. Item, a *pawtenere* with a payre of belys of jette.' In *Political Songs*, ed. Wright, p. 39, we read—

a Pawcho¹; *ilia*; *iliatus*; *jutes-
lina cirorum sunt, omasus, scruta,
viscas.*

*a Pawcherde (Pancherde A.);
renals (ventrale A.), & cetera;
ubi A brekebelt.

†a Pawn²; *pandinus.*

P ante E

Pece³; *pux.*

a Pece of flesche; *congiarium, frus-
tum carnis.*

a Pece of leder (ledder A.) or of
clathe; *Assumentum.*

to Pece; *Assuere.*

*a Pece of siluer or of metalle⁴;
crater, cratera.

*a Pedder (A Pedare or A Pedlar
A.)⁵; *revolus, negociator (est
Riuulus terreus Riuulus mer-
cator habetur A.).*

a Pege (Pegge A.); *cavilla, cavillola
diminutivum.*

*a Peghte (A Peght or Pigmei A.);
pigmus.

¹ He put in his *pautener* an house and a koub,
A mytour and a koeverchef to bide wih his crok.

² *Hoc mercipium, a pawtner.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 128. 'It can no thing doo but
make cloutes and *pauteneeres* and bagges.' De Deguileville, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148. 'Pa-
tonniere. A Shepherd's scrip.' Cotgrave.

³ Palsgrave has 'I pancho a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapen. *Je
pance. I feare me, I have panchel hym.*'

⁴ 'Batter his skull or *panch* him with a stake.' Shakspeare, *Tempest*, III. ii. 98.

⁵ 'Episcopus, pancher.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 182.

⁶ See the *Gesta Romanorum*, ch. xxi. p. 70, for the moral of the games of Chess, where
the moves of each piece are explained allegorically. In l. 5 we read of '*ausfys* [bishops]
and *poynys*.' See note to Roko. Lygiate in his *Pilgrimage of the Soule*, p. 27, repr.
1829, says: 'A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, whan that a *poyn* seyeth to the
kyng chekmate!' ⁷ MS. Pece.

⁸ In the Metrical Life of St. Alexius, Cott. MS. cl. Farnvall, p. 27, l. 75, we read—

'Many a coppe and many a *pece*, With wyne wernage & eke of grece.'

'A capon rosted brought sho sone, And a pot with riehe wine,

A clene klath, and brede tharone, And a *pece* to fill it yne.'

Yvain de Guwin, l. 760

'A broad pece or boll of gold, or siluer, *patera*.' Baret. See the Dictionarius of J. de
Garlande, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 126, where we are told—

eryers galpyng atanyd tavernys

*Precones cini clamant galy pante rinoim atunimatum in tabernis, ad quatuor denarios et
the pyse galun.*

ad sex, et ad octo, et ad duodecim, portando vinum temptando fura in craterem a la pata.

'Crater, a pece.' *ibid* p. 178. Palsgrave has 'I pawner a cuppe or a *pece*, as goldsmithen
do.' 'The warme new blade keppt in cowp and *pege*.' G. Douglas, *Emerald*, vi. p. 322, l. 23.

'Thenne the boteler shall bryng forth basyns, ewers, and cuppis, *Pege*, spounes sette into a
pece, redressing all his silver plate, upon the cubbord, the largest firste, the richest in the
myddis, the lighteste before.' *Babes Book*, p. 364.

* Manip. Vocab. gives 'a Pedder, *circulator*,' and Baret 'a Pedler, or anie that goeth
about to sell his wares from towne to towne, *circitor vel circulator*.' 'Portepanier, a ped-
ler.' Cotgrave. In the *Andreas Rible*, p. 66, we are told 'he wroche *peddare* more noyse
he maketh to geve his wape, þan a riehe mercer at his doorewurde ware.' 'Item. Burton
the *Pedder* cwyth hym flor certayn stoffs bowt off hym unpaid, xxi. ij^d. Manners &
Household Exp. of England, p. 178. 'Dustefate (ane *Pedder*, or *Cremar*, quia hoc na
certaine dwelling place, quere he may dight the dust from his feet) shold be judged
conforme to the Lawes of merchants. *leg. burg.* c. 120. Justice shold be done to him,
summarlie, without delay. *leg. burg.* 1609, Sir Jn. Skene, Reg. Maj. The Table, p. 76.
In Wyclif's version of 1 Esdras iv. 13, 20, 'tribute and *pedage* and *pons-rentus*' are spoken
of, the meaning being apparently a toll on passengers. 'The pirate prebais to ped the
pedder his pack.' G. Douglas, *Emerald*, bk. viii, Prol. l. 55. 'Pedderman. *Institor*.'
Halset. 'The *revolus*, a *peder*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 212. '3d^d þei becomen *pe-
dars*, berynge knyves for wyymen.' Wyclif, *Select Eng. Works*, p. 12.

a Peiso¹; *pisa*.

a Peyseoddo²; *siliqua*.

a Peke³; *batillus*, *quarta*.

a Pele⁴; *pala*.

†a Peille⁵; vbi A castella.

*a Pelet of stone or lede⁶; *glans*.

Pelletier⁷; *piletum*, *serpyllum*, *herba*
est.

¹ 'A Peisse, *pisum*. Fr. *pis*.' Baret. One of those words which from their appearance and sound have been incorrectly considered as plurals.

² 'The Ood of *peison*, *siliqua* to growe in huske or eel, *siliqua*.' Baret. 'Cesse, a huske.' Cotgrave.

³ 'A pekke, measure, *batillus*.' P. 'A pecke, the fourth part of a bushell, *satum*.' Baret.

⁴ Cooper, 1584, says: 'Pala, a picle to put breade into an oven; a fier panne or showle.'

'A peele to set bread in the oven, *infumibulum*, *pala*, *pistoria*.' Baret. 'A peele, *pala*, *sealmen*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Pele for an oven, *pelle à four*.' Palgrave. 'Pala . . . a shoull, a skoope, a peele to put bread in an oven with.' Florio. Still in use.

'In myn army I here wele, . . . A dogb-trogh and a *pele*.'

Ritson's Anc. Songs & Ballads, ed. Hazlitt, p. 79.

'Sette in the bresle with a *pele*.' Horman. In the Inventory of the goods of Gerard Salveyn in 1572 (*Wills & Invent. Surtees Soc.* i. 349) are mentioned, 'in the kitching, one Baking croke, one Iron pot, one *pele*, one iron coulrake, ij^o, viij^o.' In the *Hauschold* *Ord.* p. 291, under date 1601, are mentioned 'flaskets, scoopes, broaches, *peles* and such like.'

⁵ A *Pele*, according to Jamieson, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Lesly when describing the manners of the Scots borderers. The term occurs several times in Barbour's *Hoec*. This in Book x. l. 137, Linlithgow is described as

'a *peill*

Mekill and stark, and stutlit weill . . . With ynglis men.'

See also ll. 147, 152, 193, &c. Jamieson remarks that the site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called *the Peil*. Professor Skeat suggests that the source of the word may be the Gaelic *peillie*, a hut made of earth and branches, and covered with skins. Wyntoun in his *Chronicle*, VIII. xxviii. 94, says—

'The Castelle of Saynt Andrewys town,

This Edward, so greet a lord wes then,

And seie *Pelga*, sunn vp, sunn down,

That all he staffyl with Inglis men.'

See also Wallace, iv. 213. In Robert of Brunne, p. 157, the term is applied to a wooden battering tower. 'pe Romancer it sais, Richard did mak a *pele*,

On kast he woe alle wais, wrought of tre falle welie,

Agayns holy kirke tille Aleyse ferto drawe.

In schip he did it lede, to raise vp bi þe walle,

& if ham stode nede, to couere him with alle.

He reised it at unseidnes, of werre tiping he herd,

For þe fild of Sarazins þer zates ageyn him spend

þe Romance of Richard sais, he wan þe toun.

His *pele* fto þat forward he call it madȝ Grifoun.'

Fabyan, in his *Chronicle*, p. 250, says: 'Kyng Wyllyam to haue y^e country in the more quyet hewe downe moche of the wood, and buylded in sundry places stronge castells and *pyles*,' and again, p. 512: 'threwe downe certayne *pyles* and other strengthis, and a parte of the castell of Beawmunt.' Bellendene in his trans. of *Hoec*, ii. 424, mentions 'the castel of Dunbrioun . . . and the *peil* of Lawdoun.' Chaucer also uses the word in the *House of Fame*, l. 1310: 'God saue the lady of this *peil*.' Ducange gives 'Pela, Castellum, arx, Anglis Pile vel Pille,' and quotes from Rymer's *Federa*, vii. 95, a charter of Henry IV. dated 1399, granting to the Earl of Northumberland the 'castrum, Pelam, et dominium de Man,' whence Peel the chief town of that island derives its name.

'Thanne boldly they laske, and tendes engynes,

Payes in *pylles*, and proves there castes.'

Morte Arthure, ed. Hall, p. 254.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 78, *Incubila* is described as being as 'pale as a *pelet*.'

'Graytþe gomme stoppeth these gomme . . . With *pyletes* vs to payne.' *Seyge of Melanque*, 1289.

⁷ 'Pelitorye, herbe; *altericum*.' Hubert. 'Pelitorye, *pyretum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret has 'Pelitorye of the wall, *muricula peritum*.' Several varieties of this plant are men-

a Pellicañ; *pellicanus*.
 ta Poltry (A Polliteri A.) or a skyn-
 nery¹; *pelliparium*.
 Penance; *penitencia*, *penitudo* (A.).
 a Pensioñ (Pensone A.); *pensio*.
 *a Pendande (Penande A.) of a
 belte²; *pendulum*.
 a Peny; *denarius*, *denariolus* di-
 minutium, *dipondius*, *nummus*;
nummusus.
 ta Peny of twa Pens (Pennys A.)³;
didragma.

*a Penytenciary⁴; *penitenciar-
 us*.
 ta Penystane⁵; *discus*.
 a Pony worthe; *denariatum*.
 a Penne; *calamus*, *penna*, *pugillar-
 is*.
 a Penner and a nynkehorne (an
 ynkhorn A.)⁶; *calamariem*.
 Pennneknyfe; *scalprum*, *scalpellum*,
scalprus, *scalpulum* (*scapulum*
 A.), *scalpellus* (*scapulus* A.), *Ar-
 tauus* (*penartiphus* A.).

tioned in Lyte's Do-loens, p. 40, where it is called 'Pellitory or Paritory,' and is said to be useful against St. Anthony's fyre, the goat 'which they call Padagra,' and other diseases.

¹ 'Pelliterie, f. The trade, or shop of a skinner, furrier or Peltemonger.' Cotgrave.
 'Pellin, m. a skinner, a peltemonger.' Cooper. The trade of a Peliter or Pelleter is mentioned several times in the Liber Albus. See also Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, pp. 28, 29, where are printed the ordinances of the 'gylde' at Norwich which 'Peltesen and oþere god men begunne . . . in ye yer of oore lord Jhesu cryst, a thousande thre hundred souenty and sexo.' 'The notaries, skynners, coryours and cordwaners werke by skynnes & hydes; as perchemyn, vellume, *peltrie* and cordewan.' Carton, *Game of the Chase*, ff. F ij. See Skynnory, hereafter. 'The skynnes of fatte sheepe are alwayes better then the skynnes of leane otes, both for that they putte forth more well, and also the *pelts* are better.' Best, *Farming Book*, p. 29.

² 'Londes or ladyes, or any lyf elles. As persones in pellure with *pendantes* of syluer. P. Plowman, B xv. 7.

'Item, payd to the gold-maythe that made the bokelys, *pendantes*, and buryas to my masterys salat and his bycocket, x.s. iij.d.' *Manners and Household Exp. of Edw. 1464*, p. 253. G. Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, bk. xii. p. 447, has—

'Quil, at the last, on Turnus schoulder, lol With stuthis knaw and *pendes* schinwand clere;
 The fey girdil his sette did appere.

the Latin being *notis fulserunt cingula bullis*. See *Sir Gawayne*, 2038, where the knight puts on the magic girdle:

'Bot wered not þis ilk wyge for wode þis gondel,
 For pryde of þe *pendantes* þaz polyst þay were.'

In the will of S. Teisdel (*Wills & Invent.* Surtees Soc. vol. i. p. 262), dated 1566, occurs the following: 'The Napperye yt is to be kepte to ye Wenche. In primis ij payre of silke sleues, one stomacher, thre peces of read silke, . . . one throwed lattie . . . vj siluer gaudes, one whissel, one belte with one *pendones* and one buckell of siluer, one girdle, one belte, two paire of siluer crowkes gilte, two siluer taches, one siluer crosse, vj pillibers, one kirchife, ij rales, one handkirchife, iij smokes, one linen sheat, one towell.'

³ A singular instance of how a word loses its original meaning. Compare Douzopere, in which the idea of the number twelve became at last so entirely forgotten that we find writers speaking of 'a douzopere,' or as in *Sir Douzopere*, l. 1853—

'Ther come in a dounce *tridouzopere* of France.'

See *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 197 and note.

⁴ In the *Abbey of the Holy Ghost*, pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, from the Thornton MS. ed. Percy, p. 55, we are told that amongst the officers of the abbey 'Meditacione shall be perure, Douzacione celerre, and Pete *penitencione*.'

⁵ According to Kennett, 'the game of quoits, played with stones or horseshoes.' See also Jamieson, s. v. In Barbour's *Brave*, xvi. 383, we are told of a pass that it 'was nocht a *penyptane* out of breid.' See also *ibid.* viii. 581.

⁶ 'Penne, a pener.' Nominale MS. 'A Pennar, *calamariem*. An ynkehorne or any other thing that holdeth inke, *atramentarium*.' Rare. 'Penne and ynkehorne *encriptare*.' Palgrave. 'A payre of tabelles, and a *penner*, and a *ynkehorne*, and ij. keyes for þe wicket, are mentioned as having been contributed to the Gild of the Tailors, Exeter, about 1470,

*a Pentis (Pentesso A.)¹; *Appendix*, *Appendicium*, *Appendiculum*; *Appendicius*; *Aphectus*, et dicitur *brito* & dicitur *profectum* si de lignis, *mentium* si de lapidibus; versus:

¶ *Dicas Aphectus solaria significat -que*

Appendix -que (-dam A.), si lignum construxerat ipsum

Dicas profectum, si saxum dic mentium,

Dicas profectum (profectum A.) si testum naueris ipsum.

Pepille; *Aqua*, gens, grec, *gregarius*, *laos* grece, *plebs*, *plebicula*; *plebeius*; *populus*; *popularis*; *turba*, *vulgus*.

†to folowe *Pepylle* in maneres; *plebere*, *plebescere*.

ta *Pepyn* or *A graste* (*grapp A.*)²; *Acinus*, *acinum*, *fecinum* (*fecinum A.*), *granum*.

Pepyr; *paper*.

*A paire of *Pepyr qwherna* (*Pepir qwerne A.*)³; *fraxillus*, *fraxellum*, *pistillus*, *pistillum*.

Peraventour; *forte*, *fortune*, *fortassis*, *fortasse* (*forcan*, *forsthan A.*).

Perchaunce; *idem est*.

A *Percho*; *quidam piscis*, *percheus* (A.).

*Percelle*⁴; *petrocillum*, *herba est*.

a *Perdoñ*; *indulgentia*.

to *Perdoñ*; *indulgere*, *perdonare*.

*a *Perdonare*⁵; *questor*.

a *Pere*; *pirum*.

a *Pere tre*; *pirus* (*pirum fructus eius A.*).

a *Perelle*; *ubi A parelle*.

by 'Water Kent.' *English Gilds*, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 320. 'Calamitarius, a pennere.' *Medulla*. 'O man in the myddis of hem was clothid with lynnun clothis, and a pennere of a wittre [ynkhoru, Wychf. *utramque* Vulg.] at his reynes' *Ezekiel ix. 2*, Purvey's version. See *Inkehorpe*, above.

¹ In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 63, we are told how Joseph, when there was no room in the inn at Bethlehem, was obliged to lodge the Virgin and our Lord in 'a *pendice* that was wawles,' and again, p. 66, it is called 'a *power pentis*.' Compare P. To-falle, *schudde*, p. 495. 'Hoc *apudicium*, a *pentis*.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 236. In Wyclif's version of 2 *Esdras vii. 4* the marginal note runs 'houses were not biddid to enhabite, but holkis and *pentide* worn maad biddis the wallis in the ynnere part, in whiche they mysten abide for a lill tyme, til the citee were biddid.' 'Drope of yse called an isikle whych hangeth on a hoose eaves or *pentisse*. *Steris*.' Holcot. *Stables* applies the term *pendice* to the vails or pendants of ladies' leved dresses. *Anat. of Abases*, p. 67, and also to curtains and hangings of a room, *ibid.* p. 35. 'Appendis. The Penthouse of a house.' Cotgrave. The MS. reads *Appendix*.

² The pip or seeds in fruit. Cotgrave gives '*Pepin*: a pippin or kernell; the seed of fruit.' Probably the reading of A, though itself incorrect, is the nearer to the true one, which I imagine should be 'A *Pepyn* of a grapo.' See the account of the holy tree in the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 499, which is declared to have

'Con ste o þat *pepin*, þat þ it wroehe adam fell fra' l. 8304.

The translator of *Paladius On Husbandrie* says that 'grapes faire and greet *Pepyned* harde and drie' are the best for the table, p. 62, l. 72. Wychf. *Numbers vi. 4*, tells how the Nazarenes were to abstain from 'what thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the *pepin*' [druf P. *acinum* Vulg.]. The marginal note is, 'In Ebreu it is, fro the rynde til the lill greynes that ben in the myddis of the grape.' It occurs again in *Eccles. xxxiii. 16*. 'as that *pekereth pepyns*' [druf of *grapa* P. *acinos* Vulg.] after the grape *Bottices*. See the treatise on gardening from the *Porkington MS.* pr. in *Early Eng. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 71, where directions are given for making 'a grape to growe withouto *pepin*.'

³ In a good printed in *Boston Letters*, iii. 120, William Boston delivers up to William Joye certain goods and chattels, amongst which we find 'j *berynsappes*, unum par de *pepyrquene*, &c. 'Peperquerne, *grape a pepyr*.' Palegrave. 'Peperquerne. *Perdham*, *patellum*.' Holcot. '*Pistillum*, a *paper quene*, et *quedam cas*.' *Medulla*.

⁴ See also *Parselle*, above. 'Perche, or after some, *Smalage*, *aplum*. A kind of *Perselle* growing on stones, *petrocillum*.' Barlet.

⁵ 'Questor, a pardoner.' *Oreus*. See *Choller*, above, and P. *Pardner*.

†a Perolle of y^e see¹; *scilla*; versus:

¶ *Lothofagus certes, sunt Aëro-
ceramia sirtes;*

*Sirenes estusque, sceraunia, scil-
liz, caribdis.*

*Fluminis est vortex, pontis
(ponti A.) die esse caribdim.*

to make *Perfytte*; conferre, complere,
(conficere A.), *perficere*.

Perfytte; *perfectus*.

Perfytely; *perfecte*, *limite*.

a *Perfyttes*; *perfeccio*.

to *Perysche* (*Perischo* A.); *perire*,
valere, vt *valeant* i. *pereant* in-
imici regis.

*a *Perke*²; *pertica*.

†*Perys*³; *petrus*, nomen proprium.

†*Perkyñ*; *idem est*.

†to *Perche*⁴; *ubi* to thirle.

*a *Perle* in y^e oo (eght A.)⁵; *epi-
fera* (*epifera* A.).

*a *Perlo* stone; *margarita*.

†*Perman tro*⁶; *volemus*, *volemuu*
fructus eius (A.).

to *Persave*; *Animaduertere*⁷, *Aduer-
tere*, *Attendere*, *concupere*, *consid-
erare*, *percipere* (*perpendere* A.) &
cetera; *ubi* to wnderstande.

a *Persauynge* (*Persowing* A.); *Ani-
maduersio*, *Attendens*.

a *Persecucioñ*; *persecutio*, *insecu-
cio*.

to *Persewo*; *insequi* & *persequi* ini-
micum; *-tor*, *-trix*.

¹ Compare Swallo of þ^e see, below.

² In the bedchamber was placed a horizontal rod, called a perch, on which to hang the various articles of dress. Mr. Wright in his Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, points out that according to Alexander Neckham in his *Treatise de Utilitatibus* it was customary for people also to keep their hawks on the perch in their bed-rooms, a practice of which he states that he has seen confirmation in illuminations of MSS. 'Pertica, Gallice perche, unde versus: Pertica diversos pannos retinere solebat.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 133.

'All the Tuscaner menys as here is sene,

Sa greyt trophée and riche spulze hilder l'yrngis,

On parkis richelie dled with thare armyngis.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, xi. p. 366.

*I perche, as a hauke or byrde percheth on a bough or perche. *Je perche*. Methynketh your hauke percheth.' Palgrave. 'A perche for a Hauke, *ames*, *pertica*.' Baret. Often used also in the sense of 'an ale-pole, or ale-stake.' See *Liber Albus*, pp. 260, 338. 'Perche for Lacen or onyons, or such lyke, *petiolus*. Perch for hawkes. *Ames*. Perch for poultry to sytte on or roost, *puturina*.' *Indoet*. See also A Raylle or a Perke, below. 'The popejayes perken & pruyven for proude.' *Pistill of Swete*, st. 7.

³ In Prof. Skeat's edition of *Piers Plowman*, this name is spelt in the A-Text, *Pers*, in the B-Text, *Pierre* and in the C-Text, *Peers*, and the form *Perkyñ* (= *Peterkin*, little Peter) occurs several times in the B-Text.

⁴ In the *Gesta Roman*, p. 47, we are told that 'a short orison of the rightwis man or of the iust man thirlith or perissheth brown.' In *Geacrydes*, l. 3367, the King of Egypt

'Strake Generides Vpon the side and perished the haues, Vnto the skynne;' and in the *Lyfe of Joseph of Arimathe*, ed. Skeat, p. 37, l. 13, we are told of Joseph that 'his hert was perished with very compassyon.' See also *ibid.* p. 31, l. 28: 'almighty god . . . shewed to hym his eyde handes and feet perished with the spere and nayles.' In the *Treatise on Gardening*, from the *Porkington MS.* ed. Wright, p. 68, directions are given that if it is desired to 'make a tre to bere as myche frute as ever he dyd byfore, we shoulde 'dyssemper seamyne welle with water, and put in an hole that is *perichyd* to the pyth.' 'Were þe myddel of myn honde ynnaymed or *perished*.' *P. Plowman*, B. xvii. 189. 'A *perished* ys scheld & bar him þerwh.' *Sir Perandras*, l. 941. 'A crown of thorn and *perchyn* myn trayn.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 238. 'His sherte . . . was *perished* in .s. places.' *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 143. See also Wyclif, *Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 348.

⁵ 'Epiphora, a nickname called the dropping of the eyes' Cooper. 'The inyece of the leaues [of germander] mingled with oyle, and straked vpon the eyes, driueth away the white clowde called the Hawe or *Pearle in the eye*, and all manner dimness of the same.' Lyte, *Dieton*, p. 25. 'Pearle in the eye, *maile*.' Palgrave.

⁶ See *Parment tre*, above.

⁷ MS. *Animaduertere*.

- to Perseuere; *constare, permanere, perseverare.*
 a Perseuerance; *perseuerancia, constancia.*
 a Person; *persona, rector.*
 a Personage; *rectoria.*
 a Pertryke¹; *perdix, producto -j- in obliquis.*
 Pesabyll²; *pacificus,portunus, quietus, pacicus, tranquillus, portuosus.*
 vn Pesabyll (Peseabille A.); *infestus, impaciens, importunus, importuosus, inquietus, contenciosus, impetificus, protervus.*
 vn Pesabyll-mes; *impaciencia, importunitas, importuositas, infestacio, inquietudo, proteruitas.*
 *to Pese (Pesse A.)³; *componere, delinire, demitigare, demulcere, federare, humiliare, mitigare, pacificare, placare, sedare, sequestrare, spirare, sternere.*
 Pese; *pax, quies, requies, tranquillitas.*
 a Pesynge; *delinicio, delinimentum, compositio (compositio A.), pacificacio, placacio, sedacio.*
 vn Pesseabilnes; *Impaciencia, Importunitas, Importuitas, Infestacio, Inquietudo, proteruitas (A.).*
 p^o Pestylence (Pestilens A.); *clades, cladencia, gladius, pestis, pestilencia; inguinarius, pestilenticus, pestifer, pestilens, pestilentus, pestuosus participia.*
 a Pestylle (Pestelle A.); *pilus, pilz.*
 Powdyr⁴; *electrum.*

F ante I.

- a Pio (Pye A.); *Arteria.*
 a Pye (Pio A.); *pica, Avis est.*
 in Pyche⁵; *fiscella, fiscienda, mussa.*
 a Pycher⁶; *idria, & cetera; thi A potter.*
 a Pyon (Pyton A.); *pinia, herba est.*
 a Pigeon⁷; *pipio, bariona i. filius columbe.*

¹ See Partryke, above.² Hampole says that Antichrist* Sal trobel the so when he wille And pees it and make it be stille.' *P. of Cons.* 4319.³ Puzgute was put werre *pezel*.' *R. de Brunne, Chronicle*, p. 97.⁴ *Pewter, or tinne, *stannum*.' *Baret*.⁵ This seems to be a basket or trap for fish made of osiers. Coquer renders *Nassa* by 'a weele or a bownette to take fishe,' and *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twigges; a frayle; a cheese fate.' *Baret* gives 'Fraille, a little wicker basket, a cheese fat, *fiscella*.' The *Manip. Vocab.* has 'a Piche, *corbiculus*.' The *Ortus* explains *nassa* as 'quoddam instrumentum ex ruminibus tangens rhete contextum ad capiendos pisces (a pyche or a fysshie lepe);' and *Fiscella* as 'a pyssh, basket or a cheese-fat: et est dimin. de *fiscina* (qua = a cheese-fat or a fysshie lepe).' In the *Chester Plays*, i. 122, the word would seem to mean simply a wicker basket—

'Laye fourth iehc man aleiche

And I will put fourth my *piche*,

What he hath lefte of his liveroye:

With my parte firste of us all there.'

Gouldman renders *Fiscella* by 'a little basket of twigs, a flail [*frail*] . . . a wicker-basket wherein fishes are kept—a thing with twigs and strings to muzzle beasts, a muzzle.'⁶ No person hereafter shall have or keep any net, angle, leap, *piche* or other engine for the taking of fish, other than the makers and setters thereof, and other than the owner and occupier of a river or fishery; and except fishermen and their apprentices lawfully authorized in navigable rivers. And the owner or occupier of the river or fishery; and every other person by him appointed, may seize, detain, and keep to his own use, every net, angle, leap, *piche*, and other engine, which he shall find used or laid, or in the possession of any person fishing in any river or fishery, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof. Stat. 4 Will. & M. c. xxiii, in T. Best, *Art of Angling*, 1787, p. 137. 'Nassa. A wicker leap, or weel for fish.' *Cotgrave*.⁷ 'A pitcher, or put for water, *urceus*; to rinse the pitcher, *collare amphorum*.' *Baret*.⁸ 'Pipio, sb. a young pigeon from *pipio*, to pippe like a yong birde.' *Cooper*. 'Pipio. A young chicken or pizen.' *Gouldman*. Compare to *Pipe* as a byrde, below.

A Pykke (Pikke; *liga* [et] cetera, (A.); rti a bakke.

*Pykke (Pike A.); *pix*; *piceus*; *bitumen*; *bituminatus*.

to Pike A bone; *opisare*, *opisare*.

a Pyke; *dextris*, *lucius*, *piscis* est.

a Pykerelle¹; *lucillus*, *luciolus* (*denticulus* A.).

*a Pyke of A echo or of a staffe²; *rostrum*.

*Pyked; *rostratus*.

A Pyke of A staffe; *Cuspis* (A.).

*to Pykke (Pyke A.); *ligonizare*, *bituminare*.

*Pykked³; *bituminatus*.

A Pykke of A Milnere (A.).

a Pyllare; *columpna*.

a Pillare hede (Pillerhede A.); *Abacus*, *epistilium*; *versus*;

¶ (Est A.) *Sustentamentum*, *columna*, *basis* atque *columpna*; *Pes* *substant* *proprie* *fertur* *basis* *esse* *columpne*.

Dico *basim* *portare* *stilum*, *qui* *rectus* (*triactus* A.) *ab* *ipsa* *Portat* *epistilium*, *stilus* *est* *erecta* *columpna*.

*a Pyliche⁴; *endromida* *vel* *endromis*, *pellicium*, *reno*; *versus*:

¶ *Pellicium*, *reno*, *quibus* *endromida* *sociamus*.

Pilate; *pilatus*.

a Pilche maker; *pelliparius*.

a Pilgrame; *peregrinus*; *peregrinus*, *extraneus*, *exoticus*.

a Pilgramage; *jacolatus*, *peregrinacio*.

to go Pilgramage; *peregrinari*, *proficisci*.

¹ See note to Luce, p. 222. Cooper has 'dexter, a certaine fishe;' the word is evidently derived from the sharp teeth of the pike. Cotgrave gives 'lanceron, a jeg, or jack, a pickered that's about a foot long.' 'A pike, fish, *lupus*. A pickrell, *lupellus*.' Manip Vocab. 'I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge: *jay tends pour ruy brocheton, mays je pence que je prendray vne grenouille*.' Palgrave.

² The tip or point. A pilgrim's staff was tipped with iron, as we see in *R. Cœur de Lion*, 611—

'They were redy for to wende,
With pyke and with sclavyn,
As palmers were in Parnym.'

Cf. also P. Plowman, B. v. 482, where Robert the robber

'Knewleched his gult to cryst eftsoones
Pat penitencia his pyke he schulde polsche newe,
And lepe with hym ouer londe, al his lyf tyme.'

See also C. xxiii. 219. So, too, Chaucer describing the friar says—

'With scrip and pyked staf, y-touked hye, And beggyd mele or cheese, or ellis corn.'
In every hous he gan to pore and pryde, *Sompnoure's Tale*, 7319.

Topseell in his *Hist. of Four-footed Beasts*, p. 32, tells how they used to catch bears in Norway by sawing a tree 'almost asunder, so that when the beast climbeth it, she falleth down upon piked stakes laid underneath.' Palgrave gives 'I pycke a staffe with pykes of yron, *Je enquantelle*. This staffe is well pyked with iron. Pyke of a staffe, *piquant*.'

'Piked wyth yron, or hauynge a pycke of yron. *Rostratus*.' Huloet. Compare to Pike with A wande, below. In P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 219, we read of 'pikede shoon,' that is shoes with long pointed toes, afterwards called 'Cracows,' from the idea that they were originally imported from Cracow. See Mr. Peacock's note to *Mirc's Instruct. for Parish Priests*, l. 43, where priests are forbidden to wear 'cuttede clothes and pyked schone.'

'Euery man the rekand schidis in fere
Rent fra the fyris, and on the schippis slang . . .
The talloned burdis kest ane pikky low,
Vpbleis ouerloft, hetachis, wrangis and how.'

G. Douglas, *Æneados*, Bk. ix. p. 276, l. 32.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 611; Wallace, viii. 773, *Cursor Mundi*, 5615, &c.

³ The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 377, that

'Two pilches weren þurg engeles wrogt, For-wið he ben nu boðen srid,
And to adam and to eue brogt, And here same sumdel is hid;
the reference being to *Genesis* iii. 21, where Wyclif has 'lether cootis,' and the authorised version 'coats of skin,' *tunicas pelliceas* Vulg. In the *Seven Sages*, l. 473, we read—

to Pylle barke¹; *Corticare, Decorticare, excorticare* (A.).

to Pille; *vellicare*.

to Pille garleke; *vellicare*.

a Pillarer (A Pyllars A.); *vellicator*.

a Pillynge; *vellicamen*; -ans participium.

Pyllynge; *vellicans*.

a Pillory; *collistrigium*.

a Pyllowe; *pulvillus*, & cetera; *ibi* A codde.

ta Pillowe hero²; *pulvinar*.

*Pyment; *nectar, pigmentum*.

a Pynappylle; *pinum*.

a Pyne tre (A Pyne Appyltre A.)³; *pinus* (*pinum fructus eius* A.).

¹ Here kirtle, here *pitche* of ermine

Here keurchefe of silk, here smok o line,

'Ne geinest me nout to assilen him, nor he is of þe testere uolke, þet to tereð his olde kurtel, & to reudeð þe olde *pitche* of his deaðliche nelle.' *Ancrens Riue*, p. 362. 'Druten ase enne *pitche-clut*.' *ibid.* p. 212. 'Fy on his *pitche*,' exclaims the friar in *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, l. 243. Chaucer in his Proverb—

'What shall these clothes manifold

Lo this hote somers day,

'Taka hym vnto his *pitche* and to his paternoster.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 280. G. Douglas renders Virgil's *incinctus pulvis* by 'clad in *pitche*.' p. 220. See also Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber repr.), p. 10, *R. Cour de Lion*, l. 6736, *Lyfgate, Minor Poems*, p. 154, Wright's *Polit. Songs*, ii. 219, *Sec.* 'Endronis, a hearie garment, like to Irish mantelles,' Cooper. 'Peltica, a pyche.' *Medulla*. Jansson gives 'Pitche, a gown made of skin; a kind of pelticat open before, worn by infants.' 'Pitche for a saddle. *Instruction*.' Hubert.

² 'To pul of barke, *decorticare*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'To pill off, or rather peele, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree *decorticare*.' *Parot*. Chaucer, C. T. 4305, applies the term *piled* to the bald head of the miller: 'smot this medler on the *piled* sculle.' 'Thanne Jacob takynge green pepil zerdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vnyendide hem: and riende a drawin away; in thilke that weren *pide* somele whytnes [*detractis corticibus* Vulg.].' Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37. 'I pyll of the barke of a tree. *Je escorche*. I am suar he is to wise to sei his okes tyll he have pyllod of their barkes: *je me fais fort quil est trop enge de rendre ses cheues tant quil les ayt escorchez*. I pyll garlyke. *Je pelle des aulx*. Go for wyne whyle I pylle the garlyke.' *Palsgrave*. 'The sappe being runne upwardes, they will *pelle* more easily.' *Best, Farming Book*, p. 15.

³ A pillow-cover or case. Chaucer mentions amongst the relics which the Pardoner had brought 'from Rome al hote.'

'A *piloucher*, Which that he saide was owre lady veyl.' C. T. *Prol.* l. 696;

and in the *Debat of Blanche the Duchesse*, l. 254, he speaks of

'Many a pillow and every here

Of cloth of Raynes, to slepe on softe.'

In the will of John Bynley, 1564 (*Wills & Intent*, Surtees Soc. ii. 219), the testator bequeaths 'two courlets, a payre of linnen shetes with a silk ribbing throw them, a robe and a *pilleker* havinge Jesus and vpen ytt, &c.' See also *Busy Wills* (Camden Soc.), pp. 116, 256, &c., Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 607, ed. 1809. Dame Elizabeth Browne by her will (pr. in the Paston Letters, iii. 464) bequeathed 'iiij fyne *pillow beres*, and a grete counter point of tapstrey werk of v 3erd's and quarter longe, and iiij *parches beres*,' and at p. 409 of the same volume is mentioned 'j *pillow bere* vjd.' Mr. Penseck in his Glossary of Manby, &c. gives 'Pillow-bears, pillow-cases (obsolescent). Schettes and *pillow-bereys*, inj^l. Invent. of Ric. Allele of Sealterop.' 'Pillow bere, *lays dorsillier*.' *Palsgrave*. 'Pulvillus, lytel bere.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 25. '1640. June the 1st. Given out to be washed . . . one other seamed *pillow bere*.' *Best, Act. Book*, p. 162.

⁴ That is the common pine, on which apples (cones) grew. Thus Lyte, *Dodona*, p. 769, speaking of the pine says 'his fruite is great Baulleans or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are calle *pine apples*;' and again, p. 16, he tells us that 'the roote [of hardock] pound with the kernelles of *pineapple*, and dronken, is a soueraigne medicine.' In the curious treatise on gardening from the Perkinson MS. ab. 1485, printed in *Early Engl. Miscell.* (Warton Club), p. 70, we are recommended if peaches fall from the trees to 'cleve the rotes with an ax, and in the clyft dryve a wege mayd of a *pynepylle* tre . . . and than walke the frute abyde thereon.' Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. p. 89, says, 'The kindell of the *pyne appal* are hote in the second degre,' and, 'The *pyne apple* outt is of a good

a Pynburthe¹.

²to Pyneche.

³to Pynde; *includere, tendere*.

⁴a Pynder; *inclusarius, mactor, jussor*.

to Pine; *pinnis, Afflicere, & cetera*;
ibi to punysche.

⁵a Pynfold²; *cataladum, toscula, inclusorium*.

a Pynnakylle; *pinna, pinnaeculum, pinacula; pinnosus*.

a Pinselle³; *pinella*.

a Pynne⁴; *spinter, spinteratum, anilla*.

A Pyno of wodde; *Cavilla* (A.)

to Pinne; *cavillare*.

a paire of Pynsours (A Pynsour A.).

⁵a Pynson⁶; *pelibromita, componitur (dicitur A.) a pēs -dis & bria mensura & milia gutta, quasi calceos guttatos*.

grosse juice, & nori-deth moche.' In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 98, l. 1049, we read—

'Now for *pynappl* tree The colde or weatish lande must sown be.'

In Caxton's *Life of Charles the Grete*, p. 80, Oliver is described as having 'layed *Pynabres* in the shadowe of a *pynapple* tree ferre out of the wayes.' Compare P. Pynote, frute, and Pynne, tre; and see *Seven Sages*, 544: 'Als deshe the *pinnote* tre.'

¹I have no idea what this word means, unless it means a place for pins, a pin-cushion: cf. a Nedylle Howse, above, p. 250.

²The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Pynage, *inclusiois multa*; a Pynner, *claustrarius*;' and Hulst has 'Pynne cattle, *inclusi*,' pynage of cattell or poundage, *inclusio*: pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor*.' 'A Pynning or pounding of cattell, vide Pownde. A Pownd or pinfold for cattell, *crastulum pectatum*,' Barct. See Shakspeare, *Love*, II. ii. 9.

'Min net hit her wel heade Wip in a wol fair *punde*.'

King Horn, in Ritson, *Metr. Rom.* I. 1138.

In P. Plowman, B. v. 633, Piers says of 'he lady *Largesse*':

'Heo bath hulpe a housande oute of he dea-les *pynfold*:'

and again, xvi. 264—

'May no wode be vs quite,

Ne no buyrn be owre borogh, ne lrynz vs fram his draungere;

Oute of he pynkes *pynfold* no meynprise may vs fecole.'

In the *Ancren Rible*, p. 72, we have to pound used in the sense of to dam up: 'ase ge muoen iscon þe water, hwen me *pynt* (*pyntes* another MS.) hit.' See also *ibid.* p. 128: 'ase swin *pynt* in sti nortte fetten.' Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Surveying*, ff. xx^o, gives the oath required of reeves, &c.—'I shall tre constable be, trewe thriðborowe, trewe reeve . . . and trewe *pynter*.' In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 99, the trap in which the Romans were caught by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks is likened to a '*pyntifald*, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle.' 'Cataladum, a pynfold,' Medulla. 'Hoc *inclusorium*,' a pyn-fold.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 239. 'Hic *inclusor*, a pynler,' *ibid.* p. 244.

'Pynfold, *prison aux bestes*,' Palsgrave. 'A pynfold, *Cyrcer pynariar, Gille*,' Gouldman. 'When the *pynter* had come they would have given him victualls,' H. Bort. *Forming*, &c. *Books*, 102. Wyell's Works, ed. Matthew, p. 421, uses *pyntis* in the sense of enclosures.

³Perhaps the same as 'Pensell a lytell bauer, *banerelle*,' Palsgrave; or 'Pensyle for a paynter, *Penicillus, penicillum aliqui dant penicillus*,' Hulst.

'Our pyners and our *pinelle* want fast,' G. Douglas, *Amours*, Bk. iii. p. 80.

'Mickle pride was thare in prese, Both on *pyntell* and on plate.'

In the modern sense of a pond we find—

'Therwithall the luk of every bee A *pynt* touche as thai drynke atte the welle'

Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, p. 146, l. 165.

⁴It appears from the Liber Albus, p. 737, that Pynners, or makers of Pins established themselves in London in the reign of Edward III. See *The Destruction of Troy*, l. 1591 and note. 'I pynne with a pynne,' *Je chenille*. 'I shall pynne it so fete with pynnes of yron and of wode that it shall laste as longe as the tymber suffer.' 'I pynne with a pynne such as women use,' Palsgrave.

⁵'A *pinsonne, osa*,' Manip. Vocab. 'Pynson sho, *casignon*,' Palsgrave. 'Socentor, that weareth stertups or pinsons,' Blyot. Cooper gives '*dentabere soccos alveis*, to pull off one's pinsons or his stertups.' 'Calculus, a pynson,' Stanbridge, *Pseudalia*. 'To put on the shoes, pinns, pinsons, socks, *calcei*,' Withals. 'Pynson, *Calceus, calceus, calceus*,' *ibid.*; *Tenella*. 'Pynson weater, *Calceus*,' Hulst. 'Pelibromita, *nyllia*, a pynson'

a Pinto¹; *pincta*.

to Pyntelle²; *caudum, genitale, genitalia, inguen; junquarius; penis, prepuceum, priapus corrupto a; versus:*

¶ *Priapus est membrum (necnon um A.) ortidens est priapus, paulenda, rursus, rinoceros, veretrum, virilia.*

a Pyntelle endo; *prepuceum*.

A Pipe; vbi a trumpet.

to Pipe; vbi to trumpet.

to Pipe as a byrde³; *pipiare*.

a Pipe of wyne or of oder lycor (oper lecour A.); *emulolium*.

a Pipe maker; *tibicinus*.

a Pyper; *Aules, Aulodus, fistulator, sanduicinator, tibicen, tubicenis (tibicina A.)*.

p Pipes (A Pipe A.) of organs; *canates, canb.*

¶ *Pippe*; *pituita*.

Pirrey (Pirro A.); *piratum, et potus factus de piris*.

a Pismoure⁴; *formica, formicula, mirmites grece.*

a Pismoure hylle; *formicearium*.

a Pispotte; vbi A iordan.

to Pyese; *mingere, de, e, mietace, mietare, miusare, miasitare, mieturire, stillare, urinare, mtere; versus:*

¶ *Irracionale stillat, racione fruentis*

Mingere sit proprie quam sic conuenit esse.

Pyssynge; *leciun animalium est, urina & urinula hominum & mulierum est.*

a Pytance; *pitancia*.

a Pitte; *pitius, & cetera; vbi A welle.*

Ortus. In *Houshold Ord. & Regulations*, p. 124, in the directions for the coronation of the Queen she is to 'come downe againe to the highe altare, and there to bee lowsselled, and then to goe into a closett, and the Abbott to putt St. Edward's *Pinsons* on her faete.' Stubbes in his *Anatomy of Abuses*, ed. Farnivall, uses the form *pinsoet*, pp. 57 and 77. 'Item, for a payr *pysons*, iijl.' *Manners & Houshold Exp. of Eng.* p. 419. 'Al und clothed save his shirt, his caxe, his combe, his coverchaf, his furred *pysons*.' Shirley, *De the of James Stuarde*, p. 15. In the Ordinances of the Guild of the Cordwainers, Exet. r. confirmed in 1431, the first is that the Master and Wardens 'schall make due serche' for all badly made goods, 'that is to wete, of alle wete bethere, and drye botez, botwas, shoez, *pysons*; (printed *pysons*), galogez, and all other ware pnteynyng to the saide crafte.' *English Trills*, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 331. It will be noticed that the notes in the Prompt. to the two words *Pysonne* should be transposed.

¹ Barot gives 'Fetch a pottle, a quart, and a pinte; *adfer duas sextarios, sextarium et heminum*,' which differs from the Prompt, where *Pynte* is stated to be equal to a *sextarius*.

² *Virilitas*, pintel. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 65: '*veretrum*, a pyntyl, *testigo*, *idem est, priapus, idem*.' *ibid.* p. 184: '*Hee veretrum*, A^o pyntelle, *ibid.* p. 186. See Halliwell, s. v. Wright in his *Proc. Diet.* quotes from a 15th ce. it. MS. a recipe for the cure of 'sore pynthell'. '*Veretrum*, pyntyl. *Frapsus*, the whyte pyntyl, *deus arborum*.' Medulla. 'His pynthell & gutt. . . away for fro ye pitt.' J. Russell, *Boke of Nurture, Babers Boke*, p. 160.

³ See Pigeon, above. '[pou] pipet al so dop a nose' *Owl & Nightingale*, 503. 'Pypynge or pypynge of byrdes or fowles. *Pitulator, et Pipio* is to pipe as chickens, yonge cranes and others (sic) fowles d. Huloet. G. Douglas in his *Avicenna*, Bk. vi. p. 175; uses *pepe* in the sense of a small voice.—The tothir answeris with ane pectuous *pepe*.'

⁴ See the *Play of the Sacrament*, l. 525—

'I have a master, I wold he had y^e *pyppe*.'

The MS. which reads to *Pippe* has been corrected by A. 'The *pippe*, *pituita*.' Manip. Vocab. 'The pipe in poultrie, *pituita* in *gallina*.' Barot. '*Pepie*, the pip.' Cotgrave. '*Pyppie* disease amonge chickens and fowles. *Pituita*.' Huloet. 'And other while an hen wol have the *pippe*.' *Paulinus on Husbandrie* Bk. i. ch. 85. '*Pituita*, the *pyppe*.' Moshell. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 15, tells us that garlic 'is good for the *pype* or coupe of hennes and cookes.'

⁵ In the *Mirror of St. Edmund* (pr. in *Relig. Prose in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry, p. 21, l. 17) we are told 'mare vs aviles till our enanpill and oblytacione pe workers of pe

a Pytyo; *pytios, eusebia* grece.
 tulle of Pytio; *humilis*. ' with
 outyn pytio; *inhumanus*.
 a Pittfalle'; *decipula, Auicipula*.
 *^{pe} Pythe of a peñ (^r Penne A.);
ile indeclinabile, ilus, ilum, nauci
indeclinabile.
 ta Pythe'; *thi* strenght.
 †Pythy; *ubi* strange.
 ta Pykyngwande (A.)'.
 †to Piko with A wande (A.).

P ante L.

^{pe} Placebo and dirige'; *erequie*.
 a Place; *locus, locus diminutivum*.

a Playee; (*quidam* A.) *pisces* est.
pecten, tranaocopus.
 a Plage'; *clima, playa sunt* itijar,
scilicet orientalis, occidentalis,
Australia & barialis.
 A Play; *locus, loculus, ludus, lu-*
dicrum, ludiolus, sales (A.).
 to Play; *iocari, ioculari, ludere, di-*
lusare, lusitare.
 Playabylle; *ludibundus, ludicris, lu-*
dicer, ludibilis.
 a Player; *iocista, luxor*.
 a Playngre place; *diludium*.
 Playne; *lavis, planus*.
 a Playnes; *planities*.

pyssimour fan dose þe strenghe of þe lyone or of þe here.' 'Pyssimour, a lytell worme,
 fornyis' Palgrave. 'O! thou slowe man, go to the ante, ether *pyssimour*.' Wyclif, Pro-
 verba vi 6 (Purvey), where other MSS. read *episcopus* and *pisceus*.

¹ I do not believe this word has anything to do with the verb to fall. It is evidently a
pit fell, that is, a trap in the shape of a pit: cf. *Mowsefelle* and *Fello* for *myso*, above.
 The change of *felle* to *fulle* is probably due to the influence of the first syllable.

² Manp. Vocab. gives 'Pithye, *epheus*,' and Cotgrave 'Robuste, strong, tough, sinewie,
 pithy, sturdy, mighty, forcible.' Palgrave also has 'Pithe, *strength, force*. Pyththy, of
 great substance, *substantialem*, pyththy, strong, *puissant*.' 'Pithness, *robustie*.' Sher-
 wood.

'And eke quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
 To preis his *pith*, or wersill, and here the gre.'

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. v. p. 129.

'Your strength exerce, and *pythis* schaw.' *ibid.* p. 128, l. 7.

See Barbour's *Bruce*, lll. 599—

'He was necht

Off *pith* to fecht with thai traytouris.'

and *Sir Percival*, l. 1640—

'Thou he canst litte in sighte, The chille was of *pith*.'

and again, l. 1283: 'The mane that was of myche *pith*;' see also l. 1205, and *Sir Gawayne*,
 1456: 'þe payntes paynt at þe *pith* þat pynt in his scheldeg.' 'Howbeit not beunge
 hable in this behalfe to resist the *pithie* persuasions of my frendes.' Robinson, trans.
 More's *Utopia*, p. 19. A S. 108a.

² Apparently the same as a poked staff: see note to *Pyke* of a scho or of a staffe,
 above.

'He muste go to the dirige foute. *Loculum est illi ad ritterium*.' Hornman. *Placebo*
 and *dirige* are the first words of the two psalms used in the Burial Service: hence our
dirige. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, B. 10. 309 and Mr. Wyle's note s. v. *Pyryge*.

³ Wyclif's version of Genesis ix. 16 runs:—And Cayn, passid out fro the face of the
 Lord, dwellede far fygur in thowrthe at the east *playe* of Eden.' See also *ibid.* xiii. 1 and
 xiv. 6. 'Hast *Forreide* *Zoon* dry as any tumber, Among foure *thir playis* temperate.'

Quhill is amyde the heynynys sinitate

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. vii. p. 213.

'The which as lokes make macion,

Is in the *playe* of the Dryent,

After the sayte of the firma mence,

And called is the reygne of Amazons.'

Lydgate, *Chron. of Troy*, Bk. iv. ch. 34.

In the Harl. MS. version of Higden, i. 112, it is stated that 'the mownte of Calvarye is
 at the northe *playe* of the mownte of Syon (*ad orientalem plagam*).'

'And syn I haue approuching fast me by. Quhill mount fra the *playe* septentrional'

Douglas, *Palace of Honour*, i. 8.

'Inhabiting the world in the North *playe* and eke.' Barclay, *Shippe of Fools*, ii. 231.

'*Playe*, i. a flat and plain shore or strand by the sea side. . . . also a Climate, Land,
 Region, coast or portion of the world.' Cotgrave. '*Playe*, a greute space in heuyn or
 earth called Climate, a coast.' Chappell. Compare a *Costa*, above.

a Playnte; (*conquestus* A.), *questus*,
-*cin*, *querela* est *levis* accusacio,
querimonis est *maior* *querela*.
a Plane; (*Instrumentum*, *dolabrum*
A.), *leuiga*, *planitorium*.
†to Playne¹; *dolare*, *leuigare*, *plan-*
are, *ex-*, *leuare*, *ex-*, *E-*.
a Playn tree; *platanus*.
a Planet; *planeta*.
Planyde; *planatus*, *leuigatus* (A.).
a Plantto; *planta*.
a Planko²; *Asser*.
to Plante; *plantare*; -*tor*, -*tric*.
a Plantynge; *plantacio*; -*tus* &
-*tatus* participia.
a Plaster (Playster A.); *cataplasma*,
emplastrum, *epilema*, *malagma*.
to mak Plaster (to Playster A.);
cataplasmare.
Plasterc; *gypsus*.
to Plasterc; *gypsare*.
a Plate (Playt A.)³; *bractea*, *bracce-*
da diminutiuum, *crusta*, *crustula*
diminutiuum, *lamina*, *epanua*.
Plated (Playted A.); *squamatus*.
to Plato⁴; *implicare*, *intricare*.
Plattyd; *implicatus*, *intricatus*.

a Plattynge; *intricatura*; *intricans*
participium.
to Pleto (to Flo A.)⁵; *ebi* to mute.
a Pleter; *Actor*, *Aduocatus*, *Arispon-*
sis indeclinabile, *causidicus*, *or-*
ator.
a Plogo (Pleggo A.); *obses*.
to be a Plogo; *obsidere*.
a Pley (Plee A.)⁶; *placitum*.
to Pleyne; *queri*, *con-*, *querelare*.
a Plonynge; *ebi* A playnte.
Plenynge; *querulus*.
Plenty; *Abundancia*, *Amplectia*, *ef-*
fluencia (*affluencia* A.) *coba* inde-
clinabile, *copia*, *copiosa*, *fecundi-*
tas, *Fertilitas*, *plenitudo corporis*
& *anime* est, *plenitas* cuiusque
rei, *sacietas*, *saturitas*, *sufficiencia*,
uber, *ebertas*.
Plentious (Plentius A.); *ebi* fullc.
to make Plentious; *ebi* to fille.
a Plesance; *placencia*, *placitum*.
Plesando; *Acceptor*, *gratus*, *libens*,
placitus (*placidus* A.).
to Plese; *libere*, *-besere*, *placere*,
per-, *vacare*, *ut* *uolat* *michi* *scrib-*
ere *i.* *placet*.

¹ 'To playne bourles, tymber or woddle, *exacerare*.' Huloet. 'To playne a bourde, *polire*.' Manip. Vocab.

² 'A boord, a shingle, a planke, a clonen or sawed boord, a punchion or bist, *asser*.' Baret.

³ 'A plate or thin pece of any mettall, *lamina*, *bractea*.' Baret. 'Bractea, gold foyle; thinne leaues or rayes of golde, silver, or other mettall.' Cooper. See Clowte of yrne, above, and note.

⁴ 'To plat, to intangle, to knit, to weawe, *plecto*, *implecto*: winded, or banded, wouen, platted, or tied together, *comuer* *uere*.' Baret. 'To playt a cote, *plieure*, *rugare*.' Manip. Vocab. In P. Plowman, A. v. 126, Avarice says—

'Among his Riiche Rayes bernde I a Lesson,

Brokede hem with a jak needle and *platele* hem togehere.'

'Playght or wrynkle. *Ruga*, *Rugosa*, full of plaighes. Playghted, or wrynckled, or folded, to be, *raga*.' Huloet. 'And he cutte ther yn golden peeces, and he made hem into thredes, that thei myght be *plattid* (folded agen P.) with the weft of the rather colours.' Wycht, *Brocius* xxxix. 5. 'Hankinges . . . a loose kinde of two *plettes*.' Best, *Farming*, de. *Rock*, p. 16. See also to Pleto.

⁵ See the *Instruction of Tyn*, 9596—

'Then Doffibus dandy dregh up his ens, *Pletid* unto Paris with a pere voice.'

'*Canarice*, a pletare. *Canar*, to pletyn; *Contraccor*, to motyn, to chydyn or to pletyn.' Medulla. The later Wychite version of Judges xxi. 22 runs thus: 'whanne the fadiris and brithren of hem schulen come, and bigynne to playne and *plate* agens 3en'; and the marginal note to Proverbs xxxi. 8 is 'that is, allege thou rightfulness for him that kan not *plate* in his cause.' The noun *pletare* occurs in Isaiah iii. 12 and I ix 4. 'I plete a mater in lawe at the barre. *Je plaide*. Who is he that pleateth by fore my lord chawnceller nowe?' Palgrave.

⁶ 'The plaie or action of the plaintife, *actoris actio*.' Baret.

to Plete (Plett A.)¹; *jutricare*, *jutricare*, *pluctere*.

a Pletynge; *jutricatura*; *jutricans* participium.

Pletyd; *jutricatus*, *jutriculus*.

to Plye²; *pluctere*, & cetera; ubi to bowe.

Plyabylle (Pliabyll A.); *flexuosus*, *flexibilis*, *binus*, *plivabilis*.

a Plowmbe (Plowme A.); *prunum*,

a Plome tree (Plowmtre A.); *prunus*.

a Plowmbe tre gartho; *prunetum*.

ta Plowke³; *puscula*; *pusculatus* (*pusculentus* A.).

to Plowghe (Plugh A.); *Arare*, *colere*, *ex*, *linare*, *sulcare*, *subigere*, *ut illa (ista A.) terra est saba* [c]t⁴, *verere*.

a Ploghe (Plughe A.); *Aratrum*, *Aratellum diminutivum*, *caruca*; *aratorius*; *stinarius*.

a Ploghe of lande⁴; *carucata* (*Carucata* A.).

*a Ploghe handylle⁵; *stinus*.

ta Ploghe hede; *dentale*.

ta Ploghe dryfer; *stigaricus*, *bastin* (*stinarius* A.).

a Ploghe bemo; *buris*.

†A Plugh schakille (A.).

¹ See also to Plato.

² 'To make pliant or flexible, *lentescere*. plant, that boweth easilie, slacke and slowe, *ille lentus*.' Baret. 'To plye, bend, *pluctere*.' Manip. Vocab. Barnes, Dorset Gloss gives this word as still in use with the meaning of to bend. 'Plier, to ply, bend, bow.' Cotgrave. In *Tale of Beryn* (Chaucer Soc. ed. Furnivall, p. 34, l. 1062, we find—

'A plant, whils it is grene, or it have dominacioun.

A man may with his fyngers ply it where hym list.'

'I plye or bowe, *je courre*. Better plye than breake. I plye to one's mynde. *Je me conçois*. I wyll never plye to his mynde whyle I lyve.' Palgrave.

³ A pimple. The MS. reads *puscula* and *pusculatus*. 'For hyme that is smytene with his awenne blade, and spreadis over alle his lymmes, and waxes *plawilly*, and lrekes owte.' MS. Line. Med. lib. 294: and in the *Destruction of Troy*, 3837, we find the form *plucid*, that is pimples, covered with pimples: 'Pelidarius was *plucid* as a porke fat.' The word is still in use in the North; see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire, s. v. *Pluck*. See also Jamieson, s. v. *Pluke*. Bishop Kennett's MS. gives the form *ploughs*.

⁴ As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a year. But the term was also used for as much land as could be ploughed in a day; cf. P. Plowland, 'at a plow may tulle on a day. In the *Coke's Tale of Gamelyn* (formerly attributed to Chaucer) the knight 'Sir Johan of Boundys,' when dying and bequeathing his estate, says—

'Johan myn eldeste sonn, shalle have *plowes* lyve,
That was my fadres heritage whil he was on lyve;
And my myddelstele sone syl *plowes* of lond.'

'*Hee carucata*, *An*. plow-lode' [i plow-londe]. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 270. '*Hee carucata*, a box gangyn lond.' *ibid*. See the description of the Dominican convent in *Pierce The Ploughman's Crede*, wherein we are told was

'a crose craftly entayled, with tabernacles y-tipt, to toten all abouten
pe pris of a *plow-land* of panyes so rounde, To aparaille þat pyler were pure lytel.' l. 169.
'*Hida terror*, aue plouch of land.' Skene, Verb. Signif. s. v. *Hilda*.

⁵ 'The plough talle or handle, *stinus*; the share of a plough, *dentale*; the culter of a plough, *ramus*; the plough beame, or of a waine, *temo*.' Baret. '*stinus*, the plough talle.' Cooper. Tuxer in his list of implements necessary to the farmer mentions

'A plough beetle, *plough dog*, to further the plough,
Great clod to asunder that breaketh so rough.' ch. xvii. p. 37.

'Ploughe staffe or aere staffe, *Rallum*, *Itala*. Ploughe starte whiche the tyllman holdeth. *Stiva*. Ploughe wryght. *Carucarius*. Ploughe beame. *Bura*.' Hubert. '*Hic stigaricus* [read *stinarius*], a halter.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 213. '*Stiva* natri anterior pars, quam rusticus tenet in manu, et dicitur Gallice *manchon*.' J. de Garlande in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 130; see also *ibid*. p. 169, where we have the following glosses: '*Cardoun*, the plow-reat; *la melle le raper*, culter and schar; *la hay*, the plow beam; *un maylet*, the plow-betel; *le monnetizen*, the plow stare.' See a very full account of the various parts of a plough in Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, II. vi. 105.

to Ploghe staffe; *scudium, excudium*.

a Ploghe man; *Arator, Aratorendus, carrucarius (Circularius (A.)), stiuarus (stibanus A.)*.

a Plughe wryghte¹; *carrucarius*.

*a Plumme²; *Amisiss, bolis, ciclus, ciculus, perpendiculum*.

a Plummer; *plumbator, plumbarius*.

to Plunge; *demergere*.

Plurelle; *pluralis*.

a Plouer; *pluuiarius*.

P ante O.

po Podagre³; *podagra*.

a Poete; *poeta, vates*.

a Poisye; *poesis; versus*:

**Eta vir, Ars-esis, liber-etria, thema fit-ema;*

Po- si preponas lijs singula debita donas.

a Poynte⁴; *cuspis, mucro*.

*a Poyntelle⁵; *stilus, graphium; versus*:

**Est stilus & graphium, calamus, scriptoribus aptus,*

Atque pugillaris fertur capiente pugillo.

to Poynte; *ubi to limett*.

to Poynte of a chekyr⁶; *pyrgus*.

to Poynte of a nese⁷; *pirula*.

¹ Here a leaf is lost in A. causing a gap down to Potagare, p. 288.

² 'A plummet of leade, *plumberum*: the sounding leade or plummer, which is let downe into the water vnto the ground, *bolis*.' Baret. '*Perpendicularis*, a pouldre or A plumbre. *Amisiss*, a led off a Masson.' Medulla. 'A plummer, or worker in leade, *plumbarius*.' Baret. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Cursor Mundi*, where we are told 'wip corde and *plumme* þai wroght.' l. 22447. Wyclif has the word in the sense of a lead used for sounding: 'the whiche sendinge down a *plomet* [*ploumet* P.] founden twenty pasis of depnesse.' *Della* xxvii. 28. See Chaucer's *Astrucle*, pp. 33, 46.

³ Hampole tells us, *P. of Cons.* 1943, that in Purgatory

'Som sal haf in alle þair lynes about.

For sleuthe, als þe *potagie* and þe gout.'

⁴ Compare a Pyke of a Staffe, above. '*Hic cuspis*. A^o. poynte.' Wright's Vocab. p. 196.

⁵ 'I haue a poyntel. *Deest mihi stilus*.' Horman. '*Stilus*, a poyntel.' Medulla. '*Stilus*, a poyntyle.' Nominale MS. '*Hic stilus, Hic graphus*, a poyntyle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 211. In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 637, we are told that when his friends asked him what name should be given to the infant Baptist,

'Pan noked þaim air Zachari,

Taddis and a *poyntel* tite.'

See Wyclif's version, Luke i. 63. 'Þey þe Greces write first yn wox wip *poynteles* of yren, the Roimayns ordeyned þat no man scholde write wip *poynteles* of yren, but wip *poyntels* of boon.' Trevisa's Higden, f. 251. Wyclif's version of Job xix. 24 is as follows: 'Who giueth to me that my wordis be writen! who giueth to me that thei be grauen in a boc with an iren *poyntel*, or with a pise of led?' See also 3 Kings xxi. 13 and Jeremiah viii. 8. In the account of Belshazzar's feast in *Altit. Poems*, B. 1543, we are told that

'In þe palays þe principale xpon þe playn wowe þat wat3 gryssly & gret.'

þer asered a pisme, with *poyntel* in fyngras.

See also Chaucer, *Sumpnoure's Tale*, 1741. In G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 231, l. 53, we have *poyntel* used for an instrument of war, resembling a javelin or a small sword:

'With round stok swordis feucht they in melle

With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne.'

where the latin runs, '*mucrone ceruice Sabello*.' At p. 187, l. 38 of the same work the word is used for the pointed instrument with which musicians play on the larp, a quill:

'Orpheus of Tracoe—

Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,

And now with subtil enore *poyntalis* lyte.'

See also the *Book of Quintessence*, p. 6.

⁶ Cooper defines *Pyrgus* as 'a box-oute of which men caste dice when they play.' In the *Great Romances*, p. 71, we are told that 'the chekir or þe cheese lath viij. *poyntes* in eche partie,' where the meaning plainly being divisions, squares.

⁷ '*Picula*. The top, tip, or beak of the nose.' Gouldman.

†to Pok¹; *amictare*.
 a Poke²; *succulus, succellus, & cetera*;
 ubi a sek.
 a Pokke³; *porrigo*.
 Pokky; *porriginosus*.
 ta Polle⁴; *contus piscatoris est, fal-*
langu, telus.
 a Pollaxe; *bipennis*.
 a Pomgarnett; *malogranatum, mal-*
um, punicum.
 a Pomgarnett tree; *malogranatus*.
 a Poondo; *fossa, fovea, piscina, stag-*
num, vivarium, & cetera.

a Pond; *libra*.
 †Popylle⁵; *gith indeclinabile, ballium,*
nigella.
 a Popille tree⁶; *populus*.
 †to Poppe⁷; *ubi to stryke*.
 ta Poppe; *ubi a strake*.
 †Poppyngo⁸; *venus, cerusa, stibium,*
venenum.
 a Porche; *consistorium, porticus,*
proaula.
 Porke; *scilla, carnes porcine*.
 a Porpas; *foea, delfis, de'fins*.
 *Porrar; *porreta, porrula*.

¹ I can make nothing of this word. It would seem to mean to mark with spots, but the latin equivalent does not help us. Perhaps we should read *amictare*, and take the word to be the same as *poke*. Mr. Wedgwood suggests that the meaning may be 'to bolt meal.' Ger. *beuteln*.

² 'A poke, little sack, *succulus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A poke and poket, ride Bag.' Baret. 'A poke ful of parloun pore, no provinciales lettres.' P. Plowman, B. vii. 190.

'Afore wee putte it in the *poke*, wee make the miller take a besone and sweep a place.' Best, *Parving Book*, p. 104. Wyclif uses the proverbial expression to buy 'dogges in a *poke*.' Works, ed. Matthew; and Chaucer, C. T. 4176, has the modern form, 'pigges in a *poke*.' See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 371.

³ '*Puces plagi de virides (pockes)*.' W. de Polesworth in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 161. In Cockayne's *Leechdoms, &c.*, ii. 104, is given a recipe for a drink for '*pne adle*.'

⁴ '*Contus*. A long pole or spear to gage water, or shove forth a vessel into the deep, a Spret.' Gouldman. '*Contus est quoddam instrumentum longum quo piscatores pisces eru-*
tantur in aquis, et est genus teli quod ferrum non habet sed aculam cuspidem longam:
perforata preacuta quam portant rustici loca haurit: a poll or a pette stycke.' Ortus.

⁵ 'Popul, *bilum*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 201; see also Reliq. Antip. i. 53. Prompt. translates *Gith* by Poppy. '*Herba Munla*, giñ corn.' Alfrie's Vocab. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 30. Prof. Earle also gives '*Lactyrula*, fat is giñ corn.' Eng. Plant Names, p. 7: see also p. 15, and note p. 91. Still in use in the North.

⁶ '*Populus*, a popyltre.' Nominale Mss. 'Popillary or Popylary, s. the poplar tree.' Leigh's Cheshire Glossary. 'Popyll tre, *poplier*.' Palgrave. '*Hec populus*, A. popul-tre.' Wright's Vocab. p. 192. 'Thanne Jacob takynge green *popil* serdis, and of almanders, and of plumes, a parti vnyendide hem.' Wyclif, Genesis xxx. 37.

'The remanent of the rowaris every wicht In *popill* tre branchis dycht at poynt.' G. Douglas, *Encidos*, Bk. v. p. 132. 'Sie lyk, throucht the operations of the stermis, the eline, the *pupil* and the eser tise changis the coloure and ther leyuis.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 57.

⁷ I do not know of any instance of this word in the sense here given. Probably the word is the same as to *lob* = to strike. The Miller is described as carrying 'a joly *popper* . . . in his hose,' C. T. 3919, which is generally explained as a dagger. 'To *poppe*, *conicetare*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁸ In the *Knight of La Tour-Landrey*, p. 68, is given an account of a woman who is depicted as suffering great tortures in hell, 'for whanne on lyue she plucked, *porpel*, and painted her visage, to to plesse the sight of the worlde, the whiche dole is one of the synnes that displeases most God . . . And therfor the nungelle saide it was but litlle miraille though this lady, for her *poppyng* and peyntynge, suffre this payne.' On the prevalence of the fashion of painting see Stubbes, *Anatomy of Abuses*, pp. 64, 80, and the editor's notes at pp. 271-3. '*Cerusa*, cer me; white leade. *Stibium*, a white stone found in silver mines, good for the eyes, *idem quod antimonium*.' Cooper. 'White leade, or ceruse, *cerusa*.' Baret. 'Paynted wayte or wyth whyte leade, *Cerussatus*.' Holstet. '*Cerusa est quibus materia apta ad pingendum que ex plumbo et stanno conficitur, vel quoddam genus coloris*. Anglice, spaynysshe whyte.' Ortus. '*Stibium est quoddam vnguentum nunc color, quo*

a Porter; *Atruxis, hostiarius, hosti-*
aria, ianitor, -tria, portitor.
 a Portouro; *baiulus, portator.*

a Portus'; *portiferium.*
 *^{pe} Pose'; *brancus, catarrus, cor-*
iza.

meretrices facies colerant: alio nomine dicitur cerusa, nomen priuationum ut habetur senilis ix (D). *ibid.* Hornam says of the women that 'they whyte theyr necke and pappes with ceruse; and theyr lippes and ruddes with purpurisse. *Candorem oris colli et papillarum cerussa mentuntur.*' Hulst says under 'Alums . . . whereof bene three kyndes . . . The iii. *Zucharinum* made wyth alume relented, rosewater, and the white of Egges, lyke a Sugar lose, the whiche, harlots and strumpettes do commonly vse to paynte their faces and visages wyth, to deceaue menne; but God graunte they deceaue not them selues.'

¹ A breviary, or book containing the services of the Canonical Hours of the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes accompanied with musical notes. The word is found under numerous forms such as Portesse, Portons, Porthors, &c. See a long list in Canon Simmons' note to the *Lay Folks' Mass-book*, p. 364. Chaucer in the *Shipman's Tale*, 13667, makes the monk declare: 'on my *Portos* here I make an oth.' By the Statute 3 & 4 Ed. VI. c. x. 'all bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionals, Manuels, Legenda, Pies, *Portuasses*, Primers in Latine and English, &c.' were 'clearly and utterly abolished, extinguished and forbidden for ever to be used or kept in this Reuolue.' In P. Plowman, B. xv. 122, the '*portous*' is likened to a plough with which the priest should say his *pluchis* or funeral service. O. Fr. *porte hors*, Lat. *portiforium*; see Prof. Skeat, s. v. Harrison, *Descript. of England*, i. 112, speaking of the Clergy of his time says, 'they made no further account of their priesthood, than to construe, sing, read their service and their *portere*.' The Manip. Vocab. gives 'Portesse, *portiforium, breuiarium*,' and Palgrave 'Portyes, a preests' booke, *breuiarye*.' In 1503 Christopher Sekker, priest, bequeathed to 'William Briggs, that gooth to seole with me, myn *portome* and all my gramer bokys, yf so be he be a preest' (Lib. Pye, fo. 124), and in 1509 Syr William Taylour, priest, bequeathed his 'whyte *portos* coueryd with white ledyr to the chapell in the college [at Bury St. Edmund's], ther to be choynd in the same, and to continue.' (Lib. Mason, fo. 9). *Bury Wills & Invent* p. 229. In 1396 Robert Stabeler, priest, bequeathed '*magnum portiforium notatus, excepto tamen quod diebus dominicis et aliis diebus festiuis predictum portiforium ponatur in choro ad deservendum ibidem*.' Lib. Osborne, fo. 66. 'I wytt to the said parich church of Gilling a *Portous* price x mare.' Will of R. Wellington, 1503. *Test. Ebor.* iv. 225.

² In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, the Pardoner we are told after his adventure

'al the wook þer-aftir had such a *pose*.' p. 19, l. 578.

'The *pose*, murr, or colli taking, *graculo*.' Baret. Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*, 4151, says the Miller of Trumpington

'Jexep and spekeþ froþis þe nose. As he war on þe quakke, or one þe *pose*.'

Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 23, says that 'Elichraon . . . given wyth whit wine dilayd, to them that are fastinge, about .ij. scrupules it stoppeth *poses* and catarres;' and again, pt. ii. ff. 10, 'Nigella Romana . . . heleth them that have the *pose*, if yo breake it and laye it vnto your nose.' The author of the *Fardle of Facions*, 1555, ch. vi. p. 87, says that 'the women of Barcea, when their children are .iij. yeare olde use to cauterise them on the coron vaine . . . with a medecine for that purpose, made of wolle as it is plucked fro the shiepe; because thei should not at any time be troubled with rheumes or *posse*.' See the *Life of St. Dunston in Early Eng. Poems*, &c. p. 37, l. 92, where we are told that after the saint had caught the devil with the tongue

'In þe contrai me hurda wide: hou þe schrewe gradle so.

As god þe schrewe hadle ibeo: atom yanyt his nose:

He ne hysle no more þiderward. to hele him of þe *Pose*.'

In the *Schools of Salernes*, p. 8 (ed. 1634), we are warned against 'sleeping at after noone,' on the ground that such a practice gives rise to the '*Pose* or Rheumes . . .

Rheumes from the Breast, ascending through the nose:

Some call Catarhes, some Tysscke, some the *Pose*.'

'Pose' a sykeneis in the heade distillynge like water, called a catarre or resume. *Congra*. Hulbet. 'I have the *pose*. *Jay* to catarre. You have the *pose* me thinke, for you speake hoarse.' Palgrave. '*Posse, catarrus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179. '*Pose, graculo*.' Withals. See also the quotation from Harrison given in note to Chynney, above.

- *a Posnett¹; *orca*, *orecula*, *vreus*,
orsiolus.
 a Possett²; *Affrotrum*, *balducta*.
 a Possession; *possessio*.
 Possybylle; *possibilis*.
 va Possybylle; *impossibilis*.
 a Possybilite; *possibilitas*.
 a Posto; *postis*.
 †a Postcomon³; *postcommunio*.
 a Potacioñ; *potacio*.
 a Postryñ⁴; *postica*, *posticum*, *posticum*.
 a Potagare; *leguminarius*.
 Potago; *ligumen*, *furratum*, *lens*
lenticula, *olus*, *potenta*, *puls*.
 a Potte; *olla*, *ollula*, *orca*, *sania*,
seria, *urna*, *urnula*, *testa* i. *Argilla*
cocta, *unde versus*:
 ¶ *Vreus*, *vrecolus* est *urna* vel
Amfura, *testa*,
olla vel *idria*, *vas* *urna* dicitur
lagenam:
Olla vel *amferam*, *serius* *orca*
fidelis *vas* est
Ampullas, *fidias*, *hijis* *ollas*
Associamus.
 a Potte ere; *Ansa*, *Ansula* *diminu-*
tinum; (*Ansatos* A.).
 a Potte mouthe; *orificium* (*orifigi-*
um A.).
 a Potte styk⁵; *contus*, *contulus* *di-*
minutivum.
 a Potte lyde; *ubi* A. *conerakylle*
(conerlett A.).
 a Potolle⁶; *laganula* (*ligna*, *lagen-*
ula, *lagula* A.).
 a Potter; *figulus*, *ollarius*, *plastes*,
urnarius.
 a Pouertye; *egestas*, *inedia* (*inopia*
 A.), *pauperies*, *Aperis* *grece*, *pan-*

¹ 'A Posnet, or skellit. *chytra*.' Barot. 'Postnet, *urcolus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Keat in
 by *posnet* with outene doute.' Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 32. The word is used by Wyclif in
 2 Paralip. xxxv. 13 to translate the latin *lebetibus*. 'Forsothe possible hostis that seetheden
 in *posnetis*, and cawdrones, and pottes,' Purvey reading 'pannes.' 'Hic *urceus*, A^{ss}
 posnett.' Wright's Vocab. p. 193. 'Posnet. *Ansum*, *Anulum*. *Urula*, a lytle posnet.'
 Holcot. 'ij pottes, cum parvo *posnytt*.' Invent. of J. Carter, 1452, Test. Ebor. iii. 300.

² 'A Posset, *lac feruefactum in ceruisiam aut vinum precipitatum*. Posset ale is thought
 to be good to make one sweate.' Barot. 'A posset, *ceruisia lacte calida*.' Manip. Vocab.
 'Balducta, a cruddle or a Posset.' Medulla. 'Pannon, m. a posset.' Cotgrave. 'Hec *bal-*
ducta, *Hoc coagulum*, a crud or a posset.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 268. 'Hec *balducta*,
 A^{ss} *posnytt*.' *Ibid.* p. 202.

³ The prayer after the communion. Lydgate, in his *Vertue of the Masse*, MS. Harl.
 2251, says—

'At the *postcommune* the prist dothe hym renewe,
 On the Right side seythe, dominus vobiscum.'

and in St. Gregory's *Trental*, l. 229, pr. in *Early Eng. Poets*, ed. Furnivall, p. 91, we
 have— 'When þe preste hath don his masse, Þat yn þe boke fynde he may
 Vsed and his bondes waske, Þe *post-comen* men don it call.'

Anchor oryson he neste say

The prayer itself is printed in the *Lay Folks Mass-Book*, p. 116.

⁴ 'A posterne gate; a backe dore, *pseudoteyrum*.' Barot. In the Thornton Romances,
 p. 202, we are told how Sir Degrevant when going to see his lady love 'In at the *posterne*
 3ede.' l. 610.

'Darie, the while stal away, By a *postecne*, a prive way.' *Kyng Alisander*, 4593.

'Bi a *posterne* þe legat, þen quantise & gile

Hi breste to Stratford, wip-oute Londone to mile.'

R. of Gloucester, p. 569.

In Wyclif's version of Judges iii. 24, Ehud after killing Eglon 'wente out in the *postern*.'
 See the description of the Dominican convent in Peter the Ploughman's *Crede*, 167, which
 was

'walled . . . þou; it wold were,

With *posternes* in pryuytic to passen when hem liste.'

and Prof. Skeat's note thereon.

'See note to A. Potte, above.

⁵ The brazen vessel which was in the tabernacle is described as containing 'two thousand
 meuris of the quartes, three thousand meuris neeg of a *petch*.' Wyclif, 3 Kings vii. 26.
 See the Ordinances of the Gild of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Lynn, where it is
 directed that 'ye Alderman schal haue, for his thesser in tyne of drytynge, ij galens of ale;

pertas, penuria. ¶ *Paupertas* in hijs est qui cum plus amiserunt paucis rebus contenti sunt, & honesta est. ¶ *Egestas* est in hijs qui consumptis opibus alienis egent, & turpis est. ¶ *Inopia* cum nulle ad victum opes assunt. Miseria eorum qui servilibus ministrare (ministerijs A.) premuntur. ¶ *Penuria* est summa inopia, que pene erit homines; mendicitas.

a *Powder*; puluer vel -is; puluerulentus, puluerosus.

to make *Powder*; puluerizare.

a *Powche*; ubi A. purse.

a *Power*; *Apothecis* (*Apothecis* A.), brachium, dicio, facultas, jus, jurisdictione, manus, potestas, vis (dis A.).

P ante R.

a *Praer* (*Prayer* A.); deprecacio est de malis ammonendis, oracio est de bonis adipiscendis, deprecatus, flagitacio, impetratus, interuentus,

interuencio, oracincula (*oracincula* A.), precacio, precatus, precamen, precis, obtentus, rogacio, rogatus, supplicacio, supplicamen, supplicamentum, supplicatus, imploratus, votum.

to *Pray*; deprecari, flagitare, ef-, impetrare, implorare est auxilium cum misericordie petere, interuenire, intercedere, interpellare, orare, ex-, per-, obsecrari, precari, de-, procumbere, procubare, quesso, quesumus, rogare, rogitare, supplicare, precatur qui rogat, qui etiam orat precatur, qui autem precatur non utique orat, quia superflui ad preces descendunt.

a *Prayore*; (*preceptor* A.) orator, rogator, & cetera.

*Praynge*¹; precans, precarius, precabundus.

to *Pray* nott; deprecari.

*to *Prayse* (*Preysse* A.)²; precari, ap-, de-, exterminare (extimare A.), liceri, licitari, morari.

every skeneyn a galen; ye clerk a potel; and ye deen a potel.' *English Gilds*, p. 59. In the list of those liable to Excommunication given in *Mirc's Instructions*, p. 22, are mentioned 'all fat falsen or vse false measures, bushelles, galones, & potelles, quartes or false wightes.'

¹ MS. a *Praynge*.

² To appraise, value. Thus in *P. Plowman*, B. v. 334—

'Two risen vp in rape and rounded togidres,

And praisid þese penyworthes apart bi hem-selue.'

'Whoso knew þe costes þat knit ar þer inne,

He wolde hit prasse at more prys, parauntere.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1850.

'By preysinge of pulaxis þat no pete hadde.' *Richard the Redde*, i. 17.

Fabyan the Chronicler, in his Will, printed in the preface to his book, p. vii, says: 'Also I will that after my funeralls synnyshed and endid, all my movable goodes as well stuff of household, plate, and other what soo it be, . . . be praysed and ingrossed in a summe, whiche said . . . stuff of household and quyke cattell beyng off myn at my foresaid tenemente of Hal-tedis, soo beyng praysid, engrossid, and sumyd, shall be divided in three even porcions or parts.' 'First it es moste necessary & convenient to retayle and to sell euery thyng by it selfe, and nat all in grosse some to one man & some to another. For that that is good for one man is nat good for another: and euery thing to be praysed and sold by it selfe.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Surveying*, fo. 1^b. In the Inventory of the goods of R. Pytchye, 1521, pr. in *Bury Wills*, &c. (Camden Soc.) p. 122, the following item occurs: 'deliuered to y^e wiffe, praisid at v li. x. mych bene, and all the vtenalles and implemences, as the will declarith.' 'The seller shal not set a broker to exalte the price, nor the byer shall not apoynt hym that shal prayse the ware vnder the iust price' R. Whytton, *Tally's Office*, Bl. id. p. 140. 'I prayse a thyng, I esteeme of what value it is. Jeapprise. I can not prayse justly, howe moche it is worthe, but as I gesse.' Palgrave. 'Priser, A priser, praiser, price-setter: a rater, valuer, taxer.' Cotgrave. 'Apperceor, to prysyn.' Medulla. 'The Inventory of the goods of Richard Byslope . . . praysid be Wylliam Barber, &c.' *Test. Dhor.* iv. 191.

to be Praysyd; *licere*; versus:

¶ *Dixis ju orbe licet miserum*
sed nemo licetur.

to Prayse (Preysa A.); commendare,
canere, comprobare, deponere, elo-
gizare, iactare, iactitare, magnifi-
care, precitari, mirari, laudare,
lausare, liceri, collaudare.

Praysabyll (Praysinge or praysse-
abyll A.)²; commendabilis, lau-
dabilis, magnificus.

vii Praysabyll; illaudabilis.

a Praysynge; laus, laudacio, commen-
dacio.

Praty³; prestans.

a Prebende; prebenda.

a Prebendary; prebitor, prebenduri-
us; versus:

¶ *Prebitor est quidat prebendum,*
suscipiens hanc
Prebendarius est, sicut legista
docet nos.

to Precho; catagorare, catagrizare,
euangelizare, predicare, caterizare,
et cetera verbalia.

a Precher (Prechhor A.); (dicator
A.) predicator, euangelista (cateri-
zator A.).

a Prechyng; catagoria, catarizacio
(catarizacio A.), euangelizacio,

predicacio, predicamentum; pre-
dicans.

Precious; preciosus, & cetera; ubi
sayre.

a Precious stone; Adamans (Ada-
mus A.); Adamantinus; Aciatis-
tus, berillus, carbunculus, crizo-
litis, cristallus, cristallum (cristal-
linus A.), iacinthus, iaspis;
lapis preciosus, margarita, onix
producto medio, onicus, onichinus,
saphirus, smaragdus; smaragdinus,
topasius, topasion, gemma,
centare est genus ornare (gemmere
est gemmis ornare A.).

to Preferre; preponere, preferre.

Preferryd; prepositus, prelatus.

Preiudyso⁴; preiudicium (A.).

Pressande; exennium exennium, bel-
larium.

Present; presens, presencialis, pre-
sentaneus.

a Presens; presencia.

to Present; exhibere, presentare, re-
scribere: ut (iste A.), scribit mag-
num (legend A.) statum i. presen-
tat magnum statum.

a Presso for clatho (clothis A.)⁵;
lucinar (lucinar A.), panniplici-
um, vestiplicium.

¹ MS. miserum.

² 'Thee, the glorious company of apostles. Thee, the precious nombre of profetes.
Thee, preiudith the white cost of martirs.' From the Prymer in English, c. 1400,
pr. in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 12. 'Who, Lord, is lyk to thee . . . show
doer of great thingis in helynes, and feerful and preysable, and doynge merueyls?' Wyclif,
Exod. xv. 11.

³ 'Praty or feate, mignon. Praty lytyle, petit.' Palgrave. 'And he made her to under-
stande that she was fayr and praty.' Caxton, trans. of *Geoffrey de la Tour l'Andri*, ff. G ii.
In the *Destruction of Troy* we are told of the country of the Amazons that it

'Was a pronyoun of prisse & praty men.' l. 10815;

and again, l. 13634— 'Pirus fol prestly a praty mon sende.'

and in the Romance of *Geowgys*, ed. W. A. Wright, l. 302, the hero is described as 'a
praty yong sernaunt.' In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 46, we read: 'he well with his praty
wordis & pleyis make me forgo to my anger, though I were as hote as fire.'

'Quon a chyld to seale scal set be, A bek hym is browt . . .'

'Eat men callit an abere, Pratylygh I-wroht.' *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 244.

⁴ 'Preiudice, preiudicium, whyche is a mere wronge contraye to the lawe.' 'It maye
be also taken for a sentence once decided and determined, which remayneth afterward
for a generall rule and example, to determine and discuss scribablye; or els it may be
as the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bookecases, recorde in the yeres (Year-
Books) which be as presidences; and thereof cometh this verbo *preiudicio*.' Hulst.

⁵ 'A presso for clothes, vestilarium.' Baret. 'A Presso for cloths, pressorium.' Manip.
Vocab.

- a **Presse** for wyne ¹; *bachinal* (*lochinal* A.), *calcatorium*, *forus*, *prelum*, *pressorium*, *torcular*, *troclea*, *torcular*.
- a **Pressoure** ²; *pressorium*.
- a **Preste**; *capellanus*, *flamen*, *geronta*, *geron* (*gerontus*, *gerontius* A.), *sacerdos*, *presbiter*; *presbiteralis*, *sacerdotalis*; *sacerdotulus*, *turifex*, *plumistes*, *A fanum* (*phanum* A.) & *sto*.
- † **Presto** (**Preyst** A.) *crowne* ³; *quedam herba vel flos, glos* (*dens leonis* A.).
- a **Presthede**; *presbiteratus*, *presbiterium*, *sacerdotium*.
- a **Presbytory**; *presbiterium*.
- a **Preson**; *carcer*, *argastulum*, *quola*, *presona*.
- to **Preson**; *incarcerare*, *inprisonare*.
- Presondo**; *incarceratus*.
- a **Presonner**; *captivus*.
- to **Presume**; *presumere*.
- a **Presumpston**; *presumpcio* & *cetera*; *ubi pride*.
- Presumptuos**; *ubi prowde*.
- to **Pri** (**Pry** A.) ⁴; *cernicare*.
- a **Pryco**; *præcium*, *præu*.
- a **Pryso** (**Priso** A.) *of woddo* ⁵; *lucur*.
- a **Prydo**; *Arrogancia*, *ceruix*, *ceruicosis*, *contumacia*, *contumacitas*, *claudio*, *excellencia* (*pompatus* A.), *fastus*, *fastuositas*, *fastidium* (*faustus* A.), *inlancia*, *indignacio*, *inlacio*, *magnificencia*, *pompa*, *presumpcio*, *superbia*, *tipus*.
- to **Pryke**; *pungere*, *con-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *ju-*, *punctare*, *pungitare*, *spinare*, *stigare*, *in-*, *stimulare*.
- a **Pryk**; *capillulus* (*vel capillillus* A.), *punctus*, *stimulus*.
- a **Prykelle** (**Prikkylle** A.); *punctorium*, *stimulus*.
- a **Prymate**; *primas*.
- Prymo**; *prima*.
- a **Prymeroso**; *primarosa*, *primula veris*.
- a **Prince**; *Architenens*, *dictor* (*Dictator* A.), *presul*, *princeps*.
- a **Prynsehede**; *Archia*, *principatus*.
- a **Pryncesso**; *principissa*.
- a **Pry[n]** *cypalle*; *principalis*.
- Princypally**; *principalliter*.
- a **Printe**; *numisma* (*quasi nummi ymago* A.), *character*, *effigies*.
- to **Printe**; *imprimere*, *sigillare*.
- a **Pryour**; *prior*, *prepositus* (*prioratus est dignitas eius* A.).
- a **Prioure dygnyte**; *prioratus*.
- a **Pryoresse**; *priorissa*.
- a **Priuate**; *privatus*.
- Pryuay** (**Pryuey** A.); *Abconsus*, *Apocraphus*, *Archanus*, *Abditus*, *latens*, *misticus*, *Auricularis* (*duclarius* A.), *clandestinus*, *clanculus*, *occultus*, *obscurus*, *privatus*, *secretus*, *tacitus*.
- a **Pryuaty**; *misterium*.
- Pryvaly**; *clam*, *clandestine*, *clanculo*, *latenter*, *misterialiter*, *mistica*, *occulte*, *private*, *secrete*, *tacite adverbium*.
- a **Pryway** (**Pryvey** A.); *brisa*, *cloaca*, *cacabunda* (*catacumba* A.), *strica*, *gumplus*, *latrina*, *tristegium*.

¹ 'A presse for wine, cider or verjuice, *torcular*.' *Barret*.

² 'He trotheth the *pressur* of wyne of wooldness, of wraththe of almyty God.' *Wyclif*, *Apoc.* xix. 15.

³ *Dandelion*, so called from the bald appearance of the receptacle when the seeds have been blown off it.

⁴ 'To stretch one's neck after a thing. 'I prie, I pro or loke wysely a thyng. *Je membra*. He prieth after me wher so ever I become.' *Palgrave*.

⁵ This appears to mean the money received for wood sold, revenue arising from the sale of wood. *Festus* says '*Lucur adpellatur res, quod ex lucis captatur*,' and *lucaris pecunia* was used for money received for wood. '*Lucur*. Money bestowed upon plays and players, or on woods dedicated to the gods. also the price that is received for wood.' *Gouldman*. *Cooper* renders *lucur* by 'money bestowed on woodles that were dedicated to the goddes.'

- a Pryvay scowrare (Pryvoy scowr-
ere or scowllere A.); *chacari-*
us.
- to Pryfo; *privare, de-*; *privatus* par-
ticipium.
- a Prywacton; *privatio*; *privans*
participium.
- a Pryvalege; *privilegium, quasi*
privatus legem.
- to Privalego (Pryvalege A.); *privi-*
legiare.
- to Procede; *procedere*; *procedens*
participium.
- a Processo; *processus*.
- a Procession; *processio*.
- a Processionary; *processionarium,*
processionale.
- a Procuratour¹; *procurator*.
- a Proffet (Proffite A.); *Aptitudo,*
comodum, frugalitas, comoditas,
profectus, anima, utilitas, usus
(*multitudo* A.).
- vn Proffett (Proffitt A.); *inconmoditas,*
inconmodum, inutilitas.
- to Proffett (Proffitt A.); *conferre, est,*
erat, expetire, prodesse, proficere,
pertinet, -bat, refert, -bat.
- Proffytabyll; *Aptus, conveniens, co-*
modus, frugalis, gratus, ydoneus,
proffabilis, necessarius, ferus,
utilis.
- vn Proffytabyll; *inconveniens, [in]-*
congruus, ineptus, inefficax, in-
frugalis, ingratus, inproffabilis,
inutilis.
- a Proffett (Proffite A.); *propheta,*
prophetissa, vates; *propheticus,*
vaticinus, vaticus; Christus.
- to Proffey; *prophettare, prophetizare,*
propheticare (A.).
- a Prophecy; *prophetia, vaticini-*
um.

- to Procure; *Accurare* (*Dicere* A.);
procurare.
- a Prokture; *Accuratur, procurator*.
- ta Prologe; *prologus*.
- ¶ Prologizare est *prologum*² *facere*.
- a Prope (Proppe A.); *cernens, des-*
tina (*testium* A.), *fulcrimen, fulci-*
mentum, fultrum (*frustrum* A.).
- ta Prose; *prosi*; *prosopus*.
- Provande (Promando A.)³; *batum*
- A Promandry; *Prebenda, preben-*
darius qui habet prebendam [*m*],
prebendicula (A.).
- a Proverbe; *proverbiu, parabola*.
- to Prove; *experire* (*operire* A.), *pro-*
bare, Ap-, temptare, At-, videre,
examinare, Arguere; *et ille bene*
Arguit i. probat.
- a Provynge; *Apodixis, experimen-*
tum, argumentum, et: habitus
non est argumentum religionis;
periculum, probacio, specimen.
- a Provynce; *provincia*.
- to be Prowde; *Ampullari*⁴, *Arro-*
gare, extollere, extolli, gliscere,
justare -ri, jaslere, lesere, pom-
pare, superbare, magnificari, in-
dignari, tulerare, con-, turgere.
- Prowde; *Ampullatus, Arrogans, At-*
tollens, ex-, barridus (*Barridus*
A.), *ceruicatus, ceruicatus, con-*
temptuosus, contumax, despectu-
osus, elatus, fastidiosus, fastu-
osus, gloriatus, indignans, in-
flatus, insolens, magnus, magnifi-
cus, pomposus, presumptuosus, re-
bellis, supinus, superbus, superbo-
sus, superciliosus, verticosus (*ver-*
tuosus A.), *gloriosus est ostensione*
bonorum, Superbus ore vel honore,
elatus qui non vult obedire priori
vel peri.

¹ A proctor, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to another man's affairs, procurator.²
Rare.

² MS. *prologum*.

³ 'Provande, *parabola*.' Manip. Vocab. Wyclif in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 419, speaks
of 'Cathedral churchis pat hau *provendis* appropried to hem:' and in his *Works*, ed. Arnold,
iii. 211, he says 'alle suche ben symoniacis pat occupien bi symonye bi patrimonie of crist.
bi þei popis or *provendis* etc.'

⁴ Compare 'Proffitt ampullas et *aspidodactyla verba*.' Horace, *De Arte Poetica*, 97.

Proudly; *Arroganter* (*Cerue se contumaciter, superbe* A.), & cetera;
A nominibus (adjectivis derivantur A.).

to Proue; ubi to proue.

P ante B.

a Psalme; *psalmus* (*psalmista qui facit psalmos* A.).

a Psalme maker; *psalmista*.

a Psalmody; *psalmodia, sinaxis*.

P ante V.

a Publican; *publicanus*.

a Puddyngo¹; *fertum, omasus, tuctum*.

ta Puddyngare; *tuctarius, tuctaria*.

†to Pulle byrdes²; *deplumare*.

to Pulische (Puliche A.); *cadere, elimare, pulire, ex-; -tor, -tic*.

[vn] Pulische (vn Pulysched A.); *impolitus*.

a Pulpyte (Pulpitt A.); *Ambo, Amon; Amnicus; Analogium, lectrum (plectrum A.), pulpitum, Ana-*

batum (ab *Ana*, quod est sursum et *Vatum* gradus, quia ad pulpitum per gradus ascendit A.).

a Pulse; *pulsus*.

a Pulter³; *Auigerulus*.

a Pumelle (Pomel A.)⁴; *tolus*.

a Pumysche (Pvmys A.)⁵; *pumer, pumicellus*.

to Pumysche (Pumysche A.); *pumicare*.

a Punde; *libra, libella diminutivum, bi'bris* (*libris* A.).

to Punyscho (Punys A.); *Afflicere, fligere, Af-, in-, Annaduertere, cruciare, ex-, crucifigere, plectere, punire, torquere, con-, ex-, crucifigere, tormentare, multare, elcisci; versus*;

¶ *Affligit tortor malus jugligitque loquitor*.

Punyschte (Punyschede A.); *punitus, Afflictus, cruciatus, & cetera de verbis*.

vn Punyschte (Punischede A.); *jupunitis, jupunitus*.

¹ Under 'Pudding,' Baret gives 'a pudding called a sawsage. a pudding called an Ising: a blache pudding: a haggese pudding: a panne pudding: a pudding maker: he that crammeth geese, capons, &c. *factor*.' Puddyngare is probably a pudding-maker or seller.

² 'Geese are pulled, *colluntur in aeras*,' Baret. He also gives 'To Poll, or notte the head, to sheare or clip, *tondere*.' Palsgrave has 'I polle, I shave the heares of one's head, *je rays*.'

³ Tusser in his *Five Hundred Poets*, &c., says—

'To rere up much pultrie, and want the hame doore,

Is naught for the pulter and waste for the poore,' p. 56.

'*Poultrier*, m. a poulter; also a breeder, or keeper of poultry,' Cotgrave. Harrison in speaking of the evils of the 'bodger' system says: 'It is a world also to see how most places of the realme are pestered with purveyours, who take up eggs, butter, cheese, pags, capons . . . &c. in one market, vnder pretence of their commissions, & suffer their wifes to sell the same in another, or to *pulters* of London,' *Descript. of Eng.* i. 300.

'The clerke to kater and pulter is,— Gyllys seluer to bye in alle thyng

To baker and butler bothe y-wys Pat langes to here office, with-outen losyng.'

See Shakspeare, 1 Henry IV, ii. 485: 'A Poulter's Mare.' *Bakers Book*, p. 312.

⁴ Baret says 'the Pommell of a sword, seemeth to be derived of this French worde *pomme*, because the pommell is round like an apple, as it were.'

⁵ 'A Punish stone, used to make parchament smooth, *pumer*,' Baret. '*Ponce, Pierre ponce*, a Punish stone,' Cotgrave. '*Leporia*, a sponge, a punise, *spongia, ponce*,' Percyvall, *Sp. Dict.* 'A Punish, glasse.' Manip. Vocab. 'MR. wip jon (for a felan), geniu hecrotes scraf jon of felle a-cufen noll *punize*, & were noll coode, & andre noll.' Cockayne, *Sacra Lectionum*, &c. ii. 100. 'The top of this pike containeth of length directly upward 15 leagues & more, which is 45 English miles, out of the which often times proceedeth fire and brimstone, and it may be about halfe a mile in compass: the sayd top is in forme or liknesse of a caldron. But within two miles of the top is nothing but ashes & *punish* stones.' Hackluyt, *Voyages*, 1598, vol. II. pt. ii. p. 5.

a Punyscher; *punitor, tortor, afflictor, & cetera.*

a Punyschyngs or punyschement; *Affliccio, Affectus, Affectio, Annuversio, cruciamentum, cruciamentum, multa, multatio, punicio, tormentum, tortura, vicio.*

*a Punzet; *premanica.*

ta Puppe barne (A Pwbarne A.)¹; *papa, pupa, pupula.*

a Purches; *perquisitum.*

to Purches (Pvrchase A.); *Adipisci, Adquirere, per-, Appetere, Aspire, Asciscere, Assequi, Assectari, consequi, jnpertrare, lucrari, lucrificere, nancisci, obtinere, parare, pterere, & cetera.*

Purest (Purchessyde A.); *Adeptus, Aptus (Eptus A.), obtentus, & cetera.*

Pure (Pwyr A.); *Aporos greece, captivus, egenus, egens, egestuosus, indigens, erilis, inediosus, jnaps, jnfelix, jnervtis, mendicus, miser, pauper; unde versus:*

¶ Nullius possessor japs laudat
dicitur (dicitur A.) esse,
Pauper cui possessoris nuncup
petit (sufficit A.) vixit:
At mendicus hic est qui vixit
manu quasi queret.

to make Pure (Pore A.); *apriorare, depauperare, pauperare.*

Pure (A Pvre leke A.)²; *porriolum diminutivum de porrum.*

a Purgatory; *purgatorium.*

to Purgo; *ibi to clusse.*

*a Purpylle (Pvrpylle A.)³; *papula (pabula A.).*

to Purpos; *decernere, destinare, proponere, jutenere.*

a Purpos; *propositum.*

Purpoir (Purpur A.); *purpura; purpureus participium.*

a Purse; *bursa, bursella, bursula diminutivum, cruma, crumena, loculus, locellus.*

a Purser; *bursarius.*

*Pursy⁴; *cardiacus & cardiacus.*

*a Pursynes; *cardia, cardizen.*

¹ Jamieson gives 'Pap-bairn, a sucking child: Ang. This is expressed by a circumlocution in the South, "a bairn at the [pap or] breast."

² A pore or young onion. It is mentioned by Tassier in his list of plants for the kitchen; and the form *Porretes* appears in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 41. Cotgrave gives '*Porree*, f. the herb called Beet or Beeten. *Porre*, f. Beeten, potherbs.'

³ '*Papula*; a whealke or pushe.' Cooper. Barret renders *papula* by 'a pimple, a whealke,' and the plural *papule* by 'the small poches.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* ii. 186 (ed. 1634), says, 'There is a kind of disease (much like to *purples* or measles) when the body is bespainted all over with red blisters: a branch of the Elder tree is excellent good to lash the said wheales or risings, for to make them fall again and go down;' and Surflot in his *Countrey Farme*, 1616, p. 109, says, 'I dare be bold to avouch it, that the most profitable and fruitfull provision for the Countrey House is of such beasts as bring forth Wooll. It is true, that there must all diligence be used to keepe them from Cold, from the *Purples*, from the Scab, from too much rankness of blood, from the Rot, and other such inconveniences as sometimes spread and proceed from one to another, and that he hath likewise care, and doe his whole endeavour, in keeping them both in the Fields and at the Cratch.'

⁴ Trevisa in his trans. of Parthol. *de Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1398, iii. 15, says: 'As in hem [at haue] be purre and styttles, and ben *purseyf* and jikke lreid [et patet in asthmaticis et anhelosis].'⁵ '*Pursy* is a disease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and appereth at his noethrilles, and cometh of colde, and may be well mended.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. G v. 'Broken wynded, and *purseyfnes*, is but shorte blowynge.' *Ibid.* fo. G v. Barret gives 'a Pursie man, or that fetcheth his breath often, as it were almost windlesse, *asthmaticus*: Pursie, that draweth his breath painfully, *anhelus*.' '*Pursif, anhelus. Pursy, cardiacus.*' Manip. Vocab. 'Anac. Difficultie of breathing, short wind; a painfull or hard drawing of the breath, accompanied with a wheezing; pulling, or pursing.' Cotgrave. 'Love, Sir, may lie in your lungs, and I thinke it doth; and that is the cause you blow, and are so *pursie*.' Lilly, *Endiccion*, set l. ac. iii. p. 17.

to Purtray ¹ ; <i>sculpere</i> , & cetera; vbi to grave.	<i>degradare, depellere, destituere, detrudere, iungere</i> (mergere A.), con-, de-, di-, in-, premere, jn-
to Puruay; <i>dispensare, providere</i> .	to Putte be twene; <i>jntromittere, jntermitttere, jnterponere, jnterscalare</i> *, & cetera.
a Puruyance (Purvyans A.); <i>providencia</i> ; <i>providens participium</i> .	to Putte a (o A.) thinge for a noder; <i>reciprocare</i> .
a Puson ² ; <i>Aconitum, toxicum, venenum</i> .	to Putte jn (to Putt in gude A.); <i>jndere, jnducere, jnponere, jnpellere, jnferre, jnmittere</i> .
to Puson; <i>toxicare, venenare</i> .	to Putte furthe; <i>extendere, porrigere</i> .
Pusond; <i>toxicatus, venenatus</i> .	to Putt out voce or strenght; <i>exero</i> .
a Pusonyng; <i>toxicacio</i> .	to Putte oute of curte (owrte A.); <i>decuriare</i> .
*to Putte; <i>destinare, pellere, ponere, re-</i> .	to Putte oute; <i>depellere, & cetera</i> ; vbi to putte Away.
to Putte agayn ³ ; <i>obicere, opponere</i> .	Putte oute; <i>expulsus, propulsus</i> .
a Putte away; <i>Abdicare, deponere, detrudere, depellere, ex-, re-, pre-, pro-, dispungere, eliminare, exigere, jnpingere, impellere, propulsare</i> .	
to Putte downe; <i>calare</i> (colare A.), <i>commergere, deponere, deprimere,</i>	

Capitulum 16^m Q.

Q ante V.

†Qvay⁴; *mulsum, serum*;
(versus:¶*Sincrum serum non
facit me nisi serum
(A).**a Qvare (Qwayre A.)⁵; *quaternus*.*to make Qvayrs (Qwayris A.); *quaternare*.a Qvkayle (A Qwayle A.)⁷; *quisquilia*.¹ Hampole tells us that the fire of hell

'Es hatter þan fire here es,

Right als þe fire þat es brinnand here

Fr. *portraire*, Lat. *protrahere*.² In the Edinburgh MS. of Barbour's Bruce, xx. 536, we are told how Pyrrhus' physician offered to Fabricius

'In tresoune for to slay pirrus

For in his first potacioun

He suld giff hym dedly pusoune;

and again, l. 609, we find—'Syne, allas, pusonyt wes he.'

³ In Barbour's Bruce we find 'put againe' used in the sense of repulse, drive back, as in xvi. 146—

'The king has gert his archeris then Schute for till put thaim than agayne.'

See also xii. 355, and xvii. 396. 'He that repelleth or putteth awaie, *depulsator*.' Baret.⁴ MS. *interstalar*.⁵ Whey. In the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, we read of '*curdis and quhaye, sourkittis . . . flot quhaye, grene cheis, &c.*' 'Quay or sower mylke.' MS. note by Junius in his copy of the *Ortus Vocab.* in the Bodleian. 'Wheie of milke, *serum*.' Baret. 'I quayle as mylke dothe, *je quaillebotte*; this mylke is quayled, eate none of it.' Palgrave. 'The cream is said to be quailed when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.' Batchelor's *Orthoep.* Anal. p. 140. '*Hoc serum, An^m* the whey of chese. Sit liquor hoc serum, defundat casius ipsum.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 268.⁶ 'There shulde be foure or fyue and twenty sheetes in a queyre: and twenty queyris in a reme: though the olde waye were other.' Horman. '[Julius Cesar] used to write quayres, and endite letters and pisteles al at ones [quaternes etiam simul epistolas dictare consuevit].' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 193.⁷ A quail.

Qvhaynte (Qwaynte A.)¹; ebi wyle (wily A.).

a Qwhayntnes; ebi wylynes.

to Qvako; *bullare, tremere, con-, tremere, con-, trepidare (vacillare A.)*.

Qvakyng; *tremens, tremulus, tremulatus*.

A Qwaylle²; *Cetus, Cete, indeclinabile in plurali*.

a Qvarelle of stone (Querelle of stane A.)³; *lapidicina, lapidicium*.

Qwerelle or A playnt.

a Qvarelle; *querela, & cetera de a plante*.

a Qvargour⁴; *lapidicinus*.

a Qvarte, *quarta*.

a Qvarter; *quartarium*.

a Quarter (A Qwarte A.); *quarta pars causidicet, quales, quarta, & cetera*.

a Quarto (Qwartt A.)⁵; *calamitas, calamitus, calidus, & cetera; vis hele*.

Quartyfull (Qwartfull A.); *compos, prosper, super, (et cetera, vici osy A.)*.

¹ In Arthur's Vision the duchess we are told

'Abowte cho whillide a whole with hir whitte handez,

Over-whelme alle *quayntly* the whole as cho schelde.' *Morte d'Arthur*, 366.

'Anlaf by-pouste hym of a *quaynt* gybe [*caquinto astu*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 427. 40. Fr. *coint*.

'In þe world, he says, nocht elles we se
Bot wretchednes and vanite,

Pride and pompe and covetyse,

And vayn sleghtes, and *quayntnes*.'

Hamlet, P. of Caus. 1178.

'Here maye 3e se on whatkin wyse

The Fend men fandis with his *quayntnes*.'

Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, 79.

Wyclif, in his *Tracts*, ed. Matthew, p. 20, speaks of 'false procouringe of matrimonye bi scelerite and *quayntes* and false bihtynges.'

² 'Gret *Qwalis* sall runneis, rowte, and rair, Qulose sound rebound call in the air.'

Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Monarchie*, iv. 5464.

'He tok þe storgion and þe *quath*, And þe turbot, and lax with-al.' *Harleian*, 753.

In *Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 25, we read amongst the signs of the Second Advent—

'The thirde date mersaine and *qualle*

Sal yet and mak a reufol her

And other grete fises alie

That soru sal it be to her.'

'*Cetus*, a *qualle*.' *Medulla*. A. S. *hwal*.

³ 'Item, I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue rikes, all my *quarrell* goare, a blake skyn to make hym a jerkyn, & my whole interest and good will of my *quarrell*, ij dozen knyff stones & iij dosen retstones.' Will of John Heworth, *quarrellman*, 1371, pr. in *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i. p. 352. In Langley's Pelydore Virgil, Bk. iii. c. v. fo. 69^b, we are told that 'sone delues or *quarrelles* wer founde by Cadmus in Thebes, or, as Theophrastus writeth in Phenicie.'

'Bery me in Gadoboure at the *Quarelle* hede,

Bi alle men set I nat a farte.'

For, may I pas this place in *quarte*,

Townley Mss. p. 16.

In Trevisa's Higden we are told that 'þe corpe [of England] ys copious of metyl oor and of salte welles; of *quarres* of marble, &c.'

'Quarrier or Quarry-man, or he that worketh in a Quarrie.' *Minshew*.

'Aboute hym lefte he no masoun,

That stoon coude lege, or *quarroun*.'

Roman of the Rose.

⁴ 'Be the quarters of this 3ere, and hym *quarte* staunde,

He wylle wyghtlye in a qwhyle one his wages hye.' *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 552.

'Qwhylles be es qwykke and in *querte* vnquelyde with landis.' *Ibid.* l. 3810.

'Loue us helip, & makip in *quart*,

And loue ranship erst in-to oure herte,

And lifip us up in-to heuene-riche,

I woot nowhere no loue it is lijke.'

Hymns to the Virgin, p. 23, l. 29.

'Quyll thou art quene in the *quarte*

For thou mun lyf butte a *quarte*

Half these wurdus in thi herte

And heuun schalle thou haue.'

Antara of Arthur, p. 10, st. 22.

'3e sal haue hele and leue in *quart* If 3e wol take to 3ow good chere.' *Can. Myst.* p. 225.

See also Inqwarte, above. 'Gains al ur ere it es in *quert*.' *Curios Mundi*, 21354.

*to make Quarfulls; *prosperare*.
 *a Quarfullnes; *prosperitas*, &cetera;
 ubi hele.

a Queno; *regina*.

a Quere¹; *cancellus*, *chorus*.

a Querno²; *mola*, *mola manualis*.

a Querno staffe; *moluerum*.

a Questo³; ubi a inqueste.

a Quostano⁴; *cos*.

a Question; *questio*, *interrogatio*, *drama*.

a Quibyb (Qwybib A.)⁵; *species est*,
quiberum, *quiperum*.

Quikk (Quyke A.); *erius* (*arvus*
 A.); *versus*:

¶ *Die lucas cruos* (*arvus* A.)
deas in corpore nervos.

Quyke; *viuidus*, *viuificus*, *viuax*, *vi-*
talis, *superstes*, *immortalis*.

†a Quyksande (A Qwyckyñ A.); *lu-*
bina, *sirtes*.

to Quyken; *Animare*, *rinascere*, *ri-*
uiscere, *re-*, *renuere*, *uiuificare*,
spirare (*inspirare* A.), *invegitare*.

†Quyksyluer; *Argentum album*,
mercurius.

a Quylto⁶; *centro*, *calcitra*, *ferocia*
(forrein A.).

†Quynquagesym (Qwynquasim A.);
quinquagesima.

¹ In Barbour's *Brace*, xi, 293, we are told that king Robert was buried at Dunfermline 'in a faire towne in the *quere*.' 'Chur, m. the Quere of a Church: *Choreum*, m. Quermien, singing-men, quiersters.' Cotgrave. 'A Quierster, (*chorista*.) Baret. 'With curious countrying in the *quere*.' Sir D. Lyndesay, *The Monarch*, ii 4677. 'The quere syngeth syde for syde. *Chorus alternis canit*.' Hornman.

² Harrison in his *Description of England*, pt. i. p. 158, in describing the method of brewing then in use says, 'having therefore ground eight bushels of good malt upon our *querne*, where the toll is saved, she addeth vnto it half a bushel of wheat meale.' 'Mola, a quernstone.' Nominale MS. 'A handmill or a querne, *mola manuarin*.' Baret. 'Moulin à bras, a quern or handmill.' Cotgrave. 'He gryneth his whete with a hande mylle or a querne. *Trusitili mola triticeum terit*.' Hornman. 'Querne. *Mola*, *Moltrium*, *Petrilla*, *Trusitilia mola*. *Trusitile* is for malte or mustarde, because it is turned with the hande. Querne for pepper. *Pistellum*.' Hulset. The word also occurs in Chaucer. *House of Fame*, iii. 708; and in Wych, Exodus xi. 5, Matt. xxiv. 41. In the *Apentite of Inuigt*, p. 181, we are told of Samson that he 'uill (fell) into the henden of his yuo (foes), pet him desen grinde ate *querne samuolliche*,' a passage which Lydgate copies in his Fall of Princes, leaf e, 7.—'And of despote, after, as I fynde, At their *querne* made hym for to grynde.'

See also Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 31, l. 831. 'Mustarde is made in an hande mylle or a querne. *Scampium fit mola manuaris trusitilibas*.' Hornman. 'A quern, *ijq. iijq.*' is included in the Invent. of Marg. Baxster, in 1511. *Eng. Wills*, &c. p. 119.

³ 'A quest of twelve men, *duodecim viratus*, *inquisitio*.' Baret. 'A quest, *inquisitio*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Queste, f. a quest, inquirie.' Cotgrave. See *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 116, ll. 196, 199. 'And when the Justice was comyn, he ordeyned a false *queste*, and made hym to be hangede on the galowes.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 387.

⁴ See P. Whetstone, and Whetstone, below.

'A good sir, lett hym sone;

I gyf hym the pryse.'

He lyes for the *queststone*,

Townley Myst. p. 192.

Necklam in his *Treatise de Usulibus*, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 118, mentions amongst the articles necessary to a professional scribe, *cotem vel cotum*, which is glossed 'veston,' this last being evidently an attempt to represent the English word.

'On *quibitibus* thure axis scharpi at hame.' G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. vii. p. 130.

⁵ These were used as a spice. Thus in W. de Billesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 174, we read—

'De maces, e quilibas, e clous de oere. Vm blanc e vermayl à grand plenti.'

In the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 16, are mentioned 'clowes, maces & *cubilis*.' See also *ibid.* p. 51. Maundeville, speaking of the balsam of Egypt, says that 'the Fruyt, the whiche is an *quylbus*, thei clepen Abellissam.' p. 50. In *Agnes Alexander*, 679b, are mentioned together 'The gilofre, *quylbe*, and mace, Gynger, couyn, &c.' 'Quierium, a quibyb.' Nominale MS. 'Cubilis, f. Cubilis: an Aromaticall and Indian fruit.' Cotgrave. In the *Forme of Curie*, p. 36, are mentioned 'hede clowes, *quylbes* hode.'

⁶ 'Quilt for a bed, *stragulum zuffertum*, or which if it be made of diuers peeces or colours, you may say, *cedo*.' Baret. See Note to *Metros*, above. In the directions for

†a Qwhischen¹; *quishien*.
 †Qwhissenday; *quishenda*.
 a Quytance²; *dequiantia*, *dequata*,
dequata, *dequata*.
 to Quyte; *quytare*, *ate*.
 Quayte; *quytas*.
 *a Qwhirlbone (A Qwo[r]lebone

A.)³; *quarrelum* (*quarrelum*
 um A.), *quarrelum*, *quarrelum*.
 †a Qwherel of A spyndyl (A
 Qworle of A roke A.)⁴; *quarrelum*,
quarrelum, *quarrelum*.
 a Qwhirle wynde (Qworle wynde
 A.); *quarrelum*.

Capitulum 17^o R.

R ante A.

a Ras buke⁵; *capreus*, *caprea*.
 †Radcolle; *Raphanus*, *herba*
est.
 to Rago; *rubiare*, *lasciare*,
lascivire.

Raynalde; *rainaldus*, *nomen proprium*.
 a Ragynge; *Rubia*, *rubicunda*.
 Ragynge; *rubina*, *rubilis*, *rubicinus*,
rubulus.
 a Rago (Ragge A.); *fractiles*.

bed-furniture in Neckham's *Treatise de Uteniliis*, pt. in Wright's Vol. of Vocabs. p. 120, we find—

lit	quille	oriler	quille
'Sopra thorum calcitra ponatur planalis, cui cervical mardatur. Hanc cooperiat calcitra	poynit	raye	quissine
punctata, vel testis stragelata, super quam pulvitur parti capitis supponenda deuper			
ponatur.			

¹ In the Inventory of R. Marshall, taken in 1581, are mentioned 'Two coverley bed coverings, the one lyned with harden 33'4'.—Sixe coverlettes 12/6.—vij happens 5'4'.—Nyne quashings, and iij throube ones 18/6.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. ii. p. 27. See also p. 253, where we find in the Invent. of the goods of W. Claxton, taken in 1568, 'An old kirtle of wosset ij'. A petticoat of read vij'. A varingale & a quashment of fustian in apres ij'. Two frauncie hoodes xl'. See the description of the lady's chamber in *Sir Degrevant*, where we are told—

'Swythe chayres was i-sete And cunshants of vydlets' l. 1573.

Lyte, Dodsons, p. 512, says that the down of Reed Mace is so fine that 'in some Countreys they fill quashions and beddes with it.' In the Invent. of Jane Lawson, taken in 1557, are mentioned 'vj new quashings and iij olde quashings xliij'. *Wills & Invent.* i. 158; see also *ibid.* p. 272, and Whyschen, below.

² 'A quytance, or discharge of debt made by word of mouth before witnesses: a forgiving of debt, accepting it as paid, *deceptulatio*; but *apwaka*, Vlpian kaith, is a quytance onelise of monie paid downe.' Barret.

³ Harrison tells us that 'when the bodie of Ajax was found, the whel bone of his knee was adjudged so broad as a plate dish.' *Deacr. of Brit.* c. v. p. 11. Here the meaning is a knee-cap. Ratman, On Bartholome, bk. v. ch. xxvii. fo. 50, says, 'they [the bones of the arm] are covered in joyns and whirrbones with gristles, that the sinews of feeling be not grieved by hardnes of bones.' 'Whyrribone of ones kne, *pallotte de genard*,' Palgrave.

⁴ A round piece of wood which was fixed to the end of the spindle, to make it turn better. Barnabe Geoge, in his trans. of Herodotus's *History*, p. 11^o, enumerates amongst agricultural implements, 'spindles, wharles, Fireshovels, Firestones, &c.' 'Vertebum dicitur vertel, scilicet illud quod pendet in fuso.' J. de Garlande, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 134. 'Vertibulum, Lwyrfban.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 19. 'A wherle, or whorne that women put on their spindles, *spindylus*.' Barret. 'Wharle for a spynnell, *passon*.' Palgrave. Ep. Kennett describes it as 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cotgrave gives '*Passe*, in a whorne or wherle to put on a spindell.' Mr. Peacock in his Gloss. of Manley & Corringham has 'Wharles, s. pl. the little flanged cylinders from which the several strands of a rope are spun.' 'Verticulum, a whorne to sette on a spindell. Verticulus, a little whorne.' Cooper. See a Rokke and Wharle, below.

⁵ In the *Reeve's Tale*, when the Clerks find their horse gone, they prepare to chase it, and one says—'I en ful wight, God wat, as is a ra.' C. Toller, 4086.

Raggy; *Frustillosus*.

Ray¹; *stragulum* (*stragulatus* A.).

Ray or achate (piscis A.)²; *ragadia*, *uranoscopus*.

Rayde; *stragulatus*.

a Rayle³; *glebarius*, *Avis est*.

A Rayll⁴ or A perke⁵; *perleca* (A.).

to Rayne; *pluere*, *pluitare*.

a Rayne; *pluvia*, *plutium*, *hibernus* dicitur *Ab hyemps*; versus:

¶ *Rores & pluvie, nimbidicuntur*
& ymbres;

Rosida e rare fiunt, sed iber-
nus Ab umbre.

a Rayne bowe; *fris*; versus:

¶ *Iris res mira cum fris non est*
in ira.

Rayne; *pluviosus*.

to Rase (Rayas A.) vpo; *Arrigere*, *erigere*, *exitare*, *surrigere*, *suscitare*.

Raysed vpo; *erectus*, *exaltatus*, *suscitatus*.

a Raysynge vpo; *excitacio*, *suscitacio*.

a Rako; *pecten*, *rastrum*, *rastellum* *diminutivum*.

Rakles (Rakeleso A.)⁶; *ignavus*, *negligens*, & cetera; ubi slave.

it Rakkes; *refert*, -*bat*, *distat*, -*bat*.

a Raklesnes (Rakelesnes A.); *ignavia*, & cetera; ubi negligens.

Ramelle⁷; *quisquille*.

a Ramo; (*Aries*, *Vervex* A.).

¹ In the Liber Albus, p. 631, we find a regulation 'that cloths of ray shall be 28 ells in length, measured by the list, and 5 quarters in width.' See the Statute 11 Henry IV, c. 6. The word occurs in P. Plowman, C. vii. 217, on which see Prof. Skeat's note. In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Browne, Paston Letters, iii. 465, we find mentioned 'iiij curteis. ij of rayed saracenet, and two of grene.' 'A ray cloth she made to hir; bijs and purple the clothing of hir [*stragulatam vestem* Vulg.].' Wyclif, Prov. xxxi. 22.

² In Westynster hall I found out one,
 Which went in a long gown of raye;

I crouched and knoled before hym anon,
 For Maryes love, of help I hym praye.

Lydgate's London Lichpeny, l. 37.

³ He clothed him in a robe of ray, that was of his squyers lvere.' *Caxton, Chron. of Eng.* c. 197. In the *Treantise de Uracibus* by Alexander Neckham, pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 100, directions are given that on beds are to be placed—

quillo poynté rayé
'culcitra punctata vel vestis stragulata.' 'Rais garment or gowne. *Virgata Vestis*, *Virgulata*. Hulot. 'Rais seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth, nesser coloured or died. *Vide* An. 11 Henry IV, c. 6.' Minshew.

⁴ 'Rata; a fish called Raye or Skate.' Cooper. 'Raie or Skatfish. *Batis*, *raia*. Hulot. 'And for more dyspyte they cast on hym the guttes of *reyghes* and other fyeshe.' *Caxton, Chron. of Eng.* ed. 1520, pt. 5, p. 54. See *Scato*, below.

⁵ The Corn Crake or Landrail. 'A rayle, bird, *rusticula*. Manip. Vocab. 'A rayle, perche, *cantherium*. Manip. Vocab. See *Perke*, before. 'Raile or perche. *Cantherium*. Hulot. 'Item, for a pese tymbre for the rayles on the gardyn wallis . . . iiij. s. v. d.' Howard Household Books (Rob. Club), p. 401.

⁶ 'Reachlesse, or negligent.' Baret. 'Recklesse, *negligens*. Manip. Vocab. A. S. *ræcleas*.

⁷ Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments, rubble. The Prior of St. Mary, Coventry, in 1480, complains of 'the popull of the said cite carryinge their donge, ramel, and sweepinge of their houses' to some place objectionable to him. 'Quisquille, those thynges whiche in nakyng cleane a garden or orchard are carriell forth, as stickes, weedes, &c.' Cooper. The word is still in use in the North. 'To lay a wal artificially and to bind the stones wel, they ought in alternative course to ride and reach one over another halfe: as for the middle of the wall within, it would be well stuffed and filled with any rubbish, ramel, and broken stones.' Holland's *Pliny*, Bk. xxxvii. c. 23. 'To keepe downe Inundations and Deluges, be enlarged and cleansed the channel of the river Tiberis, which in times past was full of ramel, and the ruines of houses, and so by that meanes narrow and choaked [*completum cum ruderibus*].' *Ibid. Suetonius*, p. 51. See Halliwell, s. v. Rammel-wood, and Wedgwood. It is also very frequently used for brush-wood, dead wood, &c. Thus the translator of Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 71, l. 292, speaking of

¶ *Predo, rapax, rapidus fluvius, rapidusque catellus.*

a Rawe; *series.*

on Rawe¹; *gradatim, ordinatim, seri-
ratim.*

to be Rawe as flesche; *crudere, -descere.*

Rawe¹; *incoctus, illicus, crudus.*

a Rawenes; *cruditas.*

þe Rawne of a fysche²; *lectis.*

to Raw[n]son; *hure, redimere.*

a Rawnson; *redemptio.*

† to Raxille³; *Alto (carlo A.).* ¶ Rawn-
tro.

R ante E.

Rebelle (Rabell A.); *rebellis, & cet-
era: ubi provide.*

a Rebellnes; *rebellio.*

to Recorde; *repetere, recordare.*

a Recordyng; *repetitio; repetens
participium.*

to Recouer; *recuperare.*

Recouerabille; *recuperabilis.*

vn Recouerabyll; *Irrecuperabilis.*

a Recoueryng; *recuperacio; recu-
perans participium.*

Recourde; *recuperatus.*

to Recounselle; *reconsiliare.*

a Recounsillynge; *reconsiliacio; re-
consilians participium.*

Recounselle; *reconsiliatus.*

Redo⁴; *burus, coccineus, feniceon
greece, feniceus (puniceus A.),
luteus, rubeus, rubellus, ruber,
rubeculus, rubicundus, rufus,
rubeus, sanguineus.*

to be Rede; *horreare, rubere, rubes-
cere.*

† Rede grapes; *elbes (Albicu A.).*

a Rednes; *rubedo, rubor.*

Redy; *inclinator, paratus, proclivis,
proclivus, promptus, promptuosus,
promptulus, & cetera.*

to make Redy; *parare.*

vn Redy; *inparatus, inpromptus.*

Redyly; *prompte, inclinate, proclive.*

to Refrene; *cohercere, exhibere, -bes-
cere, compescere, refrenare.*

to Refresche; *frigerare, re-, recreare
(reficere, Refocillare A.), & cet-
era: ubi to nvyrsche.*

a Refreschyng; *refectio, refrigeri-
um.*

* Refeccion; *Refrigerium (A.).*

to Refuse; *ubi to forsake.*

a Regester; *register.*

¹ See also Rowe.

² The *roc.* See A Rowne of Fysche, below.

³ From fountains small greit Nilas flude deith flow,
Even so of ravenis do mighty fishes breid.

Iscl. hregu.

K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

⁴ To stretch oneself, as one just awaking. 'Apris dormir il ço espèche (raskyt hym).'
W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 152. 'Raskle, paniculari.' Raskle,
paniculari.' Manip. Vocab. In Layamon, 15991, we have—

'And seod ðen he gon ramien, and raxtele awiðe,
& adon lai bi þan fure, & his leemen stradte.'

So also in P. Plowman, c. viii. 7. Accidia 'misclod and remel, and route at þe laste.'
Compare also R. de Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 428:—

'Rys up, he seyh now ys tyme. þan begynneth he to klawe and to raske.'

The author of the *Charter Mundi* says of Nimrod that

'þar was na folk he wold bi Over al he raxtilde him wit rage.'

Mocht þau were wit his maistri,

l. 1203;

where the Fairfax MS. reads *raxtel*, the Gottingen *raxel*, and the Trinity *went*.

'He raxte him, and heuic vp on his His bluþy sword, and smait in al his mane.'

G. Douglas, *Pentecost*, Bk. xii. p. 438, l. 42.

'Thyris scho hir self raxit vp to ryse, Thyris on hir elbok lenys.'

Ibid. Bk. iv. p. 124, l. 25.

See Prof. Skeat's note on P. Plowman, C. viii. 7. 'Hale to onde, or brette, or raxulle,'
Medulla. 'I misclod and fel in gret affray.' *Alit. Poems*, A. 1173.

⁵ 'Burchus, he that after eatyng hath a redde face like a puddyng.' Cooper.

The first of these is the *Book of the City of Dreadful Night*,
 which is a long poem in four parts, written by Robert
 Byron. It is a dark and gloomy work, dealing with the
 subject of the afterlife and the fate of the soul.
 The second is the *Walden*, a book of essays by
 Henry David Thoreau. It is a collection of
 his thoughts on nature, life, and society, written
 while he lived in a small hut on Walden Pond.
 The third is the *Leaves of Grass*, a collection of
 poems by Walt Whitman. It is a celebration of
 life, nature, and the human condition, written in
 a simple, direct style.

The fourth is the *Divine Comedy*, a long poem
 by Dante Alighieri. It is a journey through the
 afterlife, divided into three parts: *Inferno*, *Purgatory*,
 and *Paradise*. It is a masterpiece of Italian
 literature, and one of the most influential works
 of the Middle Ages.

The fifth is the *Paradise Lost*, an epic poem
 by John Milton. It tells the story of the fall of
 man, and the journey of Adam and Eve through
 the afterlife. It is a masterpiece of English
 literature, and one of the most influential works
 of the 17th century.

The sixth is the *Paradise Regained*, an epic poem
 by John Milton. It tells the story of Jesus
 Christ's temptation by the devil, and his journey
 through the afterlife. It is a masterpiece of English
 literature, and one of the most influential works
 of the 17th century.

a Reio (Royle A.); *Alabrum* & *Alibrum*, *Abductorium*.

Relese¹; *fragmentum*, *Reliquiae* (A.).
to Relese; *relaxare*, *remittere*, & *cetera*; *vbi* to forgyse.

a Relese; *relaxacio*.

Relesyd; *relaxatus*.

Relekys; *reliquie*.

a Religioñ; *religio*.

Religious; *religiosus*.

a Religious man; *conhita* (*religiosus*, *religiosus* A.).

to Reloue (Relese A.); *Releniare*.

a Releue; *relucium*.

a Reme; *regnum*.

Rome²; *quacum*.

a Remedy; *Antidotum*, *remedium*.

a Remenent; *reliquium*.

Romeo; *Abdere*, *Abdicare*, *Arceve*;
unde *ovidius* (*Virgilius* A.);
versus -

¶ *Quis te nostris Amplexibus*
Arceat A. *remouet* (*remanet*
A.):

circumscribere, *difficere* (*discedere*, *dissocere* A.), *remouere*, *se-mouere*, *submouere*, & *cetera*.

Removed; *remotus*, *semitus*.

a Reyñ (Rene A.) of A bridelle
(*brydyls* A.); *habena*, *habenula*
diminutivum (*lorum* A.).

to Reyñ (Rene A.); *habenare*.

Renyd (Renede A.); *habenatus*.

to Renowo; *renouare*.

Renewyd; *resensitus*, *medio produc-to*, *renouatus*; (*versus* :

¶ *Roma recensita set vasa recon-sita dicas* :

Hec Renouata sapiens, *Renouata*
set illa tenebris A.).

a Renewyng; *renouacio*.

a Rent; *reditus*, *salarium*.

a Reparacioñ; *Reparacio*.

to Reparell³; *reparare*; *-tor*, *-trix*,
& *cetera*.

Repareld; *reparatus*.

to Reprouo⁴; *Arguere*, *Argutare*,
Accusare, *blasphemare*, *coarguere*,
rearguere, *circumscribere*, *cathe-zizare*, *confundere*, *confutare*,
improbare, *impugnare*, *notare*,
de-, *reprehendere*, *reprobare* (*vi-luperare* A.), & *cetera*; *vbi* to
accuse.

¹ 'If ought belevé, speccaly I pray 3w,

That the pore men the *releys* ther of have now.' *Coventry Myst.* p. 59.
See Wyclif, *Exodus* viii. 3: 'frangis that shulen steyn vp . . . in to the *relyes* of thi metis'; and xxix. 34: 'if there beene of the sacrid flesh, or of the beoues vnto the morwetele, thou shalt brene the *relif* [*releis* P. *reliquias*] with fier.' See also 3 Kings xiv. 10, Matthew xiv. 20, &c. The *Promptorium* has 'Craceke, relese of molte talowe or gresce,' p. 121. The *Cursor Mundi* l. 13512, has—

'Be *relif* gadir jai in hepes, And Eld jar-wit tuelue mikel lepes.'

'Reliefe of broken meate. *Fragmentum*, *Fragmentum*. Hulout.

'The *releef* of Cristes feste 3e reulen and ratyn.'

Reply of Friar Daw, in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 110.

² Thick cream. See the *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 43, where are mentioned, 'curdis and quhaye, markittis, fraiche buttir and salt buttir, *reyme*, that quhaye, grene cheis, kynn mylk, &c.' 'Hoc *cunctum*, A² *reme*.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 100.

³ 'And also I will that this place dwell still to my wyfe and to my childer, the terme that my dede spekes, if thay will thayme esse. And I will that they *reparell* it, and kepe it in the plyte that it es in now, als wele als thay may.' *Testam² Eboracensis* (Surt. Soc.), i. 185, Will of John of Croston, 1393. 'Item, to John ffelton his hous fro term of his lyfe, he to *reparell* hit and corrodye in saint katernes term of his lyfe.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 20, Will of Roger Thornton. 'Therfor the preestis *reparelliden* nat the hylengis of the temple, til to the thre and twentieth yere of kyng Joas.' Wyclif (*Parvey*), 4 Kings xii. 6. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, iv. 237, says that 'Herodes lefte after hym many of his wyso workes, for he hyte 3e temple and *reparaylede* Samaria, and elaped hit Sebastien in worschip of Cesar.' See also G. Douglas, *Excursion*, p. 112, l. 51.

⁴ 'To reprove witnesses, *testes refutare*. To reprove; to reprehend; to blame; to impute; to accuse; to shewe; to utter, or declare; also to prohibit, *arguo*.' Baret.

a **Reprovo**; *blasphemia, improprium, confusio, reprehensio, sales, et ibi vrus (verba A.) que cum salibus asperiora dedit, vituperium.*

*a **Rere soper**¹; *obsonium.*

*a **Rere soper** (to Ette Rere soper A.); *obsonare & obsonari, producto -so-.*

a **Resate** (Resett A.); *receptio, receptus.*

to **Resave** (Receyfe A.); *Accipere, Admittere, excipere, recipere, suscipere.*

a **Resaver** (Receyvour A.); *collector, colectorarius, receptor.*

to **Resigno** (Resyngo A.); *resignare.*

a **Reson**; *Animus, calidus, ratio.*

Resonabyll; *rationabilis, rationalis.*

Sed differunt; Rationale est illud (id A.) quod utitur vel aptum natum est etiam ratione, et homo, angelus. Sed rationabile est quod ratione agitur vel ducitur & rationabiliter vivit: unde multi homi-

ines sunt rationales i. aptitudinem habent utendi ratione, sed non omnes sunt rationabiles quia non ducuntur ratione & proprie homo dicitur rationalis, Angelus vero intellectualis.

vn **Resonabyll**²; *irrationalis, irrationabilis, effrenatus, & cetera Alia.*

a **Respyte**; *respectus, inducie.*

a **Responde**; *Responsorium.*

to **Respyt**.

to **Rest**; *quiere, con-, re-, quiescere, con-, re-, meridiari est in meridie quiescere, respirare, sabbatizare, pausare.*

a **Rest**; *quies, re-, quietudo, pausa, pausacio, sabbatum, tranquillitas.*

vn **Rest**; *inquietudo, irremediam; irremedialis participium.*

† **Reste** (Restede A.)³; *rancidus, rancidulus.*

†a **Restnes**; *rancor.*

to be **Reste**; *rancere.*

Restofulle; *quietus, oportunus, & cetera; ibi stille.*

¹ In the Prologue to the *Tale of Iseyn*, p. 12, l. 363, we are told how the Pardoner

'plukkid out of his purse, I trow, padowery,

And toke it Kit, in hir hond, & bad hir pryuely

To orden a *rere soper* for hem bothe to,

A cawdell made with swete wyne, & with sugir also.'

Cotgrave gives 'Collation. A collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper.' Lydgate in his *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.), p. 68, gives the following warning—

'Suffre no surfetis in thy house at nyght. Ware of *reresopers*, and of grete excesse,

Of no liding bedys and of candel light, And slawth at mow and slumbering idelnes.'

See also *ibid.* p. 90. A similar caution is given in the *Babees Book*, p. 56—

'Use no surfetis neipir day ne nyght. Neipir ony *rere sopers*, which is but excesse.'

Robert of Brunne, in his *Handlyng Synne*, p. 227, also complains of the practice—

'As y have tolde of *rere sopers*, þe same falleþ of erly dyners'

'A rear-supper, of idipnia.' Colles. 'Queens, to rere-supper.' Meliolla. In Bishop Fisher's Sermon at the Month's Mind of the Lady Margaret, he commends her for 'eachewynge lankettes, *reresopers*, iowyners betwixt morales.' Works, p. 294. Herman says 'rere suppers salue many men. *Concussio plurimos occidit.*'

² MS. vn **Rasonabyll**.

³ In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 111, are given two receipts for the prevention of *Restyng* in Venison. Tussor in his *Five Hundred Points*, &c. p. 53, says—

'Through follie too beastlie Much bacon is *reastit*.'

The expression 'rusty bacon' is still common. 'Restie, attainted, rapple or vneanorie flesh, *subrancida caro*.' Baret.

'Thy fleshe is restie or leane, tough & olde, Or it come to hords unsavery & eelde.'

Barclay, *Cytizen & Upholshman* (Percy Soc.), p. 39.

Gervase Markham in *The Country Farme*, 1616, p. 107, says—'the scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt.'

vn Bestfulle; *Inquietas, Importunus* (A.).

Restfully; *quiete, oportune.*

vn Restfully; *juuicite, inopportune.*

a Restoratyvo¹; *Algebra.*

to Restore (Restour A); *reparare, restaurare, restituere.*

Restored; *restauratus, restitutus.*

Restorynge; *Restauracio* (A.).

a Restytucyon; *restitucio, restauracio.*

to Restreyñ; *restringere.*

a Restrenynge; *restriccion, restringens.*

a Retorya²; *rethor; rathoricus.*

Rethorykik; *rethorica; rathoricus.*

ta Revelyng³; *pero.*

a Reverence; *reuerencia.*

Reuerent; *reuerens, venerabilis.*

vn Reuerant; *irreuerens, non reuerens.*

to Reueste⁴; *reuestire.*

¹ Surely the strangest definition of a re-torative ever given.

² 'Com nowe furthe therefore the ension of swetnesse *Rethoryen*, whiche that goth only the right way, whil she forsaketh not myne estatut;' Chaucer, *Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 30.

³ Properly a rough kind of shoe formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom for that reason the term was sometimes applied contemptuously. Thus Minot in Wright's *Polit. Poems*, i. 62, says—

'Rugh fute *riueling*, now kindels thi care,
Pere-bag, with thi heste, thi biging es bare.'

So also R. de Brunne, in his tracts, of Langtoft, p. 282—

'Pou scabbed Scotte, þi nek þi hotte, þe denelle it breke,
It salle be hard to bere Edward ageyn þe speke.
He salle þe ken, our land to lien, & wirre bigynne,
Pou getes no fng, but þi *riueling*, to lang þer inne.'

See also Wright's *Polit. Songs*, p. 307—

'Sum es left na thing, Boute his rivyn *riueling*, To biþpe thar-inne.'

Cooper translates '*Pero*' by 'a shoe of raw leather; a startupe; a sacko;' and Varot has 'A high shoe of rawe leather called a startop, *Pero*.' '*Riuelynge* or charles clowtyngs of a shoe with a broad clowte of lether. *Pero*.' Hulnot. In Scotland the word assumed the forms *Rewlyn*, *Rowllyn*, *Rilling*, *Rullion* or *Bullyon*. Jamieson explains it as shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them, and quotes from Wyntoun, VIII. xxix. 273— 'lys knyghtis weryd *reuelynge* Of lydia, or of Hart Hemmyngys;' and from Wallace, i. 219—

'Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to were, Rouch *reuelynge* upon thi harlot fete.'

A Scotts thewitt wnder thi belt to ber,

G. Douglas translates Virgil's *crudeus pero* in *Enaid*, vii. 690, by 'ane rouch *rilling* of raw hyde and of bare.' Bosworth in his A. S. Dictionary gives '*Rifling*. A kind of shoe,' from Aelfric's Glossary in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26, where we find '*chatepalli*, *rifelingas*.' '*Pero*. A *ryuelynge*.' Metulla. '*Pero*, *quoddam calcamentum rusticorum amplum, ultra*. Anglice, a *ryuelynge* or a charles clowtyngs.' Orton.

⁴ 'The gode man vor drede to charche went anon, & *reuestede* him by the auter.' H. of Gloucester, p. 587. In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 78, we read—

'This beschope, of whaim I spake, Reueste him to synge his messe;' and again, p. 161—

'After thaim *reuested* rathes, And Crist him seluen com thar nest,
Com soldekyn and deken bathe; Reuested als a messe prest.'

At the wedding of Sir Degrevant we are told that

'Solampnely a cardinal Sang the masse ryal
Reuestyd with a pontifical, And wedded that hende.' l. 1819
'With taperes on eche side monkes lit were echon.'

'Reuested in faire copes agen hem hi come anon,' *St. Brandan*, l. 269.

See also *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 47. *Lay-Folks Mass Book*, p. 6, l. 34—

'When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is *reueyld* right,' where other MSS. read *re-uested*, *reuest*, and 'When þo prest *reuestis* hym masse to be gyn.' So in *William of Palerne*, 5047—

'Pe patriarkes & oþer prelatos prestli were *reuested*,
To make þe marriage monskfulli as it oost'

Chaucer uses *reuest* in the simple meaning of re-clothe in *Trilogus & Chastida*, iii. st. 51. 'At the same instant, by the same tempest, one of the south doors of S. Dionise church in

†a Reuestry; *vestiarius, vestibulum, consistorium.*

†to Revet (Reuett A.); *repercutere.*
Revm¹; *reema (Reina A.).*

A Revmour; *Murmur, Rumor (A.).*
to Rewarde; *compensare, re-, compensare & -ri, munerare, re-, retribuere.*

a Rewarde; *recompensacio, retribucio, & cetera; ubi made.*

Rewarded; *compensatus, re-.*

vn Rewarded; *emeritus.*

to Roulo; *regulare, gubernare, & cetera; ubi to gouverne.*

a Reule; *regula, norma, normula, notamen, ordo.*

a Reule; *regula; vnde versus:*

¶ *Amussis, perpendicularumqueregula signal.*

†Reuly; *tranquillus, & cetera; ubi style et pesabylle.*

†with onto Roule; *enormis, enormulus (enormalus A.), irregularis.*
†vn Rewely; *inquietus, importunus, & cetera; ubi vapesable.*

R ante I.

Ry²; *sagulum (Sigalum A.); sigalinus, sigalicus, sigaleus participia: (Silipe A.).*

a Ryb (Ribe A.); *costa.*

^aa Ryb for lyne.

^ato Ryb (Ribe A.) lyne; *costare, ex-, nebrilare.*

Rybbe³; *herba est.*

^aa Rybbynge skyn⁴; *nebrida (gebrida A.), pellicula.*

^aA Ripplyng stoke⁵ (A.).

Riche; *copiosus qui Adquirit multa cum industria habet, colas (copis A.), diues Auro & Argento per diuulgentiam copiosus est, diuisiosus (diciosus A.), fecundus,*

Fenchurch street, with the dore of the reuestrie of the same church, were both stricken through and broken." Holinshed, *Chronicles*, v. 1185. In Douglas, *Encyclopaedia*, bk. vi p. 165, l. 6, reuestry is used simply in the sense of a closet, private room—

'To the also within our realme shall be . . . Many secreete closet and reuestrie.'

the latin being *te quoque magna manent regnia penetralia nostra.*

¹ 'Reume, or catarre, distilling of humours from the head, catarrhus, rheuma.' Paret.

'Rheumit, a rheume.' Cooper. 'Rheume, the rheume,' Cotgrave.

² According to Paret 'Silipe' is not Rye, but fine wheat.

³ It is difficult to identify this plant. Halliwell says that in Essex Rib means the common water-cress, but in a 15th cent. gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226, 'rybbe' is glossed by *costus*, which Cooper identifies with that commonly called *Coclea* and *Herba Maris*, that is, costmary. On the other hand, the gloss, in MS. Cott. Cl. op. A. III. ff. 76 gives 'Cinglosa, ribbe,' and so the A.-S. Gloss. printed by Wright, p. 66. In the 13th cent. trilingual gloss, of plants, *ibid.* p. 142, we have 'Lanceolata, launcelie, ribbe' and so in P. 'Rybbeworte, Lanciola.' It may be worth noting, as the word does not occur in Halliwell, although it is certainly not the plant here referred to, that Lyte, *Isoleons*, p. 683, gives the name *Ribes* to the Gooseberry: 'The first kind is called *Gimache rubrum*, *Ribes rubrum*: in Englishe, Redde Gooseberries, Beyon sea Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes, & common *Ribes* . . . The second kind is called *Ribes nigrum*: in Englishe, Blacke Gooseberries, or blacke *Ribes*.' He adds that 'the rob [dried juice] made with the iuyce of common *Ribes* and Sugar is very good . . . it stoppeth vomitings, and the vnderkinges of the stomacke, &c.' Lancham, in *The Garden of Health*, p. 289, says: 'Red Gooseberries, or *ribes* do refresh and coole the hote stomacke, and liver, and are good against all Inflammations, and heate of the blood, and hote agues.'

⁴ 'Hoc pellicula, Ant^a a ryb-schyn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269

⁵ See to Bray, above.

• The Lint ryped, the Charle pulled the Lyne, And with ano heittel knocked it and bet,
Wyld the bolles, and in beikes it set; Syne swynghed it well, and beeked in the

It sterped in the burne, and dryed syne,

flot.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 60.

G. Markham in his *English Housewife*, p. 132, says 'whereas your Hemp may within a night or two after the pulling, be carried to the water, your flax may not, but must be reared up, and dried and withered a week or more to ripen the seed, which done, you must take rynde

fortunatus fortuitus riget, honestus dignitate & moribus & honoribus, locuples a locrum copia, locupletem agri faciunt ab eo quod (quia A.) sit loci plenus, nummosus, opimius, opulentus, qui opes suo labore quesitas habet, (ops A.) pecuniosus a pecoribus, prditus, pres qui multa habet proelia i. possessiones, villas vel agros; versus; Agrius pres, nummis locuples, sed diues etique.

to be **Rycho**; *ditare, ditare.*

Rychardo; *Ricardus, nomen proprium.*

to make **Rycho**; *ditare, locupletare, opulentare.*

a **Ryche man**; *dis, dines (et cetera; ubi riche A.).*

Ryches; *copia (opia A.), census, copiositas, diuicie, diuiciasitas, facultas, garie (gaze A.), nammina, opes, opulencia, possessio.*

Rychemundo; *richemundia, proprium nomen eide.*

to **Rydo**; *equitare.*

Rydelle¹; *ubi A curtyll.*

a **Rydelle**²; *ubi A sylle (seffe A.; Cribrum or cisse A.).*

a **Rydellynge** (**Ridylynge A.**)³; *enigma.*

ho þat spekis **Rydels** (**Ridylyngo A.**); *enigmatist.*

to rede **Rydels** (**Rydylynge A.**); *enigmatizare.*

a **Rydyng**; *equitacio, equitatus; -uus participium.*

a **Ryfte**⁴; *fissura, rima, rimula.*

concha, and ripple your flat over, which is the beating or breaking off from the stalks the round bolls or bolls which contain the seed, which you must preserve in some dry vessel or place till the spring of the year, and then beat it, or thresh it for your use, and when your flax or lino is rippled, then you must send it to the water as aforesaid.' German riefeln, to draw through a comb (raufe), to strip off the heads of seeds. 'Hoc rufaste, a repelle-stok.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 269. In the Invent. of W. Colman of York, brewer, taken in 1481, amongst the contents of the 'Spynnyng House' are included 'ij bokils et uno repdyng kame ipl.' and in the Invent. of R. Bost, 1581-2, is included 'one pearo of reple cones.' Farming, &c. Book of H. Best, p. 171.

¹ The author of the *Curior Mundi* tells us that in the stable where Christ was born

'Was there no pride of conerlite, Curteyn, ridelle ny tapite.' p. 645, l. 11240.

'Flurippe drow a ridel þan þat stod be fore þe frount.'

'Fan sawe þay þar Sir Ternagan, & eke hure god Mahount.' *Sir Perceval*, l. 2537. 'Rideau. A curtain, or cloth screen.' Cotgrave. 'Cortina, a redek.' Medulla. In *Sir Gawayne*, 857, the knight's chamber is described as having in it 'rudek remaunde on ropes.' See also *Bury Walls*, &c. p. 3. 'J celour eum iij redek.' Will of Agnes de Bary, 1418.

² 'In the Gardener. A horde with ij trostes and ij tonnes iij. viij'. ix seves & ryddels & j greet bolle iij. vi. & saks and ij wallette xij. iiij'. Invent. of Jane Lawson, pr. in *Will & Invent.* (Suttons Soc.) vol. ii. p. 159. 'He putte d threess hilyng place in his cumpas, & riddede watris fro the cloudis of hevenes.' Wyclif (Purvey), 2 King. xxi. 12. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, taken about 1500, occur 'Syffys and reillys, xxviij' dosan. xxijs' *Test. Ebor.* iv. 191. See the Invent. of the goods of R. Best, taken in 1581-2, in which are mentioned 'ij ruddels.' Farming, &c. Book of H. Best, p. 172.

³ 'Hy that wroeth thys Redles, Wereth by thilke gyne.' *W. de Shoreham*, p. 24.

'Thow hardist me and not lovest, and therfor the redels, that thou hast purposed to the sores of my people, thou wolt not to me expowne.' Wyclif, Judges xiv. 26. 'Hard ary ells is also leleped a problem.' Trevisa's Higdon, iii. 365.

⁴ 'Rifle or clucke. Rima; rimula, dimin. a little or narrow rift; rimosus, full of riftes.' Hulst.

'The schynand brokin thunderis lichtnyng de Wyth sabtel fyry strenges throw and rift.' G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. viii. p. 155.

'Fe erth þai cal do for to rift' *Attelchrist*, l. 646.

'I ryft, as brodes that gape a sonder. *Je me desbrie* This brodes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of.' *Palsgrave*.

'He rawnipede so rapidly that all the erthe ryfes.' *Morte Arthure*, 796.

to *Ryfte*¹; *ructare*, & *cetera*; *rbi*
to belche.

a *Rygbane*²; *spondile*, *spina*.

Ryghte; *dexter*, *bonus*, *proper*.

þ *Ryghtehande*; *dextera* (*correpto*
molio A.) *vel dextra causa metri*;
versus:

¶ *Dextera pars hominis, sed bruti*
dicitur dextram.

on þ *Ryght hande*; *dextro* [r]sum.

to *Ryghte*; *iustificare*.

a *Ryghte* or *ryghtwymanes*; *Astrea*,
productio -e, *equitas*, *lex*, *fas* *in-*
declinabile est diuina lex. ius lex
humana, iusticia, ortos grece, ratio,
rectitudo (et *cetera* A.).

Ryghtwys; *equus*, *iustus*, *legalis*,
licitus, *rationalis*, *rectus*.

vn *Ryghtwys*; *erroneus*, *iniquus*,
iniuriosus, *iniustus*.

Ryghte trowande; *orthodoxus*.

to *Ryme*; *rithmicare*; -*tor*, -*triz*, &
cetera.

a *Ryme*; *rithmus*.

þ *Rynde* of a nege or of a nott³;
sauci indeclinabile.

to *Rynde*⁴; *rbi* to tuche.

a *Rynge*; *Anulus*, *Anellus*, *condoli-*
um.

to *Rynge*; *classicare*, *pulsare*, *sonare*,
sed differunt. et patet per versum:

¶ *Hec campana sonat quam cleri-*
cus optime pulsat.

to *Rynge* *in*; *conclassiare*.

A *Ryngynge*; *rbi* pele; *Classicum*
(A.).

a *Rynge* for a carte qwele; *cantus*,
est circumferencia rote.

a *Rynge* of a curtañ; *Ansa*.

a *Rynge* maker; *Anularius*.

¹ A rift, belch, *ructus*. To rift, *ructare*. Manip. Vocab. Palgrave has, 'I booke, I belche, *je roucte*.' Jamieson gives, 'Rifting, the act of belching. *Ructus*, rifting. Wedderburn's Vocabulary.' 'Radishes breed wind wonderfull much . . . mary if a man take them with unripe olives condite, he shall neither belch or rift wind so much, ne yet so sore will his breath be afterwards.' Holland, trans. of Pliny, Bk. xix. c. 5.

² A. S. *rygg*, the back. 'The ridge bone, *spina*.' Baret. 'The rig of a beaste, *dorsum*, *spina*.' Manip. Vocab. In *Morte Arthure*, the dragon while fighting with the bear 'towcheþ hym wyth his talonnes and tereþ hys *rygge*.' l. 800. In the Prologue to the *Tale of Beryn*, l. 594, the ostler threatens the Pardoner 'With strokis hard & sore, even vpon the *rygg*.' Wallace, with that, upon the bak him gaif.

Till his *ryg-bone* he all in sundyr draif.' Wallace, ii. 44, in Jamieson.

'Syne with ane casting dart

Quhare bene the cupling of the *rig-bone*.'

Peirving his *rybbis* throw, at the ilk part

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, p. 329.

'The grewhond hys lorde syghe.

And the more harme was.

And sete bothe hys fete on hyghe

The knyght drow out hys sward anon,

Oppon hys brest to make solas;

And smot out the *rygge* boon.'

Seren Sages, 859.

See Trevisa's Higden, ii. 383, where saws are said to have been invented by Perdix, a nephew of Dædalus, who 'bypouit hym for to haue som spedful manere cleuyng of tymber, and took a plate of iren, and fylled it, and made it i-toped as a *rugge* boon of a flasche, and þanne it was a sawe.' See also *Early Eng. Poems*, &c., p. 74, ll. 109-10.

³ MS. nett, corrected by A. 'Cortex. rinde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 79.

'Who so takithe from the tre the *rind* and the levis,

It wer better that he in his bed lay long.' *Song of Roland*, 152.

'Alas! seið ure Louerd, þeos þet scheawed hire god, heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe *rinde*.' *Ancoren Riwe*, p. 148. Compare *Husyng* of a nutte, p. 193.

⁴ See the incident of the woman who had the issue of blood, and touched our Lord's dress, as related in St. Mark v. 27: 'miððy geherde from hælend cwom in ðreat bihlānda & gehran woode his' (*Lindisfarne Gospels*). The same incident is told in the *Ormulum*, 15,518, as follows:

'An wif, þatt was þurh blodess fiod

Þurh þatt 3ho ran uppenn his clap

Well ner all brohht to dæpe,

Was hal of hire unnhæle.'

See also *Ancoren Riwe*, p. 408: 'alle þe pinges þet heo *arined*, alle heo turneð to hire . . . al þet he *arinede* þere-mide, al were his owene.' At p. 320, we have *rined* = *pertinet ad*, and Jamieson gives a quotation in the same sense. A. S. *hrinan*.

þ Ryng man syngur¹; *Anularis*,
medicus.

a Ryng; worme; *vermiculus*, *circularis* (*areolaris* A.).

to Ryng; *currere*, *Ad.*, *con.*, *de.*,
dis., *ex.*, *in.*, *cursare*, *cursitare*,
 & cetera (*cum* *compositis et simp-*
lis, *con.*, *de.*, A.).

to Ryng as water dos; *decurrere*,
decuire, *fluere*, *de.*, *ex.*, *manare*,
per., *incire*, *labi*, *di.*

to Ryng oute; *emanare*, *defluere*;
-ens participium.

a Ryngur; *cursor*.

a Rynnyng; *cursus*, *concursus*, *cur-*
riculum, *cursio*; *cursilis* (*cur-*
sibilis A.) participium; *de mos*,
grece, *currentis*, *manans*², *fluens*.

Rynnyng as a wesselle; *futilis*.

to Rype (to be Rippe A.)³; *matur-*
are (*maturere* A.), *maturescere*,
maturire.

Rype; *maturus*, *precoquus*, *temper-*
amentus.

a Rype fige; *precoqua*, *precoq*.

Rypon; *ripa*, *ripedia*, *proprium*
nomen ville.

a Ryscho⁴; *chi* A sefe (seyfe A.).

a Ryscho hyll; *carpetum*.

Ryse; *risi* *indeclinabile*.

a Ryse⁵; *ruscus*.

to Ryse; *surgere*, *As.*, *con.*, *in.*,
re.

to Ryse be fore day; *Antelucan-*
are.

to Ryse vp or agayn; *resurgere*.

¹ The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is placed, and which is vulgarly believed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart. Halliwell. See also his note s. v. Ring-finger. '*Anularis digitus*, the ring finger.' Barret. See Finger, above.

² MS. *manens*.

³ To ripe, *maturare*. Manip. Vocab.

⁴ A.S. *risce*, *resce*. 'A risch, *incens*.' Manip. Vocab. '*Hic juvenis*, A.S. *resche*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 191. '*Juvenis*, *risce*.' Aelfric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 31. In the fight between Sir Gawaine and Sir Galtrun, the latter declares that he cares for his adversary.

'No more . . . then for a *rysche* rote.' *Anture of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xliii.

'Heo þat þen curesl in Constorie counteþ hit not at a *Rysche*.' P. Plowman, A. iii. 137. 'I xulde stumbylle at *resche* and root, and I xulde goo a myle.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 170. 'I rysshe, I gather rushes. *Je cueille des joncs*. Go no more a rysshynge, Malyn.' Palagrove. Mr. Way in his Intro. to the Promptorium, p. lxx, explains a rush-hill as 'the stack or pile of sedge or rushes,' but it probably only means a place where rushes grow; compare Begg hyll, hereafter, which is explained as *locus ubi crescant [earles]*. See Seyfe, below. 'I sette slepe nought at a *riesle*.' Gower, i. 97.

⁵ The lands I beat, and syne away fast flak. Among the *risin* and *redis* out of sycht.

Unto one mady mares in the dirk nyght,

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. ii. p. 43.

Barret gives 'A certayne rough & prickled shrubbe whereof bouschers make their besoms, *ruscum*.' Bouschers broom or peew-grew, *ruscum*. The general meaning of the word appears to have been boughs, underwood or brushwood. In the *Ancient Rinde*, p. 100, we read of 'huka (tents) of *ris* & of *leones*;' and so in the *Anture of Arthur*, ii. 'þe last þat brudas in the *rise*.' 'Take þe malle at thi lykyng

Bothe appe and pore and gentyl *rye*.' *Cor. Myst.* p. 22.

So in *Sir Gawayne*, 1695: 'Roches roungen lð *rye* for rorde of her horres.' Lydgate (Ioud. Inkyng) speaks of 'cheries in the *rise*.' See Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. Chaucer, *Moller's Tale*, C. T. A. 3324, speaks of the clerk's surpise as being 'as white as blawme on the *rise*.' Scott in his New-Year's Gift to Mary Stewart, 1562, says: 'Welcom our rubent roys upon the *ryse*.' In the North the farmers speak of making fences of 'stake and rice.' 'The kows bet croudis and pykles on the *ryse*.'

G. Douglas, *Amadon*, Bk. xii. Prol. p. 403.

In the *Cutpur Mundi*, 1614, where the mother of Moses is described as having placed him in 'a kist of *risin*,' the other MSS. reading 'essen' and 'of jordan,' the meaning may be either branches or rushes.

'Thai trewit that þe mycht mak thaim lill well,

Growyn our with *ryes* and all the sword was hail'

Wallace, vi. 713, in Jamieson.

A. S. *hris*. Ger. *reis*, twig, branches, brushwood.

- a Rysynge; *surreccio*, *re-*; *surgens*, *re-*, participia.
 to Ryve; *carriare*, *dividere*, *dis-*
corpere, *dirigere*, *lacerare*, *e-*, *di-*,
laniare, *di-*, *fatiscere*, *lascere*,
laciniare, *sarpere*.
 to Ryve vp¹; *Appellere*, *Applicare*.
 to be Ryven (Rovyns A.); *fatis-*
cere.
 Ryven; *lucer*, *lucrat*, *lacinios-*
us.
 ta Ryven chate (A Ryven A.)²;
lacinia.
 a Ryvyng; *laceramen*.
 a Ryver; *lacerator*.
 a Ryver; *rinus*, *rinulus*, & cetera;
 ubi a ponde (et ubi watir A.).

R ante O.

- to Robbe; *depilare*, *cauere*, *predari*,
de-, *oppugnare*, *spoliare*, *de-*, *di-*,
ex-, & cetera.
 a Robber; *raptor*, & cetera; ubi A
 thefe (theffe A.).

- Robbyd; *sepolitus*, *rapinus*.
 a Robry; *preda*, *spolium*.
 a Robe; *mutatorium*.
 Robert; *Robertus*, nomen proprium
viri.
 ta Robynett³; *frigella*, *Avis* est.
 a Roche; c[r]ipitinus, *confrago*, *cu-*
pes, *rufecula*, *scopulus*; *sequal-*
osus participium.
 a Roche; *rochia*, *piscis* est.
 †Rocester erthe⁴; *campanum*, *ni-*
trum; (versus:
 †Sol penetrat vitrum, vestes per-
 quat bene Nitrum A.).
 a Rod (Rodde A.)⁵; *virga*, *virgula*.
 a Rode of lande; *roda*.
 a Roke⁶; *rocus*; (versus:
 †Rex, Rocus, Alphinus, Miles,
 Regina, pedinus A.).
 a Rokett⁷; *instila*, *superius*, *inter-*
rula, *teristrum*.
 a Rokke (or a distaffe A.)⁸; *colus*
-li vel *colus -lui*.
 to Rokke; *crepundiare*.

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, *Molred*, we are told,

'Roke awaye with his rowte, ristog he no lengere,

For rote of oure ryche kyng, ryre that he scholde.' l. 3876.

² 'Lacinia est vestis lacerata, vel nodus claudis, vel ora vel extremitas vestis: dicitur a lacerato, cas (a hemine of clothe, or a gore, or a trayne).' *Ortus Vocab.* Perhaps for chato we should read clathe = cloth: but Halliwell gives '*chat*. A small twig, or fragment of anything.' In any case the meaning is clearly a torn piece of dress or cloth. The *Medulla* explains *lacinia* by 'a rent cloth or an helme [i hemme].'

³ Cotgrave gives '*Robienne*, f. The Red-tayle or Stark; a small bird,' evidently the Redstart, which Baret mentions as 'a bird called a Redstartle, *roticilla*.' '*Frigilla*,' according to Cooper and Baret, is 'a bird singyng in colde wether; a chaffinche or a spink.' The *Prompt* has 'Ruddock, road-brest . . . *frigella*.' '*Hee frigella*, A^{re} robynant red brest.' Wright's *Vocab.* p. 188.

⁴ 'Saltpester, *nitrum*.' Baret.

⁵ 'A rod, a yearl, *virga*.' Baret.

⁶ The Rook or Castle in Chess. In the *Tractatus de Scaccario*, Harl. MS. 2253, leaf 135^v, the names of the pieces are given as '*primus rex est, alter regina, tercius rocus, quartus miles, quintus alpinus, sextus pedinus*.' See also Tale 21 in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 70, and note. Compare a Pawn, above.

⁷ A Bishop's rochet is a linen vest worn under the chimere. Palgrave gives '*Rochet*, a surplices rochet.' Cotgrave has '*Rochet*, m. a frock; loose giberdine, or gown of canvas, or coarse linnen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also a Prelate's Rochet.' Baret and Cooper render '*Instila*' by 'a purple, a garb, a welt.' In the *Dictionary of Trory*, 13525, the word is used for a coarse cloak or shawl: 'a *Rochet* full rent, & Ragget about.'

⁸ A rochet, like a surplice, for a bishop, *superpellicem*.' Baret.

⁹ 'A distaff held in the hand, from which the thread was spun by twirling a ball below.' Halliwell. 'A rule, distaff, *colus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* Still in use; see Peacock's *Gloss* of Manley, &c. In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V., pr. in *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, a man's legs are described as 'like two *colkis*,' a phrase corresponding

a Rokker of a credylle¹; *crepundiaris, crepundiaris*.

Rolande; *rolandus vel rotholandus, nomen proprium viri*.

a Rolle²; *cancio, cedula, rotulus*.

to Rolle; *ubi to falde or to lappe*.

Romans; *romagium, romagia*.

Rome; *roma, romala; romanus participium*.

A Rowne of Fysche³; *lactis, lactes (A.)*.

†Roñ; *rothomagus; rothomagensis participium*.

†a Ronge of a stee (of a tre or led-der A.)⁴; *scalare*.

†a Ronge of a carte; *epiridium, limo*.

a Rose; *rosa, -sula, rosella; roseus, rosatus, rosaceus*.

a Rose zerde; *rosatum*.

Rosyn; *rosina*.

Rosemaryn; *dendrolibanum (Salutaris A.), herba est*.

to our expression 'spindle-shank.' In Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, Bk. ii. p. 3332, Sardanapalus is described as dressed like a woman, and 'With spindle and with rock-spinnand.'

¹ Her womanly handis now thrir rok of tre. Quibik in the craft of clath making dois serve. Ne spindil visit, nor trechis of Minerve, G. Douglas, *Encidos*, vi. l. 1872.

See also *Digby Mysteries*, ed. Furnivall, p. 13, l. 310—

'Pye upon the coward, of the I will not faila,
To dubbe the knyght with my rokke rounde.'

'Yitt I drede no thynge more than a woman with a Rokke.' *Ibid.* p. 7, l. 159:

and Sir T. More's *Merry Tale of the Sergeant and the Breve*—

'With her rokke, Many a knoeke, She gave hym on the crowne.'

'I have tow on my rok, more than ever I had.' *Torndrey Mysteries*, p. 108.

Minshus, in his edition of Perceval's Spanish Grammar, 1623, p. 81, gives as a proverb: 'En hombre de gran memoria sin letra, tiene rueca y huso y no estambre. A man of great memory without learning, hath a rocke and a spindle, and no stuffe to spin.' Walter de Bible worth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157, has—

'He un could (a d-staff, a rocke) was parreyet,

Le fusil (spindel) au le vardayl (quartel) ne lessiez.'

See a Qwherol of a spyndylle, above. 'Hic colus, a roke,' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 217. 'Catticula, roca,' Afric's Gloss. *ibid.* p. 26. 'The poore women also in theyr busynesse when they be spinning of their rocks.' Bp. Fisher, *Works*, ed. Prof. Mayer, p. 392. See also the *Knight of La Four-Landry*, p. 29.

'The good wyfe camme out in her smok, And at the fox she threw her rok.'

MS. Camb. Univ. Es. 1. 12, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 4.

² Cooper renders 'Crepundia' by 'Trifles and small giftes given to children, as belles, timbrels, peppets, &c. The first apparayle of children, as swather, whittels, wastecotes, and such lyke.'

³ In the description of the Wheel of Fortune in *Morte Arthure*, we read—'the rouelle whas rede golde with ryalle stones.' l. 3262. 'Rocle, rouele, rouelle, rous, p. tite rous rond, cercle; de rotula.' Burguy. 'A rowel, rotula.' Manip. Vocab. 'Rotula, a Rowe.' Medulla.

⁴ See Rawne of a fyasche, above. 'The Roan of Fish, piscium ova.' Coles. 'Roughnes or roughes of fyshes, Lactes.' Hudnot. 'The hie fische spawnis his meltis, and the scho fische his counis, and incousinent coveris thaim our with sand in the reveir.' Bellendene, *Cronicles of Scotl.* 1536, i. 43, ed. 1821.

⁵ The ring of a ladder. Compare Stoe, hereafter. In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44, we read—'And with a ladder þere-to, of leyngeis aren þe ronge.'

Chaucer in the *Milke's Tale*, 3624, represents the Cup-ster as making with

'his owne hand . . . ladders thre In to the tubbes hangynge in the balkes.'

To clynchen by the ronge and the stalkes

'Checune charolle ke meyne lles

Dent avec rotules [rayes, ronge] au cautea:

En les rotules count les rotules, ronge stafs.')

W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168.

'roon, harrowe balls, or such like thinges as haue

'to hold by.' *Farming Book of Henry Best*,

C. Gouldman defines limo as 'a ronge

A. S. leung.

'These ronge'

ladders; 11

1692

1691

*oyle of Rose; *rosolium*.

to Roste; *Assare, torere*.

Roste; *Assus, tostus, (Assatus A.)*.

a Rostynge; *Assatura; Assans par-*
teipium.

a Rostogren¹; *cratis, craticula, stragilis*.

to Rote; *putrere, con-, de-, re-, cari-*
are, putrescere, con-, de-, ex-, re-,
labere, con-, in-, labescere, con-,
in-, linere.

a Rote (Rotte A.); *curia, caries,*
fluor; sanies mortui est. Sed
tibi viventis, & cetera; ubi filthe.

Rotyn (Rottyne A.); *cariosus, cor-*
raptus, fetidus, linidus, mucidus,
pesticus, putridus, rancidus.

to be Rotyn; *putrere cum composi-*
tis (putrescere, con- A.), & cetera.

a Rotynge; *putrificacio, tabitudo*.

Rowchester (Rochestir A.); *roces-*
tria (Rocestria A.); rocestrensis.

Rowe; *Crudus, Incoctus (A.)*.

to be Rowe; *crudere, -descere.*

to Rowe; *remigare, navigare.*

a Rowelle of a spore (spwro A.)²;
perpetra, stimulus.

a Rownes; *crulitas*.

a Rowere; *remigator, remex.*

a Rowynge; *remigium*.

Rownde; *convialis, muloñ grece, cir-*
cularis, acmarstis, teres, orbicularis,
rotundus, sed tamen differunt, et
patet per versus:

¶ *Inter se distant teres, orbicu-*
lare, rotundum;

Hustandic teritem, pomum dic-
esse rotundum.

Effigiem pomi retinet sibi spera
vel oni,

Sperici de spera sic credas esse
vocata.

to make Rownde; *rotundare.*

a Rowndnes; *rotunditas.*

*to Rowno³; *susurrare.*

*a Rowner; *susurro.*

*a Rownyng; *susurrus, susurrum.*

to Rowte⁴; *stertere.*

¹ 'A rost-iron, an iron grate used in roasting; a grithron.' Nominal MS. 'Lay hom on a *rostynge yene*, and roste hom.' Ord. and Regul. p. 451. '*Craticula*, a *gredytyn*.' Cooper. '*Hec craticula, Ate rost-yryn*.' Wright's Vocab. p. 200. '*Crates*, a hyrdyl, a *rostytyn* or a *gyrdyl*.' Medulla.

² 'The rowell of a spur, *stimulus*.' Baret. See also Helle, above, p. 311.

³ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80, when Jovinian begs the porter to deliver a message to his wife, the latter, we are told, 'went to the Epperesse, and prively *rouned* in her ore.' Cf. P. Plowman, B. iv. 13, and Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 953—

'Every wight that I saugh there Round in echo other ere.'

'I rownde one in the care. *Je s'encorille*. Go rownde hym in the care and hydde him come and suppe with me. I rownde in counsaile. *Je dis en secret*. What rownde you with him, I wot what you meane well ynough.' Palgrave. See Gower, ii. 15, 143, &c.

'To route or snorte, *rhouchiso*; a routing when one doth sleepe, *rhouchus*.' Baret. 'To route, snorte, *stertere*.' Manip. Vocab.

'Slypped upon a slounle, slepe & slouberande he *route*.' Allot. Poems, C. 136. See also Prologue to *Tale of Bezyng*, p. 14, l. 422, and Parlbour's *Brace*, vii. 192—

'He mycht not hald vp his E, Bot tell on slepe and *route* he.'

A S. *hrutan*. In the *Avowynge of King Arthur* (Camd. Soc. ed. Robson), xii. 3 we are told how the bear which Arthur is attacking

'Began to romy and *route*, And gapes and gones.'

In *Rouland & Vernun*, p. 22, the Saracen when he lay down to sleep

'*Route* there, As a wild bope. Tho he on slepe was.'

'Thy routtyng awaked me. *Tuo stertito expropiatus sum*. Thy routtyng is herde lather. *Rouchus tuus hic exauditur*.' Horman. 'Rowte in slepe, *Rhouchisw, sterto*. Rowte or snort, *Rhouchi, stertor*. Rowting in slepe, *rhouchismus, stertura*.' Huloet. In *Havelok*, 1910, we read—

'He madden here backe a loutte Als he weren kraldeharnes;

Al loutt' wounes, and made hem *route* So das he chil I pat under facnes.'

See also R. *Chant de Lion*, 4304; P. Plowman A. x. 78, and Jamieson. Still in use. Palgrave gives, 'I rowte, as one dothe that maketh a noyse in his slepe, whan he leet

†to Rote (to Rowt, *Sicut hoc A.*);
boare, mugire.

†a Rowtynge; boatus, boema, mugitus.

R ante V

to Rub (Rubbo A.); *fricare, con-*
de-, per-, re-.

a Rubbynge; *fricacio; fricans par-*
ticipium.

†a Rubryce (Rubrike A.)¹; *rubrica;*
rubricus.

†to Rubryce (to make Rubrike A.);
rubricare.

a Ruder (Rudyr A.); *ubi A. Ave.*

Rewe (Rwe A.); *rula, larba est.*

to Rewe; *penitere, & cetera; ubi to*
*for-thynke or to sowre*².

jt Rowes; *miseret, -bat, inperson-*
ale.

†a Ruett³; *lituus, pavum cornu*
est.

a Rufo of a howse; *doma, domicili-*
um, lectum.

a Rufo tro; *festum, doma.*

Rughe; *hirsutus, hirtus, hispidus,*
squalidus; versus:

¶ *Hispidus est piscis, hirsutus*
pullus & edus;

Est hirtum saxum quod tu
dicis scrupulosum;

Paucus villosus, floccum manet
tibi lana;

Barba pilosa manet, pellisq[ue]
pilata virilis.

Ruynose; *ruinosus.*

a Ruke; *monedula.*

†a Runkylle⁴; *ruga, rugula dimin-*
utivum; ruposus.

†to Runkylle; *rugare, conrugare.*

lyeth nat strayght. *Je rounde.* I wyll lye no more with the, thou dydest route so fast yesternight that I coude nat slepe by the.' *Journ[al]ende sonre, Amelice, to rowtyn.* MS. Reg. 12, B. i ff 88. Best in his *Flouring Book*, p. 117, recommends that 'the kynne and they [calves] bee kept soe farre asunder that they may not hear the *rowtynge* and blarunge one of another.'

¹ *Roberych*, a rubric, occurs in the *Conventry Mysteries*, p. 277—'Here he takyth the basyn and the towaly, and doth as the *roberych* seyth beforen.' See the *Long-Falks Mass-Book*, p. 58, where the writer in his conclusion says—

'How þou at þe masse þi tym shuld spende

þe *robryk* is gode vin while to luke,

haue I told: now wil I ende.

þe *prayers* to con with-outen luke.'

where other MSS. read *robryke* and *robrysch*. 'Here begynneth the table or *robrysch* of all the chapytres that ben conteyned in this present volume.' Copland's *Kyng Arthur*, 1557, Table of Contents. See the list from W. Elsham to Sir John Paston, pr. in Paston Letters, B. 333-5, one item in which is 'for *Robryscheging* of all the booke.' Occleve's *De Regimine Principum*, 1511, iii. 'Robrysch of a booke, rubricke.' Palsgrave.

² *sowre*.

³ Probably from Fr. *rouette*. Amongst the numerous articles necessary for war Neckam, in his *Treutise de Utenillibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 104, mentions—

estives busins ruez flagdes

'talia, tale, tali, latus, cornu.'

See the description of Glutton in P. Plowman, where we read—

'He blew his rounde *ruet*, at his niggel-ban ende,

That alle þat herde þat horn held her nose after.' B. v. 349.

In *Kyng Alexander*, 1569, we have—'Al this say Thid now: A lae *ruet* lode he blew.'

⁴ Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Harpole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 772, says that a man's

'goute waxes soke and sare,

And his face *roundes*, ay more and more.'

Dutch *ronckel*. In the Pilgrimage of the Lyt of the Marches, MS. in St. John's Coll. Camb. best 126, we read—'When I am riled and I-grown *roundel* and trouced and dazlowed.'

⁵ *Alto* his thowin visage did aare

All farr is moute a lutt apart aare

Connet of one trait,

now many ret.'

11, l. 35.

to Ruse¹; ostentare, & cetera, *chi*²
to pryse.

Russett; *rhodus, russetus*.

a Ruste; *crugo, ferrugo, rubigo*.

Rusty; *rubiginosus*.

to Rute; *radicare*.

a Rute; *radix, radícula, stirps, trixa*.

Ruty; *radicosus*.

Capitulum 18^m S.

S ante A.

ta Saa (A Saa or tvbba
A.)²; *tina*.

a Sacrifyce; *cremium, holocaustum, holocaustoma, hostiam offerimus cum ad hostem proficiscimur, libamen, oblatio; versus*:

* *Victima pro victis datur, hostia pro superandis*:

munus indeclinabile hebreum est sacrificium, victima pro victoria facta offertur.

to do Sacrifyce; *collitare (collibare, delibare A.), libare, de-, februare; versus*:

¹ The tenth pain of hell, according to Hampele, *P. of Conscience*, 7069, is gnawing of conscience—

"What awayld us pryde," þai alle say,

"What *rosing* of ryche or of ryche array!"

'He þat sekes here to have *rose*,

þe dede es noght worth that he dose.'

Hail MS. 4166, leaf 58.

Orm speaks of 'all *rosing* and all idell þellp,' l. 4962; and again, l. 4970, of 'all idell þellp and idell *ros*,' and warns us that it 'iss hæfodd sunne To *rosen* off þin heþerri' 530. l. 4906. The author of the *Cursor Mundi* says that when Abraham took Sarah into Egypt,

'All spak of hir, æo was sa seene;

þat he þai did befor him bring.'

Sua þai *rosed* hir to the king,

l. 1417.

In the *Metrical Hamlet*, p. 49, we read—

'Her may ye alle ensampell take,

Ongart and *rosing* to forsak.'

See also *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 141: 'thy neighebor wel therof make *Rosa*,' and Douglas, *Eucubus*, p. 197, l. 37.

'I rede ye leyfe that vanyis *royse*,

So welles as hym that alle shale dame.'

For that seyte may non angelle seme

Tenurely Mysteries, Creation, p. 3.

See also *ibid.* p. 191, and *Sir Gawayne*, 310.

'Than sayde þe Bischoppo: "so mot I speke, He sall noghte *royse* hym of this dede."

The Sage of Malynre, 956.

'Shall none of þou mak your *rose* or 30 go fure.' *Song of Roland*, 650.

² A tub with two handles (*tabin*) carried by two persons by means of a pole or stang (see *Sustange*) passed through these handles. In Hoole's trans. of the *Orbis Sensualium* by Comenius, 1658, p. 113, there is a representation of brewers carrying beer in *roes*. The word *roa* occurs in the 8th century A. S. gloss. in Corpus Coll. Camb., where it is used to explain *Whitium*, which Dugange describes as a censer, but which was perhaps a vessel for pouring out libations. '*Ro, ro*; a tub, commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing.' *Pearce's Glossary of Manley*, &c. Cotgrave has '*Tine*, a stand, open tub or *ro*. *Tinette*, A little Stand, *See*, or Tub: a bathing Tub. *Trinole*, A little *See*, Tub, Stand, &c.' '*So, Soa, sh*, a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang.' Ray. In *Harclok*, 932, we read—

'He kam to þe welle, water up-drow,

And fille þer a muckel *ro*.'

In the Invent. of Robert Pral, taken in 1562, are mentioned 'three litle pannes viij'. Two litle saltes ij. ij. shells, on *ro*, one hyrne with the staffe, &c.' *Wills & Invents* (Surtees Soc.), i. 208; see also *ibid.* p. 158 and 254. In the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, 352, the following entry is quoted from the Tyne-mouth Parish Register: 'Mar. 7, 1679. 80. Anne, dau. Mr. Anthony Wilkinson, of North Shields, bar. The child was drowned in a litle water in y^e bottom of a *roa* standing on y^e backside, being y^e first burial at Christs church after Nichs. Waids.' See *Pearce's Eng. Church Furniture*, pp. 188, 212, &c. In the Invent. of John Danty, 1445, occur 'j tob et *roa* xijl.' *Wills & Invents*, i. 90; see also *Richmond Wills*, 163.

<i>Sacrilegio, sacrificio, facio, lito, mactito, macto.</i>	†a Sadylle bowe; <i>Arculus</i> .
a Sacrament; <i>sacramentum; sacramentalis, sacramentarius & sacramentarius participia.</i>	to Sadylle; <i>sellare, sternere.</i>
a Sacrilege; <i>sacrilegium.</i>	a Sadyller, <i>sellarius, strator.</i>
he þat dose Sacrilego; <i>sacrilegius.</i>	†a Sadyllinge; <i>sellatura (sellaria A.), stratura, stramentum.</i>
a Sacristane; <i>sacrista, clidus (Edilis A.); fanaticus.</i>	†a Sadyller schoppe; <i>sellarium.</i>
a Sacristanry; <i>sacristarium.</i>	Safo (Saffo A.); <i>sabus.</i>
Sadde ¹ ; <i>solidus, firmus.</i>	a Safo (Saffo A.) condyth ² ; <i>conductus.</i>
to make Sadde; <i>solidare, con-, firmare.</i>	†Saferon; <i>crocus, crocum; croceus.</i>
a Sadnes; <i>solidamen, soliditas.</i>	†a Safyre; <i>saphirus, lapis est.</i>
a Sadylle; <i>sella, sellula diminutivum.</i>	†A Sagirstane; <i>ubi Sacristane (A.).</i>
	Say ³ ; <i>leuileensis, sagena, sagum, sagulum.</i>

¹ In the North *Sad* is still used in the sense of *stiff, heavy*. 'Land is *sad* when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it; bread is *sad* when it has not properly fermented.' Peacock's *Gloss*, of Manley, &c. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 50, l. 173, we find it applied to land: 'Ar then the lande be waxes *sadde* or tough.' Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholomaeus *de Propriet. Rerum*, xii. 1, has, 'Welle water þat renneþ oute of *sad* stones [or *solidi petri*] is clere and clenseþ of most fylthe and hore.' In Sir Perceval, l. 3235, the French when besieged in Aigremont, 'cast out stones gret & *sade* upon hem þat wer with-oute.' See also *ibid.* l. 3349. Gower in the *Confessio Amantis*, iii. 92, describes the earth as 'in his forme is shape rounde. Substauncefull, strong, *sad* and sounte'. 'Also the firmament is called heuene, for it is *sad* and steadfast, & hath a marke that it maye not passe.' Batman upon Barthol. *De Propriet. Rerum*, li. 120b, col. 2. 'Forsothe thike *sader* was not *sad* [massive W. *solidum* Vulg.] but holowe of the billyngis of tablis, and voided withynne.' Wyclif, Exodus xxvii. 7, Purvey's version. In the account of the healing of the lame man by Peter and John the word is used as a verb: 'among the groundis and plantis, or solis of him þen *saddid* togilere; and he lippinge stool, and wandride.' Deeds iii. 7. So also in P. Plowman, B x. 240: 'to *saddle* us in lileve.' 'Emere lastende foundemris vpon a *sad* ston.' Wyclif, Decls. xvii. 24. Wyclif in his *Tracta*, ed. Matthew, p. 200, says, '(We) holden us *sadde* in verrey mercy & pascience agens malencolie & puttyng away of reson.' and again, p. 339, 'Grounded in *sad* loue of ihesu crist.' Palgrave gives 'Saddle, heavy, *triste*. Sælde, discrete, *rauis*. Saddle, full of gravityte, *grauis*. Saddle, tawny coloured.' In the Paston Letters, ii. 137, the Duke of Norfolk writes to John Paston asking him to come to him, 'that we may counon with you, and have youre *saddle* advise in suchie matiers.' In the same volume, p. 200, John Paston writes to his wife: 'it is god a lord take *sad* counsell, or he begyne any sech mater.' 'Per he awoken and slept *sadly* at nyght.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 442. 'Hee woulde have the water cattle away, and the grownde somewhat *sadened* before hee woulde goe to field with them.' *Farring, &c.*, Book of H. Best, p. 77.

² 'We or þat er freres þat haf nought on to lyue, In stole of messengers, *Sine condite* vs pyue. Dough þi land to go in þin auarie, þat non vs robbe ne sle, for þi curteisie.' Robert of Brunne, p. 260. 'My master gaff to a man of the Frenche Kynges that broght him a *saff condyte*. xxvii. a. in j. l. *Manner, & Household Exp. of Eng.* p. 361. 'My lord Wendok, Sir John Cley and the Dean of Seynt Smerys . . . sette at thare, *abiding a satefcondit*.' Paston Letters, ii. 52. 'A *sine condit* she him namd' Sir *thourdis*. (Roth. Club), 1420, l. 9784. 'In *Passeport*, a *passport*, a *sadde condit*.' Holbyard.

³ A kind of fine serge or woollen cloth. Cotgrave gives '*Saette*, f. sergeon say; and Palgrave 'saye, cloth, a *saye*.' '*Leuileus*, a *sergent* made, a *sergent* cloth; *Sagulum*, a *cassock*.' *Cosp. r.* In the Will of Dame Elizabeth Brown, pr. in Paston Letters, iii. 464-5, we find 'a hangyng for a chamber of grune say, þat lyeþ a yards

to Say; *Aire, Ascribere, colo, colito, dare, dicere, dictare, dictare, conferre, desservere, ferre, cf., inquirere, predicere, promere, suggerere.*
 Sayngo; *dicens, promens, inquiriens, & cetera.*
 a Sayle; *Arthenin, Arctum, Arcetum, carlosa (carlosa A.), luthium, sinus, velare, velum.*

to Sayle.
 a Sayle zerde (A Sayzerde A.); *Am'empna, velarium.*
 to Sakyre¹; *conficere, sacrare, sacrificare.*
 a Sakerynge belle; *tintinnabulum.*
 †Sakkeles²; *juenipabilis.*
 †Saklesly; *juenipabiliter.*
 a Salary; *salarium.*

hoaze' and the same word occurs at pp. 482-3-4-5 of vol. i. See the anecdote of William given in Robert of Gloucester, p. 399—

'As lye Chamberlyn lym hoaze, as he ros a day,
 A morwe vorte werye, a payre hose of say,
 He coute, "wat hit costenode?" "Jre syllynge," þe oþer sayde,
 "Py a debbes," quap þe kyng, "we say so vyl dede,
 Kyng to werye eny cloþ, hote yt costenode more"
 Bu a payre of a mare, oþer þou schalt be acorpe aore."

In *Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 81, we read of 'a schall
 Rychte and over gold wyth a gryffoun of say'

In *Sir Ferunbras*, l. 213, Oliver is described as wearing a 'mantel of say,' in the original *en bliaut de soie*. See the account of the tabernacle in Wyclif, Exodus xxvi, where in v. 7 of Purvey's version, Moses is directed to make 'en'couene zaites [heaven sarges W. *zaites citicina* Vulg.] to kyure the h'lyng of the tabernacle.' In the Will of Sir T. Hulton in 1559, are mentioned 'three curtains of grein and yellow-saracett, one other teaster of yellowe and blew satten chargee, thre courtings of reid and ye lowe sage, our eupherd cloth of fursching naples.' *Wills & Invent.* (Surtree Soc.), vol. i. p. 182; see also *ibid.* p. 247, where we find a 't ester of rede and green sayes.' Spenser uses the word in the *Faerie Queene*, III. xii. 8.

¹ 'Saeryng of the masse, sacrament. Becauss the oyle, that princes and byshops be anoynted with, is halowed thair cyntyng is called saerynge: a *causa que theyle dont les princes et les eueques ont oyle: est consacree, on appelle leur oylment consacration.* I sacre, I halowe. *Je sacre.* Saeryng bell, *clochette*.' Palgrave. 'Ase ofte ase þe þre messes and sacres þat meidenes leorn.' *Ancient Rite*, p. 268. 'Oþer bischopes werte isacred at Caunterbury.' Trevisa's Huddyen, ii. 115.

'When a sawle is satled & sared to drystyn,

He holly faldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.' *Allit Poema*, B. 1139.
 See also Robert of Gloucester, p. 106, &c. In the Paston Letters, i. 19, William Paston writes: 'The sayd John Wrotes is in the cite of Roma sared a bysshop of Irland.' Wyclif, *Select Works*, iii. 288, says: 'Þank ye, clene prestis, hou moche 3e be holden to God, þat 3af 3ou power to sared his owne precious body and blood of breed and weyn.' 'Tintinnabulum, a saerybelle.' *Medulla*. In the Inventory of Sir J. Pastoll's goods taken in 1459 we find, 'Item, j saerynge bell of sylver.' Paston Letters, i. 490. The author of the *Lay-Fleete Booke* says—

'Bitwene þe Sanctus and the sakeryng 3e schal praye stondynge.' p. 143.

See note in P. to Knylyng of a beke, p. 279.

² 'Sakles he let him welden it so.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 916. In the *Comer Mundt*, l. 829, we read of

'Sin and sak and schame and strif,
 That now es oueral þe world sa rjf.'

and again, l. 5079—

'Forgiue me þat i did yow tak And banden be witouten sak.'

See also *ibid.* li. 11552, 11554, and 11563, and Lyndesay, *Munarche*, 5701. In *Allit. Poema*, B. 716, Abraham pleading for Sodom and Gomorrah says—

'Syne, with yow le e. Schall synful and oþþer suffer al on payne f'

'He es sildes cuppyrde for syne of myne ome.' *Morte Arthurs*, l. 2486.

See also *ibid.* l. 3992—

'This ryalle rale hoode ryme appoun orthe,
 It ware worthy to be schrede and schryngede in golde,
 For it es sakles of syne, sa helpe me oure Lorde.'

†A Salo¹; *Sala* (A.).

Salgo²; *salgi*, *salvi*, *herba est*.

Salgho (or Saly A.)³; *salix*.

a Salmo; *psalmus*.

a Salmister; *psalmista*.

a Salmody; *psalmodia*.

a Salmoñ; *salmon*, *iscrus*, *mugil*,
mugilis (*mugillis*, *mugillus* A.);
versus:

¶ *Plus in salmone quam salu-*
mone legis.

a Salse; *condimentum*.

*a Salsister⁴; *hirna*, *salsucia*, *hila*.

Salto; *sal*.

A Salte catte⁵.

to Salte; *conlire*, *sallire* (*salere* A.).

Salpetyr.

a Salte cote⁶; *salina* (*salinum* A.),
est locus ubi fit sal (vel *vas in*
quo ponitur A.).

a Salte makere; *saluator*.

Salte; *salsus*.

†a Salte pye⁷; *salinum*.

†a Salte seler; *sallarum*, *salsarium*
(*salorium* A.), *salinum*.

Samo; *idem*, *identidem*.

†Sa Mekelle; *tantum*, *tantummodo*,
tantisper.

†jn Sa Mekelle; *intantum*.

a Sanctuary; *sanctuarium*.

a Sande; *sabulum*, & *cetera*; *ubi*
gravelle.

†Sande blynde⁸; *luscus*.

The author of the *Medical Homilies* enjains every

'Sinful man to mune for his sin and sake' p. 129.

'I hatt illke nonech eflit & tatt dar i þa nonech.'

Wass are Loford Jesu Crist *Salt* to rode mayhold.' *Ornament*, 1900.

See also *ibid.* l. 2209 and *Anglica Rinde*, pp. 68 and 116. A. S. *sæu*, fault, offence. The word is used by Sir W. Scott in the *Monastery*, ch. 9.

'Men of good are bold as *saltes*,

In the nook of the hill,

Men of rude are wild and reckless,

For those be before thee that wish thee ill.'

Lee thou still

† Thorowte Paroche gan be ryde, & at þe kynges *sale* he lighttis.' *Richard & Otuel*, 63.

'Kele hit with a litelle ale,

And set hit downe to serve in *sale*.'

Libet. Unge Cocorum, p. 10.

'3et þe symplest in þat *sale* wat; serued to þe felle.' *Artil. Poena*, l. 140.

See also *Morte Arthure*, ll. 52, 91, 134, &c. A. S. *sæl*.

† The herb Sage.

† A willow, very commonly known as a 'sally.' 'þe schulen take to 3ou in the firste day . . . branches of a tree of thicke bowis, and *saltes* of the rennyng stream.' Wyclif, *Leuit.* xxiii. 40 (Durvey). 'Chenzer in the Wyl's Preamble, 625, says—

'Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *saltes*, Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes,'
And priketh his blind horse over the felwes. . .

A. S. *sæth*. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 123b, has: 'Salix is named in Grebe [?Greke] Itin, in English a Wyllowe tre, or a *Salth* tre, and in y^e Northern speache a Saugh tre.' In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, l. 1049, '*saly* twigges' are recommended for the making of hives, and in the *Farming Book of H. Best*, p. 120, *saughes* are said to be good for thail-handles, rake-handles, &c.

† *Salicinus*, *sauicinus*, f. a saucidge' Cotgrave.

† There is nothing that *Pigeons* more affect than Salt; for they will pick the Mortar out of the Jaynts of Stone or Brick-walls, merely for the saltiness thereof: therefore do they usually give them, as oft as occasion requires, a Lump of Salt, which they usually call a *Salt Cat*, made for that purpose at the *Silterns*, which makes the *Pigeons* much affect the place: and such that usually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.' J. W. *Systema Agriculturae*, 1681, p. 177. See Haskwell s.v. Cat. *Salt-cat* is still in use in Derbyshire for a bait for pigeons.

† Harrison in his *Description of England*, b. 83, says, 'There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well [at Wick], wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to the perfection of pure white salt.' *Re. salina Anglica salta cote*, Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 224.

† 'Sandblind, vide *Blonde cie*.'

† A box for holding salt.

ous.' Harot. 'Pondblind, see

be that *sauch daniel*, *descri-*
e, Purblinde, made

a Sango; *cantus, concertus, Armonia, cantilena, canticum, melodia, carmen, modulatio, cincinnium, cantus durum, canena, symphonia, musa, canor, canorus, lemus, oda, pneuma, [p]neumaticus, psalmodium, tricennium cantus trium.*

Sape; *migma (magna A.), smigma, saps.*

a Sape maker or seller; *suponarius.*

p^e Sappe of a tre¹; *suber.*

ta Sappolyngo; *querulus (iber A.).*

†Sare²; *Sublestus (A.).*

Sary; *tristis, mestus, molustus, anrius, dolorosus, gnebundus, linguilus, sollicitus, anelus, calamitosus, folilis, funbris, inglorius, ju-*

gloriosus, lugubris, lamentabilis, morosus, tremosus, tremosus, tremis.

†Saresbury (*proprium nomen ville; sarishuria; sarisburiensis participium.*

to make Sary; *calamitare, contristare, lugubrare, mestificare (tristificare A.), tristare & -ri.*

a Sarynes; *tristitia, anxietas, leoma.*

†Sorowus; *ubi Sorowe (A.).*

a Sargeande (Sarjando A.); *claviger, prepositus, satelles, acceptiger, & cetera.*

a Saresyñ; *sarcenatus.*

a Sarco³; *colum, Instrumentum collamli cernisium, colatorium.*

ta Sartryn⁴; *saratorium, satirium.*

and blinde.' Cotgrave. 'Sand blynde, *Lipore, Luciosus, Lusena, Sand blind to be, Lippio, Sandblindnes, Lusciu*' Hubot. In the *Jacob Maganum*, 1617, p. 146, we have persons spoken of 'who are beare-eyed and *sand-blind* towards themselves, but quick-sighted toward others' A.S. *sam* = lat. *sani*, Greek *ἰσος*. *Sandled*, half dead, occurs in Robert of Gloucester, p. 163, and *saracole*, half red (ripe) in P. Plowman, C. iv. 311.

¹ 'The Sap, or the white and soft part of a tree, *alburnum*.' Barret.

² DuRoi renders '*Sublestus*' by '*sublitos*,' and '*sublestia*' by '*Infirmitas, tristitia*.' Hampole, P. of Cons. 1469, speaking of the vicissitudes of human life says—

'Now er we ligg, now er we bare; Now er we hale, now eke and *sare*.'

See also ll. 1775, 3635, &c. A.S. *sir*.

³ A small hair sieve. 'Sarce for spyce, *sar*.' Palapavo. 'Sar, m. a ranging sieve, or sarce. *Sarer*, to sift, sarce, range, bault. *Tamie*, m. a sarce or bault (also a strainer) made of laire. *Tamier*, to sarce, to bault.' Cotgrave. Barret gives 'A Sarce, or fine sieve, *incerculam*.' In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods at Calais, in 1459, are mentioned, 'Item, ij lytyll broches rounde, j *sars* of brasse, j brasse mortar cum j pestell, j grate, j *sarce* of tre.' Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 490. In the *Forme of Curry*, p. 67, we read: 'Take mustard seed and waiche it and drye it in an oven. Grynne it dry. *Sarse* it thogh a *sarce*.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xviii. c. 11, thus distinguishes the various kinds of sifters, &c.: 'Divers sorts of sieves and balters there be. The Sarce made of horse haire, was a devise of the Frenchmen: the tamis rauger for coarse bread, as also the fine flour balters for marchet (made both of linnen cloth) the Spaniards invented.' Langley in his trans. of Polydore Vergil also gives the same account: 'Sieves and *sarses* of beare wet founde in Fraunce, as Plinie telleth, and balters of linnen in Spayne: In Egypte they were made of fenne ryshes and bultryshes.' Bk. iii. c. i. fo. 54. 'Sarce for spyce, *sar*. I sarce as a grosser cloth his spyce. *Je Sarse*. Sarce this cynamome after you have beaten it, for I muste have it fyne.' Palapavo. 'To sift or sarce. *Grado, cemo*. A Sarce, rade Sieve. To Sarce, rade Sift.' Gouldman. 'Sarce. Loke in sive. *Sarcen. Cribra*' Hubot. 'A *cra* or civer to try out the fine powder from a mortar.' Withal. 'The march outis strangers nowe vse as sene as the marchandise of greine is broughe to in to their houses to *sarce*, sylte and trye out the best greyne.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 87 (ed. 1811). In the Invent. of Archbishop Becket, in 1170, is an item, 'de viijl receptis pro uno *sarce* multam usitate' Test. Becket, iii. 89. W. Honyngton in 1493 bequeathed 'a sarce of latten.' Bury Wills, &c. p. 81.

⁴ 'Saratorium. A Coldershop.' Gouldman.

†a Saastange (Saystange A.)¹; *salunga*, tinarium.

a Sawdyour²; *Arceuthobium*, qui cadit in Arce.

to Sauo; *saluare*, saluificare.

Saferay; s[a]tureia, herba est.

a Saucoor (Savyour A.); *saluator*, *salutaris* (chraice A.) *Christus*, *ihesus*, grece sothet.

to make Sauory; *condire*, *saporare*.

Sauery; *sapulus* (conditus A.).

vn Sauery; *insipidus*, *gabarus*, *inconditus*, *insulsus*.

†Savyne³; *savina*, herba est.

to Saver; *sapere*.

to Savyr welc; *Aromatizare*, *redolere*, *fragrare*, *odorare*, *nidere* vt carnes *Assate*, *spicere*.

a Savyr; *sapor* (fragor, uidor A.), *odor*, *alutis* (et cetera A.).

a Savle; *Anima*, *Ad vitam pertinet*, *Anima enim vivimus*, *Animo sapiamus*, *spiritum spiramus*, *sensus*, *ratio*, *mens*, *Animus ad virtutes pertinet*, *cor*, *voluntas*, *spiritus*, *manes*, *perfercio*, *vita*, *vis*, *electio* (*eulobochia* A.) i. *perfecta*, *natura*, *potencia*, *virtus* *inferior*, *umbra*, *sic* grece.

to Sawo; *secere*, *con-*, *pre-*, *seminare*, *con-*, *dis-*.

to Saghe A tre; *serrare* (*serrare* A.).

a Saghe; *serra*, *serrula*.

A Sawyer; *Sator* (A.).

a Sawyer; *serrator*.

†Sawndor (Sawndyr A.); *Alexander*, *nomen proprium viri*.

Saw[n]dyrs (Sawndres A.)⁴; *sandis*, *vel sanlex* secundum ianensem, *est enim genus rubri coloris*.

¹ The pole used for carrying a see or tub between two persons. See Saa, above. Jamieson gives 'Sasteing, i. a kind of pole, r. *Sting*. *Sting*, *steing*; a pole' A. S. *stenge*. Baret renders '*phalanga*' by 'a beam or barre, to lift or beare timber; rollers to conioe things of great weight.' Cotgrave gives '*Tine*, a stand, open tub or see, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about four or five pailfills, and commonly borne by a *stang* between two.' '*Tine*, A col-staffe, or stang; a big staffe whereon a beethen is carried between two on their shoulders.' *Ibid*. In the Invent. of R. Stoneye, 1567, are included '*stees*, *stangys*, *peasts*, old tenture tymber &c.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 152. G. Douglas uses '*pikkis* and paynt *stingis*' to render Virgil's *duis cotis*. *Encyclos. Bk. ix*, p. 295. '*Ashe stangs* in the same house, 1594.' Invent. of W. Barton, 1568, *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 124. '*Phalanga*. A club with iron at the end.' Gouldmann. *Phalanga est hasta, vel quidam baculus ad portandas cupas*, *Anglice* a stang, or a col-staffe.' *Ortus*. It was also called a col-staff or cuuel staf (*Glossis & Herodotus*, l. 3710). See P. Cowle tre. In *Sir George*, 1614, a stang is used for the purpose of carrying home the boar:

'3et hem hahes; al hole je hahes; to-geder,
& eyjen on a stif stange stoutly hem to ag's.'

'A wilkid how . . . mate him wip a *sea stange*.' *Curser Munde*, 21, 144.

² '*A seditione, miles, bellator*.' Mamp. Vocab. '*Accepotens vel arcetena*. A sawdyour.' *Medulla*.

³ Tusser in his *Pier Hundred Points*, &c. ch. 42, st. 22, recommends 'Savin for hots' in horses. It was supposed to procure abortion.

'And when I look . . . By all conjecture to destroy fruit rather,
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin* tree,' *Middleton, Game of Chess*, c. 16.
Too frequent in women's orchards and there planted.

⁴ Sandal wood. Cooper renders '*Sandys*' by 'a colour made of ceruse and redde burned together.' '*Sandres*, *orolab* *albi* *et rubri* *et citrini*.' MS. *Shane*, 5, leaf 10. It appears to have been in use in cookery as a colouring material. Thus in a recipe for 'Charlet bechamel' given in the *Later Case Concoction*, p. 13, we are told to

'Take . . . a pound of waxe the best and grynol . . .

for spyce.

- +Sawt¹; *jussultus*.
 a Sawse; *condimentum*.
 a Sawser (Sawssor A.); *Acetabulum*.
 a Sawtro (Sawter A.); *nabum, organum, psalterium*; versus:
*¶ Librari, greci diversificantque
 latini,
 Psalterium greci, nos organa,
 nabla (nabula A.) indei.*

S ante C.

- a Scab (Scabbo A.); *scabies, scabia, scabiola, scabiecula, impetigo est arida scabies*.

- Scabyd (Scabbyde A.); *scaber, scabidus, scabiosus, scabrosus*.
 a Scabbydnes; *scabredo, scabritudo*.
 a Scalfalde (Scalfalde A.); *proscutrium*.
 to Scalde; *excuturizare*.
 †to Scalde browes²; *Adipisci*.
 †to Scald a foule³; *scutigari-
 zare*.
 a Scalde; (*mulier* A.), *beada (barda*
A.).
 a Scale of a balañ; *lance*.
 a Scale of a fysehe; *scam, squama,
 squamula*.
 Scaled (A Scale of Ale A.); *squa-
 matus, squ[a]mosus*.

Invent. i. 363) we find 'ij doss, cording for coddes xij^d, ij^{lb}, & 4 of saunders iij^s iiij^d, ij doss, pen and ynhornes ij^s viij^d.' See Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, i. *Saunders* also occurs in the list of 'Spycery' in Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 234 (ed. 1811). 'Dorez, j quart. de *Saunders*' are mentioned in the invent. of the Priory of Durham, 1446, *Wills & Invent.* i. 94.

¹ In Barbour's *Brave*, xvii. 356, in the account of the siege of Berwick we read—

'Quhen thai without war all rely, Thai trumpet till an *scut* in hy.'

The omission or mutilation of a prefixed preposition in words of Romance origin is very common. Thus we have *say* and *assay*, *noy* and *annoy*, *wege* and *usage*, *scoughit* and *decoughit*, and many others.

² 'Laude cum in psalterio et cithera, fit is to seye, preysithe your lord god in the *saute* and in the harpe.' *Gesta Roman.* p. 158. Trevisa in his trans. of Bartholom. *de Propriet. Rerum*, bk. xiv. c. 41, says that 'Armonia Rithmica is a sowynge melody, and divers instrumentes serve to this manner armony, as tabur, and timbre, harpe, and *saute* and nakyres.' In *Sir Degrevant*, p. 178, l. 33, the hero is described as

'flayre mane and flure To harpe and to *saute*.

And gretech gaff hym to gle, And geterne dull gay.'

And in the St. John's Coll. Camb. MS. of De Dugueville's *Pilgrimage of the Isle of the Mushole*, leaf 127^b, we read—'Another ther was 3it put in hire hande bare an borne where in scho made a grete sowne of orgones and of *saute*ge.' In the Harl. MS. of the *Haudding Synne*, 1701, leaf 32, we read—

'Yn harpe, yn tabour and symphangle, Wursehepe Ged yn trompes and *saute*.'

'Thow shalt haue metyng a flece of prophetis comynge down fro the hece, and before hem a *saute*ge, and a tymbre, and a troupe, and an harp.' Wycl f. i Kings x. 5.

³ 'A scaffold, or stage where to beholde places, &c., and sometime the sight or plaie set forth in that place, *spectaculum*.' Baret. See the stage direction in the *Country Mysteries*, p. 289. 'What tyme that processyon is enteryd into the place, and the Herowde takyn his *schafolde*, and Pylat and Annas and Cayphas here *schafoldige*, where the mourning evidently is 'take their places on the stage.' Chaucer says of the 'joly' Clerk Absolon that—

'Somtyme to shew his lightnesse and maiestrie,

He plaieth Herode on a *schafold* lie.' *Miller's Tale*.

⁴ *Browes* or *Brewis* was prepared with boiling water, which was poured over the bread, &c.

⁵ 'Take chokyns, *scalde* hom flayre and clene.' *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 22. 'To scald logs and take of their haire, *glabiere suer*.' Baret. Amongst the fourteen pains which the wicked shall suffer in hell, Hampele says—

'pe clownd on hate tores of gretynge, þat þe synful sal sculden in þe downfallyng.'

P. of Cons. 9372.

The author of the *Ancren Riwle* speaks of '*schaldande* tearis,' p. 246.

a Scalle¹; *glabrum, glaber; glaber.*

Scalled; *glaber, glabriosus.*

a Scalyon (A Scallier A.)¹; *hinnu.*

to Scape; *evadere, effugere, elabi.*

a Scaplory (A Scapelory A.)¹; *Armitulus, Aradulus, scapularium (scapular A.).*

Scapulare.

(A Searle or visern²; *larva; versus;*

larva fugit volucrum, sic larva sit quoque demon (A.).

Scarlett; *lutum, coccus, coccinum scarletum; coccinus, coccineus, luteus & scarleticus.*

³Scarso³; *parvus.*

⁴Scarsely; *parce.*

⁵a Scarsenes; *parcitas, parcimonia (raritas A.).*

¹ 'A Scalle, *scabies.*' Manip. Vocab. 'A scab, or scabbednesse, a scall, *scabies*: scabbed, or full of scalles; his head is all to scall.' Baret. In a poem on blood-letting, *circ.* 1380, pr. in Halliwell's Dict. p. 958, we read—

'Blessyd the one ther ben two,

'That on a man mot ben undr.

To kepe hys heved fro evyl turning,

And fro the *scalle*, wythout lesyng.'

See also another extract in his Introduction, under Were ster. Chaucer describing the Sompnour says—

'Quyk he was, and chirped as a sparrowe

With skalled browes blake, and pyled berd.' C. T. Prologue, 617.

'A scall, *impetigo.*' Coles. 'Glabra; scroffe or scalle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 179.

'A malander . . . appereth on the farther legges, in the bendyng of the knees helynde, and is like a scabbe or a *scall*.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. B viii.

² See Holleke, above, p. 187. 'A scallion onion, *ascalmia.*' Baret. 'Stret. A Scallion, a hollow or vnet Lecke.' Cotgrave.

³ A scapulary, so called from its being thrown over the shoulders. In Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 19, Jack Upland says: 'What betokeneth your great hood, your *scapularie*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope?' In Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, l. 550, it is said of the friars that 'Pei schapen her *chapularies* and streechep hem brode,

And launcep helpe her hemmes wip habelyng in stretes.'

'The habyte of his ordre his cape hys *scapularie* and cote were all wythout any evyl corrupcyon.' Caxton, *Golden Legende*, ff. 419, col. 4. In Holinshed, vol. iii. p. 832, the word is used for a kind of mantle, probably a monk's cloak. 'In the moneth of Maie, the king and the new duke of Suffolke were defenders at the tilt against all comers. The king was in a *scapularie* mantle, an hat of cloth of siluer, and hwe a white hermit.' This would appear to be the meaning intended in our text, as also in the Inventory given in Paston Letters, iii. 410, where we find 'j *scapulerie* with an hoodle.' But from a passage in the *American Rhinoceros*, p. 424, it is evident that it was a very light cloak, for there is permission given to ambassadors that 'inwid þe wanes ha muhe werie *scapularis* hwen mantel ham hengeð.'

⁴ 'Spéryte called a hagge, a hobhog, dlyn, which appeareth in the night. *Larva, temer.*' Hubert. 'Larva, a spüte appearing by night; an hogge; a goblin; a goast; a visard; one disguised.' Cooper. 'A hagge, *spectrum, larva.*' Baret. The Medulla explains *larva* by 'a Visere or a skerell or a deuyl.'

⁵ See the *Seyn Sages*, l. 1244, where we read—

'That on was bothe curteis and kende,

Lef to give and lef to spende;

and *Albionides*, 1012—

'In a castel heo was yset,

And was deliverid liversoon.

And that other lef to pinche,

Bothe he was *scars* and chinche;'

Shatchlike and nought foison.'

Wyclif in his *Apology*, p. 105, says: 'þei ben þor to speke gret þingis, wun þei do but lill þingis. þei are largist bligstirs & *scarlet* geours.' And again in his version of 2 Cor. ix. 6: 'He that soweth *scardly*, schel and *scardly* rege; and he that soweth in blissingis, schel rege and of blissingis.' Chaucer in the *Tale of Melibee*, p. 162, (ed. Wright) says, 'Right as men blissen in *scardness*, bycause of his *scarite* and clynchis, in the same manere is he to blisse, that recondeth ouer largely;' and again: 'And afterward ye schel use the recondis, the . . . rege by youre wite and by your . . . to a rege, so to ful large, that is to say, ouer large.' *Scardly* was not regularly put to rest—

Seate¹; *ragulia*, *scatus*.

A Scawde; *Barda*, *et supra rbi*
+ *calde* (A.).

a Scop[t]our; *scoptrum*; (versus:

¶ *Est S Scoptrum virga regis quod*
dat tibi Cepi,

Scoptrum per S et C vult scut-
um significare A.).

to Sclaundere (Sclawndir A.); *scan-*
dalizare.

a Sclander; *ignominia*, *scaudulum*;
ignominiosus, *insignis*.

a Seltee²; *vertinella* est *forceps me-*
dicis, *spatula*.

Selidere (Selydyr A.)³; *lubilis*, *lu-*
bricus; versus:

'Size mark yerely, to skare is to austene

The charges that I haue, as I wene.'

De Regimine Principum, p. 114.

'Hys moder he dade in warde, & seare lys ledo her foude

In *Je ablage of Worwell*, & by nome hyre hyr londe.' Robert of Gloucester, p. 374.
'Searke, nygarde or nat sufficient, *eschere*. Seante or searse.' Palsgrave. 'Lieurgus techep
alle men to be skilfulliche sears [*parshumulum omnibus audit*].' Trevisa's Higden, iii. 35.
See also quotation from Caxton in note to a Scrolle, below.

¹ 'A seate, fische, bathe, raine.' Manip. Vocab. See Ray or sekate, above.

² Cooper gives 'Spatha, Spatula, f. an instrument to turne fryed meat; a sklice;' and
Elyot, 'Spatha, an instrument of the kitchen to turne meat that is fried.' In the Inven-
tory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods at Caister, 1459, we find amongst the kitchen utensils 'j
fryeing panne, j *seltye*.' Earet has 'A sklice: an instrument to turne fryde meate, *spatula*.'
'*Expatula*, f. a little slice.' Cotgrave. Compare the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, pp. 43, 48. In the
Form of Cury, p. 33, it seems to mean according to the Glossary 'a flat-tick,' for we are
told to 'bete it well togider with a *sklyce*.' Holland in his trans. of Pliny, Bk. xxxiii. c. 8
says: 'As touching silver, two degrees there be of it, which may be knowne in this manner:
For lay a piece of silver ore upon a *sklice*, plate, or fire pan of yron red hot, if it continue
white still, it is very good; if the same become reddish, so it may for good in a lower de-
gree: but in case it looke blacke, there is no goodnes at all in it.' In the *Farming and*
Acct. Books of Henry Best of Elmswell, York, dated 1641 (*Surtess Soc.* vol. xxxiii. p. 139),
the term is applied to an instrument used by thatchers: 'A thatchers tooles are two
needles for sowinge with, an eize-knife for cuttinge the eize, a switch age knife for cuttinge
it even and all alike as hee cometh downe from the ridge, a *sklice*, whearewith hee diggeth
a passage and alsoo striketh in the thatch, a little iron rake with three or fower teeth for
scratchinge of dirt and olde mortar, and a trowell for layinge of mortar on.' 'Selyes to
tourne meate, *tournoire*.' Palsgrave. 'Liquila. A slice.' Stanbridge *Vocab. da*. We also
find the verb, as in the following: 'Men vse it also to *sklice* it [the new onion] and to hangge
it on a threde, so that one peece touche not an other, and so drye them in the shadowe.'
Turner, *Herbal*, pt. ii. ff. 130.

³ A word very common in Ireland. It occurs in Wych, *Proverbs* xxvi. 28: 'A deuy-
able tunge hometh not the treuthe; and the *sklyeri* [*sklidir* P. *lubricum* V.] mouth wereth
fallingis,' and in MS. Sloane, 2593, ff. 6^v—

'Man, be war, the weye is *sklyer*.

Body and soule xul go togeder.

Thou seel slyde; thou west not qweder.

But if thou wilt amendes make.'

Palsgrave has 'slyder, *gliscant*.'

'He skil and stummlit on the *sklidry* ground.' G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. ii. p. 138.

'Ule, heo seide, biot nu hider. Fu seahst felle, þe wist *sklyder*.' Owl and Nightingale, 956.
Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, l. 406, says—

'A dronke man wot wel he hath an hous. And to a dronke man the way is *sklyder*.'

But he not which the righte way is chider,

See also the *Legend of Good Women*, Cleopatra, 648.

'He poureth poesen upon the latches *sklyer*.'

'In þi mynd þou may consider. Qehow warlike þow bene, but *sklidir*.'

Lynd say, *Monarchs*, Bk. B. l. 2711.

'þe prillde uoluntie is bet ter on 208 him one in one *sklidrie* weie, he sit and fall on

some.' *Aucres Rible*, p. 252. See other instances in Trevisa's Higden, l. 63: 'þe wey is
so *sklyder*.' Wych's *Select Works*, ii. 4 and 367, Prologue to Job, p. 671, &c. 'I *sklyer*,
sklidir.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vocab. p. 57. So W. de Bole worth, *doct.* p. 1402,
says— 'I *skle et plurge duntant*. I *unt le chingon trap fishant* (*sklyerye* or *sklidir*).

See also *Sklyder*, hereafter. A. S. *sklidar*.

¶ *Labilis est finius, dicatur (dicetur A.) lubricus Anguis ; Et tamen utrumque a labor laboris exit.*

a Seldyrnes; *labilitas.*

Selydyng; *labens.*

to Seommo¹; *spumare.*

a Seole; *scolu, studium, gignasium, gignasiolum.*

a Seoler; *scholaris.*

†to Seomfett¹; *ubi to ouer-cumme (owrecome A.).*

†a Seomfetyng; *superacio, triumphus.*

a Seomer; *spumatorium, dispumatorium.*

a Seonse²; *Abseonsa.*

†a Scope³; *cepicium, capitula, gannata (geniti A.).*

†to Scope¹; *ubi to ryne or lepe.*

¹ 'Take Hares and beo hom, and washe hom in broth of fleshe with the blade, then twyle the broth and some hit wel and do hit in a pot.' *Aner. Cookery* 1420, in *Houshold Orde*, ed. 1790, p. 42⁸. In Sir J. Fettiolf's kitchen at Caister in 1489 we find 'ij ladels and ij dyners of brasse.' *Escaner*, m. a scummer or skimmer of liquor. *Cotgrave*. Dame Elizabeth Browne in her Will, 1487, bequeaths *inter alia* 'a ladill and a seomer of latten.' *Paston Letters*, iii. 466. In an Inventory dated 1558, *Wills & Invent.* (Sortes Soc.), ii. 161, we find 'ij chafynge dysshes xij^d.—a latten ladell & a shomer ij⁸.—a broode grayt vj^d.—ij fyer chauffers vj^d. vij^d.—brasse pannes xx^s.' *Mestola, mescola*, a skimmer to skoume the pot with all. *Thomas*, Ital. Dict. 1550. See *Seumme* and *Seumure*, her after. 'I seoume the patte, I take of the seoume. *Je seoume*. I pray you, seoume the patte well. I skumme a patte or any suche other lyke. *Je seoune euy pot*. Skumme the pottle woman, intendest thou to payson us?' *Palgrave*. 'ij ladills, j seomer et j ceragra, xij^d,' are mentioned in the invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452. *Test. Ebor.* iii. 136.

² *Hampole* in the *Pricke of Conscience*, 1269 tells us how when the devil tempted St. Bernard in vain 'all shougt he vanyst away.' See *Arch. Poems*, B. 1784—

'Jenne ran pay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete,

Plastes out of brygt brasse brestes so hyge,

Asery searred on so seue [at seomfyted] mony ;

and *Alisunder*, l. 959—

'On be the halve in hitel stounde, Was mony knyght laid to the grounde

Ac the seomfytt and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage.'

See also *Wright's Polit. Poems*, i. 217, *Sir Lancelot*, ed. 1865, l. 4266, *Richard Coeur de Lion*, 3777, *Morte Artour*, 2335, 1641, &c. 'I seomfytis or I overcome. *Je coynes*. He hath seomfytt all his ennemyes.' *Palgrave*.

³ *Baret* gives 'A seonce, or little lantern.' *Sherwood* in his *Diet. Lat.* 'Seonce, lanterne,' and the *Manip. Vocab.* 'A seonce, lanterna.' The word is still in common use for a kind of candlestick of tin, which is hung up against the wall. O. Fr. *seonce*. In the Invent. of *Pertram Anderson* taken in 1570 we find: 'In the Hall, ij⁸ taballes, vj bullet stollas, iij bullet stornes, a one litell foume with fete xxvj⁸. viij⁸, a farre euphorde, a shones at xxx^s.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 341; see also p. 312, where in another Inventory dated 1588 are mentioned 'ij litell lanternes seonces, j old fy-be skynter, and an old latten ladell, 4^d.' To *Richard Godson* on of my seonces and a writyng candil-tyk. Will of *Dan. John Fall*, in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 244. 'Bolstocks and a shonce, xij^d.' *Richmond*, *Wills*, &c. p. 169. '*Alisunder*, l. 959. 'A seonce.' *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 193.

⁴ 'The course which we take, to try the mollers usage, is to take the same bushell or scoop that we measured the come in, and to measure the meale therein after it is brought home, just as it cometh from the mill-eyr, and afore it be teamed.' *Farming and Acct. Books of Henry Best*, 1641 p. 103. In the Inventory of *Robert Prat*, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 107, taken in 1563, are mentioned 'One pare of bed stocks, one spinninge wheill, one mannde, j straw skopp & j hopper xvj^d.' 'One strawe skopp, ij manules.' Invent. of *R. Prat*, 1562. *Ibid.* p. 108. 'an skoppes iij⁸. *Ibid.* p. 167; and in that of *Francis Wandysford*, in 1559, are 'ij seyses, ij skoppes, a bustin tonne.' *Richmond*, *Wills*, &c. p. 124. 'De viij⁸. p. 124, the pipe, et j skopp.' Invent. dated 1568 in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291. See ff. de *Brumme's Chronicle*, ed. Barr. *Palgrave's Ch. Householdrie*, 4p. 185, l. 178 and 190 l. 184.

⁵ 'To

doom

before

in one place to another. *Test. skopp*,
van or a tyra do the when he doth
orde soupe after a bucke and at

†a Scopperolle¹; *gimculum*.

a Score; *vicena*, *nomen numerale*.

†a Score²; *epimeridia*.

to Score.

to Scorñe; *ludere*, *Ab-*, *il-* (*ridere* A.), *deridere*, *irridere*, *insultare*, *carlinare*, *lulifacere*, *scandolizare*.

a Scorñe; *derisus*, *derisio*, *lulibrium*, *nuge*, *ridiculum*, *trufa*, *illusin*.

Scornando; *deridens*, *illudens*.

a Scotte; *scotus*.

Scottlande; *scotia*; *scoticus*.

to Score (Scowre A.); *lunare*, *ob-*, *crubiginare*, *potire*, *limpidicare* (*limpidare* A.).

a Scowrge; *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *quiragena*, *scutica* (1 *scutica* A.), *serpio*, *scorpius*, *taurin*.

†A Scroll²; *Rotula*, *breue*, *scedula*, & cetera (A.).

Serayfysche (Serayfysche A.)⁴; *chistokfysche*.

to Serape away; *radere*, *Ab-*.

to Serape; *chi* to *scratte* (*chi* to grate or grate A.).

a Serape (to Serappe A.) as a hen dose; *ruspare*.

ones rent out his paunche¹ In *Alexander*, l. 5777, we read how Alexander and his army found a nation living in the water, who

'Tho hy seighe that folk, I wys, In the water at on *scoppe*.'

Hy plunten doune, as a doppe,

'Yet thitherwarde asoredlye my barte, and mynde is bente
And burnes, and burnes to braste the bondes which doe inclose it so
That it ne can goo *scupe* abroad where it woulde gladly goo.'

Drant, *Itace*, 1567, fo. H.iii.

¹ 'A scoppering, or *scopperill*, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb.' Kennett MS. Compare *Hurre bone*, and *Whorlebone*. Ray has 'Scopperloitt, s. a time of illeness, a play-time.' Mr. Peacock in his *Gloss*, of Manley gives '*Scopperill*, (1) the bone foundation of a button; (2) a nimble child (possibly because a *scopperill*, with a small peg through it, is used as a teetotum, and is then nimble enough. W. W. S.).' '*Scopperill*, a teetotum.' Whitby Glossary. *leel, skoppa*, to spin like a top, *skoppa-kringla*, a top. 'That upon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any *Scopperill*.' G. Markham, *Rowling by Water & Land*, 1655, p. 117.

² An account or journal. *Epimeridia* is of course a blunder for *ephemeris*, which Cooper renders by 'a register, a reckning booke wherein things dayly done be written.'

³ 'A scroll of paper, *scholula*.' Barlet. '*Roulet*. A list, roll, inventory, catalogue, scrowle.' Cotgrave. 'A serowe, *shada*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Amerca Rinde*, p. 42, the advice is given 'leteſ written on one *serowe* what so so ne kunneſ nout;' and again, p. 282: 'Gif þu hauest knif oſer cloſ, mete oſer drunche, *serowe* oſer quatr.' 'Item there ben some that maken letters and *serowys* wherin they paynte many crosses and many wordes.' Caxton, trans. of Cato, fo. F2. Hulot has 'Serow, paper or tables wherin the tenne preceptes ben written. *phil[os]ofia*.' Such *serow* did the phariseis weare;' and again, he speaks of 'Charms or enchauntements wrytten in a serow. *Phil[os]ofia*.' 'The sayd Baylly used to bere *serowys* and propheteys aboute hym, shewing to his company that he was an enchanter and of ylle disposicion.' Fabyan, p. 624. 'Sodenly ther cam a whyte dounne and lete fille a *serowe* on the altier wheron the pope sayd hys masse.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fo. cxxiv, col. 1. Caxton in his version of Trevisa's Higden, bk. iv. c. 4, 5198: 'The Pharyseys weired and used harde clothyng and searsyte of mete and of drynke, they determyned Moyses lawe by theyr ordynance and statutes, they bere *serowes* in their forbe and in theyr lyfe armes, and called the *serowes* *Phylatema*.'

⁴ 2nd Porter.—How fellows; so ye net yon *skene*! Now sen that we drew entt.'

It is writen yonder within a thraw

Towneley Mysteries, p. 229.

O. Fr. *seroue*, O. Icel. *skan*, a scroll, skin. See also *Serawe* and *Serowe*. In a letter from the Abbot of Langley to Sir J. Paston in 1463 we read, 'more things [were] sayd favorably for you which I entytelyd in a *serowe*.' Paston Letters, ii. 138.

⁵ 'A crevisse fish, *canemarus*.' Barlet. '*Escrerie*, f. a crevie or crayfish.' Cotgrave. The Prompt. gives 'Creveya, fysshe, *polipus*.' Handle Holme gives under 'How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or growth,' p. 375, 'A *crevie*, first a Spron Frey, then a shrimp, then a Sprawn, and when it is large, then a *crevie*.'

a Serapyng^r; *raspinen*; *raspans*
participium.

to Seratte (Serappe A.)¹; *scalere*,
scalpere, *scalpitare*; versus:

¶ *Est rationalis scalps, sed dic*
scalpo parci:

Scalpo per l & p scilicet sed
scalpo per h.

ta Seratte (Scarte A.)²; *herma-*
frodita (*hermafrodita* A.), *vir*

promiscuj sexus, salmatis medio
corrupto, femina promiscuj sex-
us.

a Serawe (Scrawle A.)³; *cedu-*
la.

ta Serede⁴; *fibulaturium.*

to Sereme.

ta Serene⁵; *Antipera*

to Seryke⁶.

a Seryppo; *pera.*

¹ 'I seratte as a beest dothe that hath sharp nayles *Je gratigne.*' Palgrave. 'To seratte, *scalere.*' Manip. Vocab. Hampole tells us that the damned shall

'Ever fyght togyder and stryfe,

And ilk ano *seratte* other in je face.'

Als þai war wode men of þis lyfe,

P. of Cons. 7376.

See also *Ancien Riche*, p. 186: 'nis þet child folitowen þet *scruttel* aȝean, & bit upon þe jerde.' Still in use in the North.

² An hermaphrodite. '*Hermaphroditus*, wapen-wifestre, *vel scritta, vel baddel.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 45. '*Hic et hec anafraudita*, a *skrat.*' *ibid.* p. 217. In Cantor's version of Trevisa's Higden, Bk. ii. c. 1, we read: 'And as it is amonge other bestes, so it is in mankynde that somtyme one of mankynde is bothe man and woman, and suche is called Hermafrodita, and was somtyme called Androgynus [*Androgynus*], and in Englyshe he is called a Seratte, and accounted amonge meraylles and wondres.' 'At the same tyme word was brought out of Vmbria, that there was an Hermaphrodite or *Skrat* [*seminis*] found, almost twelve years old.' Holland, trans. of Livy, Bk. xxxix. c. 22. Phillips in his Dictionary explains *Androgynus* by 'one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes: a *Serat* or Will Dick, an effeminate Fellow.' 'Scrayte whyche is both male and female. *Androgynus, Hermafroditus, Verius Hermofroditus: Hermafroditus* is both man and woman.' Hulset.

³ See *Scrolle*.

⁴ '*Fibulaturium*, aniculum quod fibula stringitur.' Gouldman. From this the meaning would appear to be a shawl or piece of cloth, but it appears generally to be applied to fragments of bread, &c., as in the Lindisfarne Gospels, Mark vi. 43: '*genomon ða hlaf ðara eorandunga tuocel eorlas falle*' So in *Havelok*, l. 99—

'Hauede he non so god brede,

Ne on his bord non so god *chrede*.'

and Shorcham, p. 30—

'Thay eny best deuoured hyt,

Other eny other onselthe, ech *serede*.'

See also *Ancien Riche*, p. 416, *Genesis & Exodus*, 3284, and Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 252—

'Rokes made of *seredes*

Flaterers and false dedes,

Grimely othes and grete medes,

Has schent England.'

'Generides than cut his skirt . . .

For to staunche his bleding.'

And with the *chredes* hem he bond

Generides (Roxb. Club), l. 6118.

⁵ O. Fr. *seren*.

⁶ In hell, according to Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 7346—

'þe devils ay onang on þam alle stryke, And þe synfulle þare-with ay cry and *skryke*;
and again, l. 7350—' þare calle he swilk rareyng and ruschyng,

And rampyng of devils and dyngyng and duschyng,

And *skrykyng* of synfulle, als I said are.'

'Though he sore *skrycke*,

Maye no man me whytte,

A butte shall hytte,

Though I doe hym woo.'

Chester Plays, ii. 37.

In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xlii. 3, we read—

'Jante his lemmon on hofte *serilles* and *serples*.'

See also *Instruction of Troy*, B. 910 and 10182.

'Anon has he cam,

A grete *serple* up he nam.' *Seven Sayes*, ed. Wright, 491.

See also Douglas, *Eneidos*, Bk. ii. p. 64—

'Matronis eik

Stode all on raw, with many pectuous *serrik*.'

'Skrikyng, *serpe*.' Palgrave. (O. Icel. *skrikyr*.)

†to be Serytheñ (Serythin A.) ¹ ; <i>Illabi.</i>	A Sewylle; <i>scola</i> , & cetera; <i>ubi scola</i> (A.).
†to Serythe; <i>labi</i> , <i>B-</i> , <i>re-</i> , <i>col-</i> , <i>de-</i> , <i>di-</i> , <i>labare</i> , <i>labescere</i> , <i>lapsare</i> , <i>tuti-</i> <i>bare</i> , <i>vacillare</i> .	a Scummo (Sewme A.) ² ; <i>spuma</i> ; <i>spumatus</i> participium.
†Serythylle; <i>labilis</i> .	A Scwmaure; <i>Spumatorium</i> (A.).
a Seryuener; <i>scriptor</i> .	to Seume; <i>Spumare</i> , <i>ex-</i> , <i>despumare</i> (A.).
†A Seroge ³ ; <i>ubi</i> A huske.	a Scurfo of y ^e body; <i>scabrositas</i> , <i>scabrobo</i> , <i>scabritudo</i> , & cetera; <i>ubi</i> a scab.
A Serowe ⁴ ; <i>scelula</i> (A.).	a Scurfo of yreñ; <i>scoria</i> .
†to Serud (Servde A.); <i>ubi</i> to rub.	A Scurffe ⁵ ; <i>quidam piscis</i> (A.).
†a Seuchon ⁶ ; <i>monte</i> , & cetera; <i>ubi</i> a bruche.	Scurfy; <i>ubi</i> scaldyde.
†a Seulzon (Sewllone A.) ⁷ ; <i>calcula</i> , <i>liza</i> ; <i>lirabundus</i> .	†a Seutelle (Sewtlylle A.) ⁸ ; <i>canis-</i> <i>trum</i> , <i>scutella</i> .

¹ The meaning evidently is slip or slide (compare *Skyder*, below, of which *Serythylle* appears to be merely another form), but I know of no instance of the word. 'Teel, *skide*.' Dan. *skide*, to slide.' Jonsson. Teel, *skriða* is also a landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *Scries*.

² Generally used in the sense of underwood, thickets, or what is now known as scrubby ground. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire; see Peacock's Glossary of Manley, &c. Ray gives 'Scroge, *sh.* black thorn.'

³ Full till it wald delite,

To write of *scrogges*, brame, ladder or ramnell.

G. Douglas, *Amatores*, Bk. ix. prol. l. 44.

Stewart in his version of *Boccaccio* (Holla Series), iii. 409, says—

'Fra him tha fled to mony wod and *scrog*, As boundit schep fra any mastif dog.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19, we read, 'he way toward Je City was stony, forny and *scroggy*;' and in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1641, Cador orders his men—

'Discouere; now sekerly *skrogges* and other,

That no skathelle in the *skrogges* skorne us here-aftyre.'

'Skragge of trees, *Sermentis*.' Huloet.

² 'I caste to write wythine a litelle *scroze*,

Like as I have done before me.'

See *Scrolle* and *Scrawe*, above.

Wright's *Poet. Poems*, ii. 192.

⁴ In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, 1459, we find mentioned, 'Item, j purpoynt white, with a *seuchon* after an hors wyse viure, and branchis of grene.' Paston Letters, i. 484; see also iii. 281. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 54, we read, 'he first knyght is strengist of any pat is in any place, and he berith a *seuchon* of golde, with a lion in þe myddell; the second is wys, and berith a *seuchon* with a jessok; & þe third knyght is amorous and lusing . . . and he berith a golden *seuchon*, with a white dove.' 'A seuchion, *tholus*, *scutulum*.' Barret. 'Seuchen, a badge, *escutcheon*.' Palgrave.

⁵ 'A seullion of the kitchon, *liza*.' Barret.

⁶ See to *Seommo*, above.

⁷ 'A kind of trout. Moffett & Bennett in their *Health's Improvement*, ed. 1746, p. 283, say: 'There are two sorts of them [Ball-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Scumfir*, which keep not in the Channel of Rivulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Abbot ngs under the Roots of great Alders.' On the Tees it is still applied to the ball-trout. See Couch, *British Fishes*, iv. 200; Brewster, *Hist. of Stockton*, Appendix ii.; and Notes & Queries, 6th S. iii. 194.

⁸ 'A scuttle, *sportula*.' Barret. 'Hutte, f. a scuttle, dosser, basket to carry on the back: *Hutereau*, m. a scuttle, a small wide-mouthed, and narrow-bottomed basket: *Hutteur*, m. a basket-carrier, or scuttle-carrier.' In the Inventory of Anthony Mace, 1570, *Wills & Invent.* vol. i. p. 318, are mentioned, 'in the Larder Howse, butter tubs, *scutiles* and other stuff, xxvj. viij⁹.' 'They that make the mortar have allways by them an olde spade to tewe it with, and a litte two gallon skele to fetch water in, and two olde *scutiles* to carry up mortar in, viz.; one for the server, and another for the thalke-drawer, if occasion see require; and thaire manner is to putte an handfull or two of dry strawe into the bottoms of the *scutiles* to keepe the *scutiles* cleane, and that the mortar may goe readily out, and not cleave to the *scutiles*.' Fanning &c. Books of Henry Best, 1641, p. 145. 'Hec *scutella*, a scutylle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 257.

†a Scutoll (Scutylle A.) maker;
scutellarius, scutellarium est locus
ubi ponuntur scutella.

S an' E.

p^r See; mare; marinus, marlinus,
proximus mari; thetis (tethis A.)
genetivus tetens (thetis A.).

god of p^r See; neptunus, neccus, por-
tunus, nervis deus maris; unde
versus:

¶ Die mare dieque salum, die
equora dieque profundum;
Hijus pelagus, portus, freta iun-
gas & bitulassum;
Die amphitricem, quia circuit
& terit orbem.

See; en, ecco.

to See; cernere, pre-, re-, Aspicere,
videre, inspicere, dorcas grece,
haurire, tueri, jutueri 3^r coniu-
gationis; videmus natura¹, as-
picimus voluntate², jutuemur cu-
a; visere, visare, visitare; versus:

¶ Est tuor inspicio, tuor defen-
dere dico:
Dut tutum tuor, tuitum tuor,
ambo tueri.

Seabyll; visibilis.

Seando; cernus, Aspicuus, videns,
& cetera.

A Sacristane; ubi Sacristane (A.).

a Sekely mañ (A Sekylmañ A.);
validularius.

a Secreto³; secretus, oracio est.

Secreto; secretus, & cetera; rbi
preuay.

a Secretary; secretarius, Auriculari-
us.

a Sectour⁴; ubi exequitur.

a Sedo; semen, sementis, semineum,
seminarium (sementum A.); se-
mincus, sementinum, sementinus.

a Sede of bestis; (semen A.) sperma.

a Sede; sedes.

a Sadyllle; sedile.

See her; eecum illum.

See hym; eecum illum. (See hym or
hir; Eecum, eecum, i. ecco illum
vel illum A.).

†a Seyfe⁵; iunccus, biblus, cirpus
(cirpillus, cirpulus A.), carec,
papius, iuncculus; iunccus, pa-
pius participia.

†a Seyfebuske; iunccetum, paupirio
(pauperio A.), caractum (carcetum
A.), cirpctum.

a Sege⁶; sedes.

¹ MS. naturam.

² MS. voluntatem.

³ This doubtless refers to the 'secret' or private prayer of the priest, during the Mass immediately before communicating. In Caxton's *Chronicle the first*, p. 279, Turpin describes how a vision of the death of Roland appeared to him as he was 'in the secrete of the masse.'

⁴ Robert of Brunne (*Handlyng Synne*, ll. 6259-6264) says—

Of alle fals þat beryn name
Fals *exequitours* are made to blame.
þe pope of þe court of Rome.
'I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle oþer.' *Morte Arthure*, 665.

'Youre *restours* wille swere nay, and say ye aghte more then ye had.' *Towneley Myt*, p. 376.

⁵ Wyce non if thou art, of thi god For if thou love thi part in thi *sektours* ward,
Take part or thou hense wynde; Thi part non part at last end.'

Reliq. Antiq. I. 314.

⁶ And also it is my will fully that ther be gefyn a-gayne to my mayster wyfe that I dwelt wyth, if sho be *sektour* of my mayster, vj marks. Will of John of Goxton, 1393, pr. in *Testa Ebor.* i. 186; see also P. Blouman, B. xv. 128: 'Sektours and endemes.'

⁷ 'A *seave*, a rush that is drawn thro' in dripping or other grooves, which in ordinary houses in the North they light up and burn inst. of a candle.' Kennett MS. Landed. 1031. Given also by Ray in his Gloss. of North Country Words.

⁸ 'Sege, m. a seat, a chair, a stool, or bench to sit on.' *Orbigny*.

'Oure syre syttus, he says, on sege so hege.

In his glwande glorye, & glourabes ful lyttel.' *Allst. Pense*, C. 53.

a Sege of (or A.) a priuay¹; *gumfus*

(*clouea* A.).

a Segg²; *carac* (*carcetum* locus ubi crescant A.).

a Segg hylle; *carcetum*.

ta Seyn³; *sagena*, *sagenula* diminutivum.

a Seyn⁴; *sinodus*, est congregatio clericorum; versus:

¶ *Potest miser Atque micha prima iuris Ad sinodum va.*

to Seke; *querere*, *con-*, *co-*, *ju-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *discutere*, *co-*, *quirere*, *contari*, *per-*, *exangulare*, *scrutari*, *per-*, *vestigare*, *vestigare*, *ju-*, (*seiscitari*, *rimari* A.); versus:

¶ *Scrutor et experiar, et sanum vulnera rimor,
Seiscitar inquirens que una
s|c|ire volo.*

Seke; *infirmus*⁵, *egrotus*, *eger*, *morbidus*, *morbosus*.

to be Seke; *egere*, *egrescere*, *egrotare*, *decubare*, *decumbere*, *infirmari*, *languere*, *languescere*.

a Seker; *scrutator*.

to make Seker; *debilitare*, *infirmare*.

to lygg Seker; *decubare*, *decumbere*.

Sekabylle; *scrutabilis*.

a Sekelle; *falc*, *falcicula*.

a Sekylle maker; *fulcarius*.

a Sekynge; *scrutinium*.

Sekynge; *querens*, *scrutans*.

Sekyr; *securus*, *firmus*, *leutus*, *stabilis*, *constans*, *solidus*, *tutus*, *frutus*, *injuvulus*.

Sekyrly; *securus*, *tute*, *firmus*, *constanter*, & cetera.

a Sekyrnes; *securitas*, *firmitas*, *stabilitas*, & cetera.

a Sekke; *saccus*, *culeus* est *saccus* de corio.

to Sekke (Sakke A.); *secare*, *ju-*.

a Seknes; *equibulo* anime est, *infirmus*, *dormitio*, *imbecillitas*, *morbus*. (*Egymonia*, *languor*, *languis*, *calidus* de vale dictum, *calidus* est *sanitas* de valeo dictum A.).

Seldome⁶; *infrequens*, *rarus*, *rarity*, *rare* vel *raro*.

a Sele; *sigillum*, *bullia*, *signum*.

a Seyle; *Amphibia*, *pisces* est.

to Sele; *bullare*, *sigillare*; *-tor*, *-trus*, & cetera; *-ans* participium.

Selyd; *bullatus*, *sigillatus*.

to Sells; *cauponari*, *vendere*, *venundare*.

to be Sellyd (Solde A.); *venire*, *venundari*.

Sellyd; *venditus*, *venundatus*.

a Semawe; *Abodo*, *Alcio*, *Alvis* est.

¹ 'Lutrina, a siege or jakes.' Elyot. In the Paston Letters, li. 126, we read, 'the same dayer he slewe hym with, he kest it in a *sege*, which is founden and taken up ad to-howyd (bent)'. 'A siege house, sedes coementorum.' Withals.

² 'Seggis or alregrasse, carex. A place where segges do grow, *carcetum*.' Daret. In Palladius On Husbandrie, p. 20, l. 524, we are told that sheds for cattle should be 'beled well with shingul, tile or broom, or *segges*'. 'Carex, a Sege. *Cinctum*, locus ubi *carex* crescant.' Medulla. See Wyclif, Genesis xli. 18.

³ 'Sagena, f. a greute net to take fishes.' Cooper. 'Seine, f. a very great and long fish net called a Seine.' Cotgrave. 'Seun or Seyn, a greut and very long fish net.' Howell. Also given in Ray's Glossary. 'La *carant* *pecher* de nase (wit a reyne).' W. de Bloteworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 159. A. S. *sepie*.

⁴ 'Every Byshoppe and theyr ministers in every theyr visitacions and *manes* shal make dylygent enquire.' Fitcherbert, Justico of Peas, fo. 142. 'Scene of clerkes, *congregatio*.' Palgrave. 'Wherefore a *scene* was assigne where vij bischoppes of the Britons mette with many noble clerkes of the fauise abbey of Bangor.' Harl. MS. trans. of Higden, v. 407; see also *Ibid.* p. 393: 'hit was noo mervayle thaughe they hade dowto of the tru observance, when that the decreas of h. ly *seigne* come n. t. un to the yng, as putte withowte the worlde.' 'This pope kepode the vth h. ly *scene* universalle at Constantinople.' *Ibid.* p. 425. See also *Scene*, hereafter.

⁵ MS. *infirmus*.

⁶ MS. *Seldone*.

to Seme; *Apparere, decere* (deet A.) *personale & impersonale, emicare, capulare.*

to Semo, or it Semes¹; *deet, -but personale vel impersonale; et tuqu deet me, impersonale et deet me loqui* (A.).

a Seme; *sutura, con-, consultum, fimbria, iuga* (Rupa A.).

a Semlande (A Semblande A.); *vultus.*

a Semster (Semestere A.); *sutis.*

Semlesse (Semeles A.); *inutilis.*

Semely²; *decens (motu cordis, probatus A.) conueniens, consequens, procerus, elegans, formosus natura est (natura est procerus A.); ver-*

sus:
¹ Est procerum vere procerum corpus habere.

Semonly; *decenter, conuenienter, deganter, & cetera.*

vn Semyngo (vn-Semely A.); *iudecus, inconueniens, & cetera.*

vn Semelly; *indecenter, inconuenienter, & cetera.*

a Semelnes (Semelynos A.); *degenacia, forma, formositas, species, proceritas.*

Semyngo; *Apparencia; Apparens participium.*

Sen; *ex quo, cum.*

†Sendalle³.

Sendabyll; *missilis.*

to Sende; *mandare, commutare, destituere, mittere, e-, re-, legare, missare, missitare, stellare; ver-*

sus:
¹ Man-to res alias, sed mitto res animatas.

to Sondojn; *serere, con-, iunmittere, iuntramittere, indere. (to Sende jn; serere, Equitare, exalare, proferre, con-, in-, mittere, e-, ructuare A.).*

¹ In A. this is inserted immediately before to Sende.

² At the day of judgment, says Harnpole, *Pricke of Conscience*, the bodies of the wicked shall be ugly, but as for the good,

'If any lyns be here unsomely,
 Thargh outrageous of kynd natyly,
 And make þe lyns somly to slght.'

So in *William of Palerne*, l. 49, 'Pat *seeliche* child.' O. Icel. *samr, semiligr.* 'Semely, decorus.' Manip. Vocab.

³ See Halliwell, s. v. *Cendal*. Chaucer, describing the Doctor of Physik, says—

'In sangrein and in pers he clad was al,

Lined with taffata and with *cendil*.' C. T. Prologue, 440:

and in P. Plowman, B. vi. 10, we read—

'And þe, lovely ladyes, with þoure longe fynghes,
 Put 3e han sikke and *cendil*, to sowen, when tyme is,
 Cheubles for chapelleyne, cherches to honoure.'

See also *Early English Poems*, &c., ed. Furnivall, i. 11. *Semil* or *Cendil* was a kind of rich thin silk used for lining, and very highly esteemed. Palgrave, however, has 'Cenell, thynne linnen, *cendal*,' and Cooper renders '*Sindil*,' by a very fine linnen clothe; and so in the A. V. of Matth. xvii. 59, where Wyclif's version runs, 'Joseph lappede it in a cene *cendel*, and bode it in his newe biidel.' The texture was probably somewhat similar to 'sainte,' a kind of satin, of inferior quality; and may possibly have been a sort of taffeta, being much used for banners and gonfalon, a proof of its lightness and strength. Thus in *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 259, we read, 'Her gonfalon was of *cendil*.' In the Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 727, amongst the Ordinances of the Tailors, we find: 'Item, pur j robe longe par femme, gardese de say et *cendal*, ij saubly, vi deniers;' and in *Morte Arthure*, 2299, we are told that the bodies of the Roman Emperor and his chiefs were embalmed, and 'sewed in *mantelle* seint-faible attire.' Neckam in his *Treatise de Utilitatibus* speaks of *cendal* as a material for shirts and cloths: '*Cendala* (chemise) *cindale* (de *candil*) vel *serici* (syci, vel *bixa* (cheykil) *matricum* ror-lator (i. caput) vel *altum* lina: *Dekina* *butheandina* (lunaria) or *spadona* (de *candil*) vel *ex bixa* (cheykil) vel *altum* ex lino (lin) vel *bedice* (lunaria) *supponatur*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. pp. 90, 102. In the reign of Edward I it was enacted, by royal proclamation, that no woman of ill fame should wear the fur called 'minever,' or *cendale* upon her hood or dress, under pain of caitiff. Liber Albus, Introd. p. lii.

to Sende oute; *emittere, eructare, eructuare, exalare, proferre, & cetera.*

Sendylle (Sendale A.)¹; *sandalium, sinda.*

A Sene²; *Sinodus; Sinodalis.*

†A Sone; *Signum.*

Sengle (Singylle A.); *simplex, simplex³, singularis.*

to make Sengle (Singylle A.); *singulare.*

to Sence⁴; *thurificare.*

Sence; *jucensum, timiana, thus.*

a Sensure; *batillus, thuribulum, candelium⁵.*

Sent; *missus, destinatus.*

a Sent; *ubi A sapere or a saour.*

a Sentence; *sentencia, calculus, sensus.*

†a Sequence (Sequens A.)⁶; *sequencia, tropus.*

†A Sequencory; *troporium.*

a Sergeant; *ubi A huslande; prepositus.*

†a Serge⁷; *cercus, ceriulus diminutivum.*

†a Serge boror; *ceroferarius.*

†a Serke⁸; *camisia, juterada, camisiola diminutivum.*

†Serked; *camisiatus, juterulatus.*

a Serpent; *ubi A nedler (Nedyr A.).*

a Servande; *ascripcius, cliens, cli-entulus, dulus, empticij, famulus quia de famula, famululus, maniceps, mancipium qui ab hostibus mancipatus⁹, minister, ministratorius¹⁰ (ministriculus A.), puer, satelles, verna, vernacula, vernaculus, vernalis, servus condicione, servulus, servula; versus: ¶ S servus, famulus. U cervus bestia silue.*

to Serve; *Anillare & -ri, ministrare, servire, famulari, obsequi, deponere, administrare, mancipare, suffire (militare, subservire A.).*

to make a Servando; *mansipare.*

a Servyco; *famulatus, famulamen, famulicium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, ministracio, dulia, latrin; (versus:*

¶ Dic duliam gentis latrinam dic omnipo[te]ntis A.).

¹ See Sendalle.

² See also Seyn, above.

³ MS. *simplex*.

⁴ 'A Sencar, thuribulum.' Barct. 'Encenser, to cense, or perfume with frankincense.' Cotgrave. 'Item. j *sensour* of silver and gilt, weighing xl unces.' Invent. of Sir J. Pastoff, 1459, Paston Letters, l. 471.

⁵ A. adds here *sensus, Sentencia*, evidently through a confusion on the part of the copier with *sentencia*, below.

⁶ 'Troparium: a sequenciary.' Ortus.

⁷ 'Cercus, a taper or wax candle.' Cooper. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundii*, l. 10701, we read—

'And swithe feire also so singe With *serges* and with candels l-32.'

'Cercus, a serge. *Principerius*, that fyrst beryth the serge.' Medulla. 'A taper or wax candle, *cercus*.' Barct. 'Cierge, n. a big wax candle.' Cotgrave, who also gives 'Poincte, f. the middle sized wax candle used in churches (the biggest being termed *Cierge*, and the least *Poincte*).' In *Metrical Homilies*, p. 160, l. 24, we read—

'A clere bryht *cerges* in heyre, And currellan gaf he an.'

See also p. 161, l. 2. 'Cierges, torchys and priekets' are mentioned in Riley's *Memorials of London*, p. 301.

'Hit waty not wente in þat wone to wast no *cerge*.' *Allil. Poeme*, B. 1489.

'Also lith was it ther inne, So ther trowden *cerges* inne.' *Havelok*, §94.

See also *ibid.* l. 2125-6, *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6251, *Lay-Folke Moos-Book*, p. 71, l. 26 and Glossary, *Trevisa*, v. 225, &c.

⁸ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 24, a knight who rescues a princess and restores her to her kingdom dies from a wound received in the battle, and bequeaths to her his 'body *serke*', which she is to 'sette out on a parche afore þat þe syle of my *serke* may move þe to wepe, as ofte tyme as þou lokist þer on.' See also *Havelok*, l. 603, and P. Plowman, B. v. 66. A. S. *serce*, *tyce*, O. Icel. *særkr*.

⁹ Both MSS. *mancipatum*.

¹⁰ MS. *ministriculus*.

- þ^e Serwyce of god; *latrina*.
 þ^e Serwyce of man; *dulia*.
 Serwyssiabylle (Seruliabylle A.); *officiosus, scruiosus*.
 to Seso; *cessare, & cetera*; vbi to cese.
 lyke to Seso; *cessabundus*.
 Sette; *plantare, con-, ex-, sepe* (serere A.), *con-, in-, pascinare, pascitare*.
 to Sett (to Sett in place A.); *locare, col-, statuere, stabilire*.
 Sett; *juxtitus*.
 to Sett abowto; *Circumlocare* (A.).
 Sett a-bouto; *obscitus, obscusus*.
 to Sett at noȝte; *Abicere, vilipendere, Adnullare, Adnichilare, jannire, ex-, nunciare, nunciare, parvipendere, nichifacere, floccifacere (floccipendere A.), recusare, & cetera*.
 to Sett a tyme; *limitare*.
 to Sett by; *pouderare*.
 to Sett in; *jannere, jannere, indere (mire A.), inserere, jntrudere*.
 to Sett in stede; *substituere, sufficere, ut: sufficere te in loco meo*.
 a Seto; *sedes, sedile, solium, tronus est regis, transtrum est sedes in navi*.
 þa Seto of angellis¹; *dindimus, nomen ethrogletum*.
 to Sethe; *coquere, de-, licare, col-, bullire, e-, fulinare*.
 þ^e Setryday (Settyrday A.); *sabbatum, dies sabati*.
 †Setyr grysse²; *eleborus niger, herba est*.
 †Severall; *seueralis, et: campus seueralis; superabilis, & cetera*.
 †Seven ȝore; *septennium*.
 †þ^e Severouse of a hous³; *succedo, in plurali succedimus*.
 Seven; *septem; septenus, septenarius, septimus, septuplus, & cetera*.
 Seven hundryght (hundrethe A.); *septingenti*.
 †Seventy sythys; *septuagies*.
 †Seven sithe; *sepius*.
 Seventy; *septuaginta*.
 †þ^e Seven sterns; *74ias, septemtrialis, septemtris; septemtrionalis participium*.
 Seven toñ; *septemdecem, sepius decies*.
 Seven falde; *septiformis*.
 a Sewe (or brothe A)⁴; *palmentarium*.
 to Sewe at y^e meto⁵; *deponere*.
 to Sewe; *suere, con-, sardire, remillare, filare*.
 a Sewer at y^e meto; *depositor, prepositor, discoforus*.
 a Sewer; *filator, sutor, sutrix*.
 a Sowynge; *filatura, sutura*.
 Sex; *sex, sextus; senus, senarius, sex[ti]uplus, sextuplus*.
 Sexagesym; *sexagesima*⁶.
 Sex sithe; *series*.

¹ See notes to Angell setis and Ethroglett, above.

² According to Halliwell the herb bear's-foot.

³ Halliwell explains this as a division or compartment of a vaulted ceiling.

⁴ Potage or broth. The word occurs in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 21, 'Horus in a sere,' and p. 43, 'Boyle hit by dene in þe same sere.' 'Some with Srepps, Sawces, Sere and Srepps.' *Babes Boke*, p. 33, l. 509; see also p. 35, l. 523, and p. 154, l. 17. A. S. *sere*, O. H. Ger. *sere*. 'I will nat tellen of her strange sere.' Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, 67. In the Inventory of Sir J. Pastoll's effects at Caister, 1459, we find 'ij chafurnes of the French gyse for sere.' *Paston Letters*, i. 481. See also *Tale of Beryn*, Prologue, l. 290. 'Seyne come ther sere here with solace ther-after.' *Morte Arthure*, 192.

'Denno ho sanere; with salt her sere; vchone.' *Alme Parva*, B. 815.

⁵ 'I sewe at mete, þe tede.' *Palgrave*. 'The sewer of the kitchen, antequidula fercularis, purgatorius.' *Barot*. *Sequer*, in an 'her or sewer.' *Palgrave*. For an account of the duties of the sewer see the *Babes Boke* pp. 467 and 1567. 'A Sewer, apponator chorum. Apponit, to sette upon the table.' *Withale*.

⁶ A. curiously reads *septuaginta*.

Sex hundredeth; *sexcenti*; *sexcentarius*, *sexcentenus*, *sexcentenarius*.
 Sex hundredth sythes; *sexcentesies*.
 Sexton; *sedecim* vel *sedecim*; *sexagesimus*, *sexagenus*, *sexagenarius*.
 Sexton sythe; *sexages*.
 Sixty; *Sexaginta*; *Sexagenus*, *Sexagenarius*, *sexagesimus*.
 Sixty sythe (*sithis* A.); *sexagesies*.
 Sex zero; *sexennis* (*Sexennium* A.).

S ante Ch.

a Schadowe; *umbra*, *umbrella*, *umbrositas*, *umbraculum*; *umbrosus*.
 to Schadowe; *umbrare*, *ob-*.
 a Schafte; *hasta*, *flecta*, & cetera; *ubi* A Arowe.
 a Schafte of A pylar; *stilus*.
 *to Schayle (Schaylle A.)¹; *degradi* & *digradi*.
 to Schake; *crispare*, *vibrare*, *concute*, *arcutare*, *quatere*, *quassare*, *quassitare*.

ta Schake forke²; *pastinatum*.
 a Schakylle³; *numella*.
 to Schakylle; *numellare*.
 a Schakyng⁴; *quassacio*; *quassans* participium.
 Schakyd; *quassatus*.
 to Schame; *delicorare*, *inhonorare*, *vituperare*, *inhonestare*, *quidere*, *de-*, *impersonale* a *rubere*, *rubescere*, *et*, *verecundari* (*blasphemizare*, *scandalizare* A.).
 a Schame; *delicus*, *inhonoracio*, *blasphemia*, *vituperium*, *nota*, *delicor*, *opprobrium*, *probrum*, *proter*, *prudencia*, *robor* (*rubor* A.), *verecundia*.
 vn Schamefastnes; *Impudencia*, *Inverecundia* (A.).
 a Schamefastnes⁵; *erubescencia*, *pudorositas*.
 Schamefulle; *erubescens*, *pudorosus*, *pudibundus*, *verecundus*, *ignominiosus*, *pudens* dicitur qui opinionem alterius veram sal-

¹ Forby gives 'Shailer, a cripple.' Cotgrave has 'Garar, shaling, splay-footed. *Legniller*, to shade or straddle with the feet or legs, &c. *Gambier*, laker-legged; also splay-footed, shaling, ill-favoredly treading.' 'Good Maistres Anne, then ye do shayle' *Shaklton, Womanhood*, &c. l. 19. In the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, we are told, l. 1098, that— 'Shouelle-fetede was that schalke and schaylaule hyno senyde,

With schankez vn-schapy, schowaule togedyns,' where the word has been incorrectly explained by the editor as *scaly*. In Trevise's *Barthol. de Propriet. Herum*, viii. 12, we read: 'This sign is called Cancer for crabbe, for he scrabbe is *schaylyng* beste (*schaylyng* beaste, ed. 1535, *shelling* beaste, ed. 1582) and goob bakward, as he soume when he goob in hat parti of he cercle Zodiacus, hat is cadd: Cancer,' the original Latin being *nunc cancer est animal retrogradum*. 'Shaylyng with the knees together, and the fete asunder, a *schakis*. I shayle with the fete, *Jontreville des jades*. I never sawe man have a worse pace, so howe he shayleth. It is to late to beate him for it now, for shal shayle as longe as he lyveth.' *Palsgrave*. 'Fauquet. A shaling, wry-legd fellow.' *Cotgrave*.

² Kennett explains 'Shack fork' by 'a fork of wood which threshers use to shake up the straw withall that all the corn may fall out from amongst it.' 'Shackfork, a straw-fork.' *Whitly Glossary*. See also *Peacock's Gloss. of Manley*, &c. *Partinatum* for *partisum*.

³ Cooper translates *Numella* by 'a tumbrell wherein malefactours were punished, having the neck, hands & legges thorn; a payer of stocks.' 'A shackle or shackil, *compax*.' *Manip. Vocab.* See *Oxbowe*, above. A. S. *scacal*.

⁴ MS. reads a Schakyllyngo.
⁵ 'Shamefast, *rubicundus*, *pudicus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* 'Honte, f. shame, shamefulness, or shamefastnesse. *Honteux*, shamefast, bashful.' *Cotgrave*. 'Shamefast, *pudens*; bashfully, shamefastly, with shamefastnesse, *modester*.' *Reiset*.

'Com per quoth he, my lady prioresse;

And ye, sir clerk, lat be youre *shamefastnesse*;

Ne studieth nat. loy hard to, every man.' *Chaucer*, C. T. *Prod. S. 40*.

- salvique meluit, verecundus non nisi verum timet.*
- vn Schamefull^e; *inprudens, inprudens, osus, invereccundus, effrons, epudoratus, irreuerrens.*
- a Schamyll^e (Schambyll^e A.)¹; *chi A stule (Macellum A.).*
- a Schanke²; *sura (tibia A.).*
- Schande.
- a Schappe (Schape A.); *forma, formatura, factura, machina, plasma.*
- Schaples (Schapelesso A.); *deformis, informis.*
- to Schape; *Aptare, Ad-, plasmare, formare (Aptitare A.).*
- Schapyng; *Aptus, aptatus, Ad-, plasmatus.*
- a Schapyng; *Aptacio, Ad-; Aptans participium.*
- a Schapyng burde; *sculptarium, sculceclita (Cecila, Celica, Sculptarium, Aptatorium A.).*
- a Schapyng knyfe³; *Ausorium.*
- a Schare⁴; *inpuca, puer, pecten, lanugo.*
- to Scharpe; *Acuere, con-, ex-, Acutum facere, Asperare, ex-, embigere.*
- to be Scharpe; *Acere, Acessere, ex-, horrere.*
- Scharpe; *Acutus, Acer, vivax, juvenis est, Asper ferri est, capax, caputulus, cauticus.*
- to Scharpyñ; *justigare.*
- Scharpe of bathe sydes (on bothe þ^e sydis A.); *Anceps, bisacutus.*
- a Scharpnes; *Acumen est mentis, Acumin, Acies ferri est.*
- a Schave (or plane A.)⁵; *scalprum.*
- to Schavo; *radere, rasare, rasitare, tendere, re-, de-, toncitare.*
- a Schaver; *tonsor, barbitonsor (eli Barhwre A.).*
- a Schavyng clathe⁶; *ralla.*
- a Schavyng house⁷; *barbitulium, tonsorium.*
- a Schavyng; *barbitondium, tonsura.*
- ta Schavyng knyfe⁸; *scalprum (Ausorium vel scalprum A.).*

¹ 'The chambers or place where flesh is sold. *Macellum*.' Barret. The word is derived from the A. S. *scamel*, a stool or bench, which occurs in *O. E. Homilies*, i. 91: 'he alæge pine found under pine fet-scæmle,' and again: 'hys fet-scæmle' [foot-stool A. V.]. Matt. v. 35. So too in the *Ancient Rible*, p. 166, we find, 'ane stol to hore uet,' where other MSS. read *schæmel* and *schæmal*. From the original meaning of a stool or bench came that of a bench in a market place on which articles, not necessarily meat (see quotation below), were exposed for sale; then that of a butcher's stall, and lastly, a slaughter-house for cattle. The word continued to be spelt without the interpolated *h* at least as late as 1554, for in a Roll of the Guild Merchants of Totnes for that year is an entry: 'Received for the fishe *shamells* at the hands of James Pelliton, beoyng lett unto hym at ferme liij^s viij^d. More received for certayne standyngs of sutch as did stande withowte the same *shamells* yn the streete liij^s xv^d. Summa ij^l. xviij^s j^d.' For the full history of the word see Prof. Skeat's note in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. v. 261.

² 'The schamle blade over his schanke rymys.' *Morte Arthure*, 3545.

³ 'Schappyng knyfe of soters, *tranchet*.' Palgrave.

⁴ 'Puberte is when þe nyer beche here growep firste in þe schare.' Trevisa's trans. Barthol. *de Propriet. Rerum*, vi. 6. Holland in his trans. of Suetonius, p. 270, 2198: 'As Domitian was reading of a bill which he referred unto him, and therewith stood amazed, he stabbed him beneath in the very *share* nere unto his priue part [*confudit inguina*];' and so Wyclf, 2 Kings ii. 23: 'Almur smoot hym in the *share* and sturkide hym thurȝ.' See also *ibid.* iii. 27 and iv. 6. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 272, we are told how the sons of Necha's stabbed Isble sheth 'adun into þe *share*.' 'Share, *puer*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 246. See P. Schore. A. S. i. ara.

⁵ A spokeshave. 'A shaving knife, *scalprum*.' Barret. Compare Schavyng knyfe, below.

⁶ MS. Schavyng clathe. See Raster clathe, above. 'A shaving cloth, *linteam tonsorium*.' Barret. ⁷ See Raster house, above. ⁸ Compare a Schau, above.

†a Schawo of wod (wodde A.)¹; *virgultum*.

Scho (Scho or ho A.); *illa, ipsa, ista*.

†a Schede of A (p^a A.) hede²; *discrimen, cinninus, glabra secundum glossum libri equineorum*.

†to Schede; *discriminare*.

†a Schefe (Schaffe A.)³; *gelua, garba, merges, -getis medio producto, & secundum virgilium corripit mediam*.

a Scheldo; *clipeus equitum est, clipeolus, scutarius (Albesia A.) eyes scutum pedum est*.

†a Scheldmaker; *scutarius, clipearius*.

†a Schefe (Schelde A.)⁴; *tea (techa A.)*.

a Schelynge (Schyllinge A.); *edidus*.

a Schelle; *coeca, testa, testicula, conca, concula*.

a Schenschip⁵; *Ignominia*.

a Schepo⁶; *Aries, Arietulus diminutivum; Arietinus producto -ti-; barbec, barbitus, herbica, balans, bidens, fetans, lanigera, onis, onicula; oninus participium; verbor.*

¹ In the *Morte Arthure*, l. 1765, we read

'Thane schotte owte of the schawe schilttrounis many';
and again, l. 1760—

'There schawes were schene vndyr the schire cyner.'

See also ll. 1723 and 2676, and Barbour's *Bruce*, v. 589 and iii. 479. The Coke in his *Tale* describes the practice as 'Gaylard . . . as goldfynch in the schawe.' C. Tales, 4367. Dan. *don*, a wood. Icel. *skog*.

'Thor foughte, and they slowe
Mo men then ynowe,

And bynomen that ilke men
Theo meris, theo schures, and the fen.'

King Alisunder (Walter's *Romances*), p. 253.

'Worry with hyt in schyn wod schawes.' *Altis Puerus*, A. 284.

² Baret gives 'To make the *chead* [parting] in the haire with a ponne,' and Florio, p. 483, 'the dividing or shedding of a woman's haire of hir head.' 'Discrimen, the scall of the hede.' Nonsensale MS. In the Trinity MS. of the *Cursor Mundii*, l. 18837, we read of Christ that 'In heed he had a *schel biforu*. As Nazareus han pere sei are born.' 'La grece des cheueux (de les cheueux departis en grece), the shading or shading of the haire; the parting thereof on the forehead (after the old fashion).' Cotgrave. Still in use; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. A. S. *scelde*. Hornman says 'The shede of the heer groweth vp to the toppe deuydyng the meelde. *Equamentum capillorum ad summum verticem bregam dividit*.' 'Ma teste ou moue chef. La grece de moue chef (the schel of my eved).' W. de Billesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144. 'Hoc discrimen, the shade of the hede,' *ibid.* p. 206. In the later Wyclifite version of *Judith* x. 3 *schel* is used to translate the Vulgate *discriminavit*. 'And sche waichide hir hedi, and anoyntide hir with beste myrre, and scho *scheldide* [platte W.] the heer of hir heed.' Chaucer in the *Knight's Tale*, 2009, has—

'The floor of himself yet rough I there, The narl y-dryve in the *schode* a-nyght;
His herte-blood luth bathed al h's here; The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.'

'I schede ones heed, I parte the heares evyn from the crowne to the myddes of the forehead. *Je m'apartie mes cheueux*. Shelde your heares evyn in the myddes.' Palgrave.

³ 'Merges, a grype of corne in resping; or so muche corne or hay, as one with a pitch-furke or hook can take up at a time.' Cooper.

⁴ 'A case, a sheath, a scabbard, *thega*.' Baret.

⁵ In hell, Hampole tells us, the wicked

'Salle have more schame of pair syn fare,

And pair *schendchepe* salle be mare.' *P. of Cons.* 7145.

See also ll. 380, 1171, 3341, &c. William of Nassington in the poem to his *Mirror of Life*, l. 10, prays that there may be sent

'To the Fende schama and *schenschyffe*, Hele of saule.'

And to þowe þat me heres als swa

See also William of Palerne, ll. 556, 1501, *Cursor Mundii*, 19448, &c.

⁶ 'Bidens, a sheepe two yeres olde; an hogrell or hoggate.' Cooper. Duceange gives 'Bidens, ovla a *batore*, quod est orium vox; *brebia*, mortem. *Bebica*, ovie.'

- a Schepcote¹; *cavla* (*ovile*, *tiguri-*
um A.).
a Scheperuka²; *cambuca*, *pedum*.
a Schepfalde; *cavla*, *ovile*.
a Scheperde (Schepehirde A.)³;
Archimendrita, *mandra*, *opilio*,
ovilio.
a Scheperde doge (Schepphirde
dogg A.); *Aggregarius*.
to Schero⁴; *metere*, *de-*, *di-*, *scare*,
de-, *scindere* (*fulcare* A.), *Ab-*.
ta Scheryfo; *ricecamus*.
ta Schergrysse (Scheregrasso A.)⁵;
carex.
a Scherere; *metillus*, *messor*, *fulcari-*
us, *terista*.
a Scherynge; *messio*; *metens* par-
ticipium, *messorius* participium.
a pare of Scheres (Scherys A.)⁶;
forficis, *forpex*.
a Schote⁷; *linthium*, *lintheum*, *lin-*
tholum.
a Schethe⁸; *vagina*, *vaginula* di-
minutivum.
to Schetho; *vaginare*.
to drawe owte of Schothe (to vn
Schetho A.); *evaginare*.
a Schethere; *vaginator*, *vaginaris*.

to Schowe; *nunciare*, *Ad-*, *de-*, *Ad-*
nunciatur de futuro, *nunciatur* de
longinquo, *denunciatur* de pre-
senti, *evanciatur* in futuro, *re-*
nunciatur de excusando, *exponere*,
elucidare, *lucidare*, *disserere*, *ser-*
uare, *explicare*, *ectricare*, *intim*
[a]re, *insinuare*, *edesserere*, *re-*
texere, *publicare*, *pandere*, *ec-*, *op-*
promere, *eloqui*, *annunciare*, *apo-*
calipsari, *aporiare*, *cauciare*, *in-*
dicare, *Aprire*, *discooperire*,
edere, *recludere*, *de-*, *exprimere*,
demulgare, *di-*, *declarare*, *effun-*
dere, *celare*, *vulgare*, *reterege*, *de-*
comperere, *ostendere*, *ostentare*,
manifestare, *parere*, *demonstrare*,
exhibere, *notare*, *notificare*, *deno-*
dare, *edmare*, *monstrare*, *expla-*
nare, *expellere*, *evoluere*, *mulare*,
e-, *promulgare*, *recludere*, *reserare*,
palare, *pro-*, *de-*, *designare*, *diffin-*
ire, *eructare*, *prodere*, *signare*,
signare, *suggerere*; *versus*:

¶ *Intimat ad mentem, sed sug-*
gere spectat Ad Aurem;
Relere vnde terum Reluit om-
nia ydola.

¹ 'Civile, munimenta ovium; *barrieres* pour renfermer les montons, *pare*.' Ducange.
'A fold, or sheepcote, l'estable de brebis.' Baret. 'Bergerie, f. a sheep coat or sheep house.'
Cotgrave.

² 'Pedum, a sheep crooke.' Cooper. See note to Cambake, above.

³ 'Archimendrita, an abbot or ruler of heremites. *Opilio*, a sheepshearer, *Columella*.'
Cooper.

⁴ In the duel between Gawayne and the strange knight we are told

'Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and *schelde* thorowe mailles,

Bothe *schere* thorowe schoulders a schaft-moude large.' *Morte Arthure*, 1545.

A. S. *scetan*.

⁵ A kind of sedge, so called from its sharp cutting edge. Gerard, *Herbal*, bk. i. c. v. p. 7, says that 'in Lincolnshire the Wilde Reede is called *scheregrasse* or *Henne*.' Probably identical with what Lyte, *Dodoena*, p. 575, calls 'Reede grasse, *Platanina*.' Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. i. p. 89, has a chapter 'Of Sedge or *scherys*.' He says, 'Carex is the latin name of an herbe, whiche we cal in english *sedge* or *scherys*.'

'And belyng all night long he lies among hard stones

Vpon a couch vnuade being fed with rough greene leaues,

And *scheregrasse* sharpe, or *sedge*.'

Abt. Fleming, *Bucolics*, &c. of *Virgil*, 1589, Georgio III. p. 44.

⁶ 'A paire of sheeres, or scissors, *forficis*.' Baret.

⁷ Baret says 'a sheete, or blanket for a bed, *lodie*. But for more distinction you may say, *lodie linea*, a sheete, and *lodie lanca*, a blanket.'

⁸ 'Vagina, a Shede. Vagino, to shedyne. *Evagino*, to drawyn oute off he shede.' Medulla.
A sheath; a scabbard; a covering; a case; *vagina*.' Baret.

a Schewyng; *Apostolus, ostensio, ostentatus, diffinicio, indicium; ostendens* (et cetera nomina verbalia A.).

a Schyde¹; *teda, ticio* (Fax A.).

a Schyfe²; *lesca, collirida*.

Schylded pyso (Shido peyso A.)³; *pisce calique*.

A Schillyng; *Solidus* (A.).

Schylls⁴; *Sonorus* (A.).

to Schyne; *lucere, al-, e-, re-, di-, Ardere, ac-, Ardescere, ex-, lucidare, caristare, choruscare, gliscere, scintillare, fulgere, fulgidare, micare, e-, rutilare, chorere,*

radiare, ic-, nitere, e-, re-, lucere, e-, fulgere, -gescere, chorere, pre-, 3^a coniugationis, pedlere, pre-, splendere, re-, vernare, emare, nitescere, re-, e-, vibrare; verans:

¶ *Gemma nitet, solus fulget, com-
plumet lucet,*

*Ast⁵ Aurum splendet, Aster
(Victor A.) certamine pullet.*

Schynnyng; *splendens, splendidus, didulus, nitens, nitidus* (*Cui adhibetur cura ut aurum et argentum. Splendidus, natura et Sol vel luna, Splendidulus* A.),

¹ *Teda*, f. a tree onto of whiche issueth a licour more thinne then pitch; unpropertly it is taken for all woodde, which being dressed with rosen or waxe will burne like a torch; a torch. *Ticio*, m. a fyre braune, or wood that hath been on fyre. *Conqar.* 'Tutala a schyde of wode' Non-male MS. 'Schyde of wode, buch; monde de buches.' *Palagence*. 'Schyde, ride Billet' *Baret*. 'A schyde, billet, cala.' *Manip. Vocab.* In P. *Downing*, li. ix. 131, we are told how God

'Came to Nio anon, and had hym pourt bette:

Swithe go shapen shippe of shides and of bordes.'

In the fight between Sir Gawain and Sir Galun, we read that

'Schatus in shid wode thay shidre in schides.' *Antes of Arthur*, ed. Robson, xxix.

Gawain Douglas renders Virgil, *Enid*, ix, 568—

'Soun vthir prest with schides and meny ane sill The fyre Hosi about the rafe to fling;
the original latin being *ardentes ludas alii ad fastigium iactant*. See also *ibid.* p. 257, *Richard Coeur de Lion*, l. 1385, *Richard & Otuel*, 1547, &c. In Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1560, p. 98 (ed. 1811) is printed a regulation 'that every Essex belet of one contayn in length with the earf iij fote and half of assise and in gretnes in y^e middes xv. ynches, and that every Essex belet of more than one shide be of resonable proporcio and gretnes after the nombre of shyde that it be tolde for also the rate of the sayd belet of one shyde. See 'Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides' *Handok*, 917. A. S. *schide*, O. Icel. *skid*. See P. *Antelle*, a shydd.

² 'A shive or shiver, *sepmen, segmentum*.' *Baret*. Hulst gives 'a shive of bread, *minutal*,' and the *Manip. Vocab.* 'a shine of bread, *setto panis*.' In the *Forme of Cur.*, p. 98, we have 'scher yt en schyvers;' and again, p. 121, in making 'Flawns' for Lent, we are told to 'kerf hem in schivers.' In the *Anten Bible*, p. 416, we read: 'Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schenden,' where one MS. reads *shine*. A shive is properly only a bit, slice or fragment (compare *Schyfes* of lyme), but the term appears to be used here in the meaning of a cake. We have already had *collirida* as the Latin equivalent of a Cramcake. Compare *Stepmoder schyfe*, hereafter.

³ See P. *Crakkyn* or *schyllyn* nithya. In the *Forme of Cur.*, we read, p. 59, 'schyl oysters and schp hem in wyne, &c.'

⁴ 'Shil or shilde, *argutus, canorus, acutus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* *Hampole, P. of Cons.* 9268, says of the music of heaven that

'Swilk melody, als þar sal be þen, For swa sweto sal be þat noyse and schille
In þis world heol never nan orteþly man, And swa delectabel and swa suttile, &c.'

And in *Watoun of Palerne*, 38, we read, 'so kindly and schille.' In 'The Christe Kirk' of James V. pr. In *Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings*, ed. Chalmers, p. 145, we read—

'Tom Lutar was their minstrel meet, He played so schill, and sang so sweet,

O Land! as he could lase, skip! While Toway took a trane [dance].'

A. S. *regill*. 'Then the sudden criel schill for ford,' *The Song of Roland*, l. 1003. P. *Schynnyng* 'the fat cry arech in tal þat heol ful schille.' *Sir Percival*, l. 3520.

⁵ MS. *ibid.* A. reads *ast*.

- obrius, coruscus, rutilis, rutilus, fulgorus (rutilans, et cetera participia verborum A.).*
 a Schynyng; *Aura, nitor, & cetera; ubi clernes.*
 to make Schynyng; *nitidare.*
 a Schyne¹; *sura.*
 to Schyne be twyne; *intertwene.*
 a Schyppe (Schipe A.); *linter, lem-bus, barca, barcolla, barcula, carpasia, carina, scapha, prora, liburna, faelus, navis, navicula; nautalis, nauticus participia; calaria, carbasus, puppis, carbuta est navis honorata, biremis, trieris, tri[r]emis (Scopha A.).*
 †Schypabyll; *munya[bi]lis.*
 †a Schyppe burde; *Asser.*
 a Schyppe for cence (Incense A.)²; *Acerra.*
 a Schyppe hyre; *navlum.*
 a Schyppe maker; *barcarius (hor-carius A.), nauticus.*
 a Schyppe man; *navia, navelerus, nauticularius, navigator, remigat-or, remec.*
- Schyro³; *ubi clere.*
 a Schyre; *comitatus.*
 A Schyritte; *vicecomes (A.).*
 to Schyte; *cacare, egerere, egestare, -titare.*
 †to Schyfo; *extupare.*
 †Schyfes (Schyffes A.) of lyno⁴; *stupa, napa.*
 a Scho (Schoo A.)⁵; *culpceus (cul-ponius A.) rusticorum est, millus, satularis (Sotularis, Sotular se-cundum quosdam A.), subtellaris.*
 to Scho; *calciare.*
 to Scho horse; *ferrare.*
 a Schoor; *ferrarius.*
 a Schoyng; *ferramentum, ferrura.*
 Schoyng of a byschope (Schoñ of A bischoppe A.); *sandalia.*
 a Schoyng horne; *pericollax, cal-ciatorium.*
 a Schoppe; *Apotheca, apella, & cetera; ubi A buthe.*
 Schorth; *Argutus, et corporis ar-guti surgit pigmentis, brevis, bracos grece, compendiosus, micros vel micron grece.*

¹ 'Shame skrapeth his clothes & his shyres wasseth.' P. Flowman, B. xi. 423.
 Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 386, tells us that the Cook
 'On his schyue a mormal hadde he, For blankmanger that made he with the beste.'
 See also Schanke.

² Baret gives 'a ship, such as was used in the church to put Frankincense in, *acerra*.'
 Cooper renders *Acerra* by 'a shippe wherein frankensens is put: some name it an autler sette before a dead corpse, wheron insence was burned: some call it a cuppe, wherein they did sacrifice wine.'

³ 'For leuening in his sight cloudes schyre Forth yhedon, haile, and koles of fire.'
Metrical Psalter, Ps. xvii. 13.

'Shyre nat thycke, *delic*.' Palgrave. Hampole says—
 'Vermyn of helle salla ay lyfe,
 And never deghe be synfulle to gryfe,
 The whilke salla lyfe in the flawme of fyre,
 Als fyssches lyfes in water *schyre*.' *P. of Cons.* 6931.

And agsin he tells us that all the water on earth would not suffice to put out hell fire—

'Na mare jan a drop of water *shire* If alle Rome bren I, mought eleken þat fire.' l. 6612.

'He wat schunt to þe schadow vnder *schyre* leue.' *Allit. Poema*, B. 605.

See also *ibid.* A. 28, B. 553, 1278, &c.

'Thane he schoupe hym to chippe, and schownnes no lengere,
 Scherys with a charpe wynde ouer the *schyre* waters.' *Morte Arthure*, 3600.
 See also *ibid.* ll. 1760, 2169, 3846 and 4212. The verb occurs in the *Ancient Rime*, p. 384:
 'al is awout aȝan lue, þet *schire*d and briteþ þe heorte,' and the adjective on pp. 144, 246, 382, &c.

⁴ *lits of tow.* Compare *Hardes*, above.

⁵ '*Sotulares* is q. *sotulares*; calcei; *sotliers*. *Subtulares*; *sotliers*, *pantoufles*.' D'Arnis.
Millus is evidently the same as *Mulleus*, which Baret renders 'a thick soled shoe called Mulea.'

to Schorte (to make Schorte A.);
barrigare, corripere, breuiare,
Ab. cartare, de-, contrahere.

Schortyd; correptus, breuiatus, Ab-
& cetera.

a Schortnes; breuitas, correpcio, &
cetera.

Schortly; breuiter, comitico, compen-
ditose, summatum Aduerbium.

A Schovylle¹; tribula (A.).

†Schowe assou²; interieccio est.

a Scholder (Schuldir A.); Armus
bestiarum est, humerus hominum
est vel scapula, humerulus, spatula;
humeralis, scapularis partici-
pium.

†a Schowpe³; cornum.

†a Schowpe tro; cornus.

a Schowre; ymber, ymberculus di-
minutivum.

to Schowte; ubi A cy.

a Schrewe; malefactor (prauus, et
cetera; ubi ylle A.).

to Schrewe; damnare, maledicere.

to make a Schrewe (to make
Schrewed A.); prauere, de-.

Schrewyd; ubi ille.

a Schrowdnes⁴; malicia, malignitas,
nequicia, prauitas, perversitas,

impietas, sceleritas, crudelitas,
feritas, improbitas, ignobilitas,
maleficium, proteruita.

to Schryfo; confiteri

a Schryfer; confesser.

a Schryft; confessio.

Schryfen; confessus.

a Schryne; colassium, quia ibi co-
hincat ossa, capsa, capaula, cap-
sella.

†to Schute as corne dose (Schott os
corne dose A.); spicare.

to Schute (to Schott An Arowe A.);
sagittare.

a Schuter; sagittator.

a Schutylle (Shutylle A.); nauicula,
paucus.

Sanc I.

Sybbo; Affinis, consanguineus, cog-
natus, contribulis penultima pro-
ducta.

*a Sybredyn (Sybrydyng A.)⁵; con-
sanguinitas.

a Syde; latus, costa; lateralis, col-
latericius.

a Syde burdo⁶; Assidella.

*Syde As A hode⁷; probitas; pro-
licitas.

¹ Their manner is for one to stamle with a mell and breake the clothes small, another hath a shoole and shooleth the nowles into the hole, the third and all the rest have rammes for ramminge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole. *Farriner and Asect. Books* of Henry Best, 1631, p. 107.

² See an Hoppe tro, above. Schreipe is essentially the same word as hip, as shown by the Frisian and Flemish forms. Compare also 'Schoups, The hips, N.' Halliwell. 'Scopetum, a place there scope tres grown.' *Medulla*. In Cumberland the briar is still called *choup tree*.

³ In *Morte Arthure*, l. 4144, Sir Idrus says—

'But I forsake this gate, to me gode helpe,

And withely alle sybrydyng but thy selve one.'

and at l. 631, Arthur begs Mordred to accept the office of Vicerey 'Pfor the sybrydyng of me.' In the *Cursor Mundi*, ed. Morris, p. 729, l. 12673, we are told of St. James, that

'Thes brother called was he For silurde, worshope and beaute.'

A. S. *sibredon*. See also Wyclif, *Select Works*, ed. Arnold, i. 318, 276, &c. Home in his *Orthographie of the Briton Tongue*, p. 21, says that 'c and k are sa *sh* that the are in a greck, and the other a latin synbol of one sound.' 'Til hir selo cald he a *shoon*.' *Cursor Mundi*, 20243.

⁴ In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 311, l. 5313, we are told of Jacob that

'His berde was *shide* with a *shoe* here.'

This is the original meaning of the word. Thus in *Isenham* we read 'Helm ne gemunde by man *shide*.' *Lazarus* frequently uses *shide* as an adverb, with the meaning of widely, far, in the phrase 'wide and *shide*'—far and wide. Thus in l. 4963 we find—

⁵ Apparently, to cry *shoo*.

⁶ Ms. Scherdnes; corrected by A.

⁷ Compare Burdo dormande, above.

*Syde As A gowne; *defluens, tularis*.
†a Syde rape¹; *retinaculum*.

Syther (Sydir A.); *panacium* (*panacium* A.) *vel pinnatum, vel sibera, potus est*.

a Syfe (Syffe A.); *erythrum, tarantularum*.

to Syfte; *cribrare, tarantula[m] razeare*.

to Syghe; *singulare, suspirare, gemere, & cetera*; *ubi to serowe*.

a Syghynge; *singultus, suspirium*.

Syghynge; *suspirans, suspiriosus*.

a Syghte; *levis, visus, visio; visivus, ut virtus visiva*.

to Sygnifye; *significare*.

a Sygnifycaciō; *sensus, significatio*.

Syker²; *scurus, firmus, constans, solutus* (*leatus* A.).

Sykerly; *seure, firmus, firmiter, constanter, profecto* (*tule* A.).

to make Syker; *firmare, securare*.

a Sekernes (Sikyernes A.); *firmitas, securitas*.

a Sykelle, *fals, falvula*.

a Sykelle maker; *falearius*.

†to Syle³; *calare*.

†a mylke Syle (A Syle A.); *colatori-um*.

Sylke⁴; *bissus Album, coccum rubrum, sericum; versus*:

**Quadruplicis generijs sunt serica dicta latinis*;

Est Album bissus, velut est Azura iacinctus,

Purpura sanguineus, velut igneus est tibi coctus.

He sende his soule ouerl Borgoynes londe. And wile and side he somnode ferde.
So also l. 17,018: 'Fa fonden gunnan riden widen & siden;' and 29,902: 'Fis soue was itald wide & side.' So, too, in the *Ormulum*, 5900:

*Ferr wide & side spelled is On ure Laferrd Jeau Crist
 purh heore fowwe bokes & hu mann biþ him þowwtem.'

and again, l. 9174: 'Ta wass Remess kinedom Full wid & sid onn corþe.' The form 'side and wide' occurs in *Cadmon*, p. 8, and in *Arthur & Merlin*, p. 9, l. 200. In P. Plowman, B. v. 193, Langland says of Avarice that

'As a letheren purs lolled his clukes, Wel sydder þan his chyn þei chiueled for elde.'
'Thei nakiden hym the side cote to the hele (*tunica talari*).'
Wyclif, Genesis xxxvi. 23. Fitzherbert in the *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xxxiib, mentions amongst 'the ix. propertyes of a fore. The fyrste is: to be pryke eared . . . the fourth to be *syde* tayled;' and again, he complains of the 'mennes seruantes [being] so abused in theyr aray, theyr cotes be so *syde* that they be fayne to tucke them vp when they ryde, as women do theyr kyrtels when they go to the market or other places, the which is an vncouenyent syght.' fo. llii. Gawin Douglas uses 'fute *syde*' in the sense of 'hanging down to the feet.' *Encades*, Bk. vii. p. 129. 'Sydenesse, longer.' Palgrave.

¹ A side rope. 'A side or anything that holdeth backe, *retinaculum*.' Barct.

² See Sekyr, above.

³ To strain. 'A siling dish, side Colander and Strainer.' Barct. 'A side, *calam*: to syle milke, *calare*.' Marot. Vocab. In the *Liber Cuius Cuiusdam*, p. 21, we read in a recipe for 'Harus in a sewe,' that 'Alle rawe þo hare schalle hacked be,

In gobette smalle, Syr, levis me.'

In hir owne blade seyn or sylhal clene.'

and at p. 17, 'æthe and syle hit thorowgh a cloth.' Still in use: see Mr. Peacock's and Ray's Glossaries. In the Invent. of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find mentioned, 'one kyne with the stalle, one *syll*, j vergous barrell, vj mylk bowls, ij kyttis, &c.' *Wills & Invent.* (Success Soc.), ii. 208; see also p. 224 and i. 207. In the *Boke of Chertarge* (pr. in *Babes Book*), l. 695, one of the Ewer's duties is stated to be that he

'through towelle *syles* clene His water into þo bassynges chene.'

In some of the Northern Counties a heavy downpour of rain, falling perpendicularly, is said to 'sile down,' as though it had passed through a sieve. Palgrave gives 'I sye mylke or clothes. *Je coule du lait*. This term is to moche northerne.'

⁴ *Rose, sorte d'estoffe de soie*. Roquefort. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 38, the king of Hungary is described as 'yclithid alle in purple and *blase*.' So in Wyclif, 'sum man was clothed in purple and lye' (where the A. V. reads 'fine linen'). Cooper renders *lyseus* by 'a manner of fine flaxe, silke.' 'Silke; fine flaxe, *lyseus*.' Barct.

a Sylke worme; *bombyx*, producto
hi-; *bombicinus*, & cetera.

Alle of Sylke; *obscuritas*, *secicus*.

a Syllabylls (A. Sillabo A.); *sil-*
laba.

a Sylour¹; *Anabaturum*.

Syluer; *Argentum*; *Argentus*.

a Syluer maker or keper; *Argen-*
tarius.

Sym; *symon*, nomen proprium viri.

a Syment; *cementum*.

²a Symnelle²; *Artocopus*, libum, li-
bellum, placenta.

Symony; *simonia*; *simoniacus* par-
ticipium, vel qui facit simoniam³.

Sympyll; *simples*.

Sympyllly; *simpliciter*.

a Sympyllnes; *simplicitas*.

†to Syndo⁴; rhi to wesche.

a Synder; *scoria*.

†a Syne of A buke; *registrum*.

A Simphane⁵; *Simphonista*, *sim-*
phonista qui canit in *simphonis*
(A.).

†to Synfan; *simphonizare*.

Synfull; *criminosus*, *selestus*, *secler-*
osus.

to Synge; *accinere*, *calamizare*, *can-*
ere spiritu, *cantare*, *de-*, *voc-*,
cantitare, *concinnere*, *concrepare*,

resonare, *modulari*, *pangere*, *in-*
cunere, *occinere*, *pangitare*, *pre-*
cinnere, *psallere*, *simphonizare*.

to Synge messo; *celebrare*.

a Synger; *cantator*, *-triv*.

Syngyngo; *cantans*, *pangens*, *psal-*
lens, & cetera.

a Synke; *rueler*, *rudus*.

to Sinke.

Synne; *Admissum*, *delictum* quasi
derelictum quod fieri debuit, pec-
catum cum committimus quod
non licet, crimen, culpa, flagitium,
lagiosus, *facinus*, *fomes*, *linas*,
noxa, *noxius*, *sanguis*, *nox*, *pre-*
tamen, *piaculum*, *reatus*, *vicium*,
vicium, *trudum*, *scelus* est quod
fit contra homines ut rapina vel
oppressio, iniquitas quasi non
equitas & fit irridento, detra-
hendo vel piciendo, vel (sic A.)
scelus est quicquid non oportet,
nephas est quicquid non licet;
(versus:

¶ Sic quon facias quod non debes,
homo, peccas,
Sed tunc deliquis cum non
facias que debes,
Sic quod delictum quid peccat-
um tibi dictum A.).

¹ 'Anabaturum; a pulpite or other like place, whereunto a man ascendeth by ladders or greases.' Cooper. But probably the meaning here is hangings, or a canopy, as in *Morte Arthure*, 3194: 'The kyng hym selfe es sette, and certayne lordes,

Vndyre a spere of sylke, sawghte at the bordez.'

The author of *Piers the Ploughman's Crede* describing the Dominican Convent, says that the Chapter-house was 'coruen an l covered and quenyliche entayled,

With semlech solers yaset on loftes' l. 200.

Compare P. Cerdyn with syllure. 'Vndur a soler of sylke with dayntethis diste.' *Arthur of Arthur*, st. xxvii.

² In *Harleib*, 779, we find mentioned, 'wastels' and 'simonells.' 'Hic artocopus, Artocymnello.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198. 'Simnell, burne or cracknell, collard.' Paret, who adds, 'it appeareth that this English word Simnell was first derived of the Greeke worde σιμνελος id est Similia vel Similago, which significth fine wheate flour, of which simnels are made.' By the 'Assize of Bred in the Cite of Londen,' the 'ferthing symnell' was to weigh 15½ oz. See *Liber Albus*, iii. 411.

³ MS. *simoniam*.

⁴ 'Sind, v. n. to rinse.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

⁵ A musical instrument of some kind, the form of which is not known. The name is probably taken from the Vulgate version of Daniel iii. 5, where we have *symphonias*, rendered in the Auth. Version 'dulcimers.' 'There I make hem boere songes, roundelles, and ballades, and swete sowmes of harpes, of *simphonies*, of organs, and of othere sowmes, whiche were wel longe to telle al.' De Deguileville, *Pèlerinage*, ed. Wright, p. 102.

to Synne; *committere, peccare, delinquere, & cetera*; *ubi* to trespass.
Synoper¹; *sinopis, genus coloris est.*
 a Syrupe (Sirope A.); *siropus.*
 a Sir; *dominus.*
 a Synowe; *neruus; necri[c]us, nervicius.*
 with owtyr Synows; *eneruus, enervus.*
 a Syster; *soror, germana, sororendas; sororius.*
 a Syster husbando; *sororius.*
 a Syster sone; *consobrinus, sobrinus.*
 a Syster doghter; *sobrina, consobrina.*
 to folow þ^e Syster in manees; *sororitare (sororicare A.).*
 A Sistir clawe; *Socrus, Nurus (A.).*
 to Sytt; *sedere, As-, con-, pre-, re-, resedescere juchatiuum.*
 to Sytt At mete; *convivere, discumbere, re-, reubar, dif- [t dis-].*

to Sytt on eggis; *jacubare.*
 to Sit on A horse; *insedere & constructur cum dativo, et: jus deo equo vel equo.*
 a Sythe or a ley (A Syte or A leo A.)²; *fala.*
 A Syon or A twige; *Abariga & proprie est pluralis Numeri, vitulamen, frutex, & cetera; ubi* twiggo (A.).

S ante K.

Skarlett; *ubi* Searlett (A.).
 a Skale; *scalas, & cetera; ubi* scale.
 †Skadylle³; *ubi* wylde.
 †Skele⁴; *amiculum.*
 a Skaunce; *ubi* a wylte.
 a Skepe⁵; *canistrum, cofinus.*
 †a Skepo of coyle (Cale A.)⁷; *batulus.*

¹ 'Sinopis, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper or Ruddle.' Cooper. Manip. Vocab. gives 'Synopis, sinopia,' and Hulst has 'Synoper, stone red of colour, sinopia. synopis, colour or redde, miniatia: synopis, or redde lede, minia.' 'Synopis, red lede or vermilion, rubens miniatia.' Barret. Cotgrave gives 'Sinopis; sinople, green colour (in Blazon).' 'Sinopia, a red stone commonly called Sinoper or ruddle. It seemeth to be Spanish Brown.' Gouldman. Gawin Douglas, *Euclydos*, Bk. xii. Prod. l. 56, speaks of 'The silver south fychis in the grete . . . With fynny schinand browne as *synopere*.' See Caxton's *Reynard the Fox* (Arber reprint), p. 85.

² See also Ley, above.

³ Mr. Robinson in his Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire gives 'Scaddle, *adj.* tim'd, usually applied to a horse; and Ray in his Glossary has 'Skadlle, *scathis, adj.* ravenous, mischievous; *ab. A. S. scathian*, harm, hurt, damage, mischief; or *scathan*, *hulere, nocere*.'

⁴ Still in use in the North for 'a dary vessel;' see Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Yorkshire, and Ray. From this word we have the diminutive 'skillet,' a little pot or pan, also still in use. In the Inventory of Bertram Anderson taken in 1570 are given the following articles: 'In the mylke Housse—thre shelles for cheases langinge iij⁹.—lxxxviiiij cheases iij⁹.—a cull and vj Chearnes xx⁹.—lxxx mylke bowles iij⁹.—x mylke shelles v⁹.—a cunter for lyeing cheases of iij⁹.—viij shelles iij pynges for caryage of drinke a fild—a Chease Trowe.' *Wells & Invent.* (Surtees Soc.) i. 341. At p. 278 of the same vol. the form *skill* occurs, and at p. 207, in the Invent. of Robert Prat taken in 1563, are mentioned 'ij great bowells, iij wold skilles, one ylle, &c.'; see also *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 27. 'A little two gadon shelle to fetch water in' is mentioned in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, 1641, p. 145. Compare Milke skele, above.

⁵ I cannot explain this: a wylte does not occur.

⁶ Still in use in the North. 'leel, *deppa*, a measure, bushel.

⁷ 'Somewhat lene us bi thil skop; I shal you lene, seide Jowp.' *Curior Mundi*, 4741. 'A skoppe, a measure of cume.' Manip. Vocab. Hulst has 'skop or lyke cotten for cume, cume.' The term is frequently applied to a live. 'One pair of bad stockes, on spinninge whicth, one maunde, j straw skopp & j hopp' xvj¹. Invent. of Robert Prat, already quoted, p. 207. 'Into skoppes newe hen hastes as flyne.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 190, l. 103. See also *ibid.* pp. 68, l. 216 and 185, l. 178.

⁸ A coal rattle. 'A fire pan, a warning pan or basin, *batillus*. A fire shovel, or a pan of iron to beate fire, a chaffing dish. *batillum*.' Barret.

a Skyñ; *birsa, corium, coriolum*
animalium sunt, cuius est homin-
um, *pellis, pellicula, corymbus, &*
cetera; (versus:

¶ *Est peculum corium, set Cutis*
est hominum A.).

ta Skyñ y^t y^e chylde is lappyd in
jn y^e moder wame; *himen gene-*
tivo limenis¹, matris.

a Skynner (Skynnaro A.); *candi-*
darius, pelliparius.

ta Skynnery²; *pelliparium.*

a Skyrte³; *lirum, gremium, gra-*
batum (correpto medio A.) firma.

to make Skyrte; *gremiare.*

to putt in Skyrte; *ingremiare.*

Sklyder; *ubi scrythille.*

Sklater.

B ante L.

to Slaa; *cadere, funestare, necare,*
inter-, macellare, mortificare, tol-
lere, adolere; versus:

¶ *Interemūt, peremūt, interfecit &*
necat, occat,

Occidit, mactat, catinquit, sicut
trucidat,

Suffocet, iugulat, funestat, sive
fugillat⁴,

Martificat, truncat, determinat,
exanimatque.

a Sclaer; *mactator, interfector, ce-*
cisor.

a Slaer of goddis; *deicida.*

a Slaer of moder; *matricida.*

a Slaer of fadyr; *patricida (pari-*
cida A.).

a Slaughter; *coles, cecidula, strages,*
mortificatio, occisio, internecio,
internecio, internecies, interneci-
um.

a Slay⁵; *peten, lanis.*

to Slake⁶; (*soluere A.*), *lavare, re-*
mittere, i. lavare habundans.

a Slakynge; *lavatio, re-, solutus.*

Slakyd; *lavatus.*

Slayñ; *letatus, mortificatus, mactatus,*
mactus per sinopum.

a Sla; *spinum, mespilum.*

¹ *Hymen*, a skiane in the secret parts of a maiden broken when she is deflowered.
Cooper.

² See *Peltry* or a skynnery, above.
³ *Gremium*, A bosom or a skyrt or a woman's lappe. Ortus. "I have, he said, a
wonder grete wille to slepe: Strech out thi skirthe (skirt Camb. MS.) that I may rest me
thereon and slepe a while." And anon the woman was redy, and took his hede into her
skirthe, and he began strongly for to slepe. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 188.

⁴ Of all women that ever were borne,
That here chyl her abyde and see,
How my sone lyeth me before,
Upon my skyrt taken fro the tree.

Lamentation of V. Mary, c. 1460, quoted in the *Chester Plays*, ii. 207.

⁵ *Hac gremium, A. skyrtte*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196.

⁶ *Slugillat*.
The sleigh or reel of a weaver's loom. W. de Bibleswerth says, 'In my pover de use
lame (a slay)'. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157. Skelton in his *Garlande of Laurell*, 791,
has—

'To weve in the stoule some were full preste,
With slakis, with tavellis, with treddis well drete;
and Gawain Douglas, *Encidos*, bk. vii. p. 204, says of Circe—

'With subtill slakis, and hir hedeles sle, Riche lenze woldis natly writit scho.'
⁷ *Linos para tener*, the owf or thread of linnen wound vp on the two leames which the
sleie doth weave vp and downe. Percival, Spanish Dict.

⁸ 'At I asch of Jewes þe custom was Withouten dome to latt him pas
Ane of prison to slake Efor þat lugh fest sake.'

MS. Harl. 4196, ff. 759.
'The bran of wheate . . . slaketh the swellings in womens breasts.' *Gerarde Herbal*, bk. I. c.
xl. p. 60. 'Fe oþer stape is þet me zette mesure in a fe lyste and mid þe þkinge of þe wille,
þet me re him re aslaky nact to nache þine bridel to yerne to lastes of þe ulesse, me to þe
covaytise of þis wordle.' *Agribite of Innit*, p. 253. The more common meaning of the
word is to assuage, mitigate. In the *Ancien Rinde*, p. 134, it is used intransitively in the
sense of cease, leave of: 'wellich nener slakien, þe hwile þet mi soule is inime boke, to
driþen heri wiðuten, al so as þe nest is, & softe þoon wiðuten.' And in *Geography*, l. 4190,
'Atte last the wynd þe leganne to slake.'

a Sla tro¹; *spinus, mespila* (*Spanus, Spinnus, fractus eius, mespila, mespilum fructus eius* A.).

a Slavyñ²; *Amphibolus, bierus, caracalca, caracal um* (*Caracalla, Caracallum* A.), *molota, carabarra*.

a Slavyr³; *orewa* (*orenia* A.), *orewis, salina, sputum*.

to Slawyr; *balbutire*.

to be Slawe; *dirigere, pigrescere, pigrescere, pigritari, torpere, torpescere, hibernare, tenses, tescere, tardere, cessare, torere, tepescere*.

Slawe; *Accidiosus, desidiosus* (*ociosus* A.), *torpidus, tepidus, remissus, secretius, lentus, aegus* (*argutus* A.), *ignarus, cordus, morosus, negligens, tardus qui trahit tempus, piger qui per omnia sepro est similis; jactus sine arte, nullus officij capax, sequis sine igne*.

vn Slawe; *ubi wyghto* (*wight* A.).

a Slaworme⁴; *serena* (*Cecula* A.).

Sleo⁵; *ubi wyle or wyse*.

¹ The aloe tree.

² The cloak or mantle worn by a palmer. Thus in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3475, a pilgrim is described as provided

'With scrippe, and with *slawyne*, and skalepis i-newe,

Both pyke and palme, alls pilgrim hym scholde.'

and in *Sir Iambroz*, l. 497—

'The knyghte purveyed to the *slawyne* and pyke, And made hymselfe a palmer like.
Horn when changing clothes with the palmer says—

'Have her clothes mine, And tak me þi *schlwyne*.'

'Clement fleigh and hya wyf yn fere,

Into Gascoyne as ye nowe here,

And also the Son Jans daughter dere

See also *ibid.* l. 294, *Sir Bevis*, 2063.

'Alle þe barillis burnes bayed on him euvre,

And schorned him, for his *slawyn* was of þe olde schappe.'

Richard the Redibis, ed. Skert, iii. 236.

³ MS. to Slavyr. 'Bare, f. foam, froath, slaver, drivell: *Barruth*, f. a lib, mochet, or mochet to put before the basome of a slaving childe' Cotgrave. Amongst the signs of old age and approaching death Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 784, mentions that a man's

'tung fayles, his speche is toght clere. His mouth *slawes*, his teth rote, &c.'

'*L'enfant bave de nature* (slaveryt of kynde);

Par muer en dous de nature (from slaver);

Vus dient à sa barere (notice);

Peste l'enfant une barere (a breast nat.)'

W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 143; where the Cambridge MS. for 'breastnat' has 'slaving-elout.' 'I slaver, I drivell. *Je bave*. Eye on the knave, arte thou nat a shamed to slaver lyke a yonge chylde?' Palegrave, 'Thrope, slaving, a snale, *Salmons, linax*.' Percival, Span. Diet. In the *11th. Poems*, C. 186, Jonah is described as having 'slypped upon a shauke, and *slawerale* he routes.' In Henryson's version of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb, *Moral Fables*, p. 82, the former

'With girmand teeth and awfoll angrie lake

Said to the Lambe, Thou Catine wretched thing

How durst thou bee so bold to fyld the bruke

Where I should drinke with thy foule *slawing* !'

'And Paull . . . slawed himself as he had been mauld in their handles, and stackered towards the dome of the gate, and his *slawerynges* ranne downe his beard.' *Covendule*, i Kings, xxi. 13.

⁴ 'A slow worne, being blind, *exaltis*.' Barct.

⁵ 'Pese hevons er shoven us heghs, Ale clerkes saye, jat er wise and slegh.'

'Hwere mathe I finden and so boy So hauelek is, or so *slay*.'

P. of Cons. 7569.

Harlek, 1084.

O. leel. *slayr*.

a Sled (Sledde A.)¹; *traha*.

*a Sleght (Slyght A.) etono²; *lamina*, *licinitorium* (*limatorium* A.), *lubriciniculum*.

to Sleght; *lubrificinare* (A.).

to Sleko³; *extinguere*.

Slekkyd; *extinctus*.

a Slepe; *sompnus*, *dormicio*; (versus:

¶ *Est sompnus proprie dormicio continuata;*

Sompnia sunt ea que per Sompnium sepe videmus A.).

to Slepe; *dormire*, *ob-*, *dormiscere*, *dormitare* & *-ri*, *sopire*, *soporare*, *somnare*.

to bryng on Slepe; *asopere*.

a Slepser; *dormitor*, *dormitator*.

Sleplos; *exsompnus*, vel *exsomnis*, *ja-sompnus*, & cetera.

Slepy; *somniolentus*.

Slepynge; *dormiens*.

†Slepynges ja y^e lymmes; *Artesis*.

a Sleus; *manien*.

Slewtho; *Accidia*, *Argia*, *desidia*, *ignavia*, *pigricia*, *pigritudine*, *pigricies*, *seignicies*, *somnolencia*, *torpor*, *torpedo*, *torpor*.

Slyke⁴; *huius modi*, *huiuscemodi*, *talis*.

¹ 'A dray or sledde which goeth without wheelles, *traha*.' Baret. 'A travle, sledde, *traha*.' Manip. Vocab. Florio has 'a trucke or sled with low wheelles.' 'Traine, f. a sled. *Trainoir*, m. a sled, a drag, or dray without wheelles.' Cotgrave. 'In the courts and other places, vij cares, viij pair hoits, ij stone *sledde*, viij. *hijt*.' Invent. of W. Strickland. *Richmondshire Wills & Invent.* p. 218. 'They bring water in seas [sows] and in graste tables or logsheads on *sleds*.' II. Best, *Farming Book*, 1641, p. 107. '*Traha*. An harwe or a sledde.' Medulla.

² Duange has '*Licinitorium*, item quod *Licha*. *Licha*, machina poliendis et levigandis telis et hol-sericis accommola; *calandre*;' and Cotgrave '*Lisse*, a rowler of massive glasse wherewith carriers doe sleeke, and glosses their leather, and *Calendrine*, *piere calendrine*, a sleek-stone.' Baret gives 'Sleeke, vble Polish and Smooth: To polish, or make smooth and sleeke as with a pumish, *pumico*: To make smooth: to sleeke: to plane: to polish, *benigo*.' 'Calendrer, to sleeke, smooth, plane, or polish.' Cotgrave. 'Ancehon. A slyke stan.' Medulla. The version of the gloss, on W. de Biblesworth printed in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 172 differs from that in Mr. Way's note, being as follows:

'*E dy d sonette ke de luache* (slike, szlike)

De une lechfuegre (a slikestone) *sur la huache*.'

'*Beslichten*. To Slick, Plane, or Make even.' Hexham Dutch Diet. 1665. 'Slyke-stone, *lisse à papier*, *lice*. I sleeke, I make paper smoth with a sleke stone. *Je fais glisserant*. You muste sleeke your paper if you wyll write Greke well.' Palgrave. 'He sett up there an Image of E. Guido Gyant like, and enclosed the Sylver welles in the Meadowe with pure white *slike* Stones like Marble, and there sett up a praty House open like a Cage covered, onely to keepe Comers thither from the Raine.' Leland, *Itinerary*, iv. 96. We have the verb used figuratively in the *Owl & Nightingale*, l. 839:

'Alle thine wordes beeth *i-slied*, That alle thee that hi saith,

An so bi-semed and bi-liked, Hi weneth that thou segge soth.'

See also G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. xi. Prof. p. 401.

³ In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 120, we read, 'As water *sleth* fire, so almshouse *sletheth* synne.' Palgrave gives 'I sleeke, I quenche a fyre, *je estanche*,' and Manip. Vocab. 'to sleken, *extinguere*.' 'Slake or quenche, *extinguo*.' Huloet. Hatapole, *P. of Cons.* 6312, says the mercy of God is so great that

'Alle þe syn þat a man may do It myght *sleken*, and mare þare-to.'

See also ll. 6558, 6596, 6763, &c.

'"Loue," he seyde, "*slake* now mi sore That is dede *liche*, as Y sayd ore."

Guy of Warwick, p. 13.

'Alle þe meschefes on mold most hit not *slake*.' *Alit. Poems*, ll. 708.

See also to Slokyū, below. A. S. *slacan*.

⁴ In the Mirror of St. Edmund (pr. in *Relig. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 24, l. 11, we read, 'it es a foule lychery for to delyte þe in ryms and *slyke* gulyardy.' In the Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, 37. 5, we find—

a Slyme; <i>limus</i> .	to Slomer ⁴ ; <i>sopmare</i> .
Slymy; <i>limus</i> .	a Slomerynge; <i>soparacio, soparans</i> .
a Slynge; <i>fundula, fundula, balat, balacris, fundibala; balacris</i> .	a Slotte (Slot A.) ⁵ ; <i>ebi A barre</i> .
to Slynge; <i>fundare, funditure</i> .	†Slughy ⁶ ; <i>squamosa</i> .
a Slynger; <i>fundibularius, fundibulista, funditor, balistor, balivius</i> .	†a Slughe; <i>scama, squama, squamula diminutivum</i> .
a Slynge stone; <i>glans</i> .	†Slughes of (A Slughe of A) eddys (edderys A.); <i>cremis, edimia (Indubie A.)</i> .
a Sloghte (Sloghe A.) ¹ ; <i>tesquum, vel t-squa², volutabrum</i> .	†a Sluthe hunde ³ ; <i>sapifur, oderinsecus</i> .
to Slokyñ ¹ ; <i>exinguere, sopire</i> .	A Slute ⁴ ; <i>ulu foule (A.)</i> .
Slokyndo (Slokyñ A.); <i>extinctus, sopitus</i> .	Slwttnes; <i>ebi fowlnes (A.)</i> .

'Slie wordes als I you telle Sals Crist to dai, in our god-pelle.'

See also p. 154. In the Reeve's Tale, one of the young clerks says—

'I have herd say, men sould take of twa thinges,

Sluk as he fynt, or tak sluk as he brynges.' C. Tales, 4129.

O. Icel. *slukr*.

¹ 'A slough, *exuvie*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Volutabrum, a place where swine doo wallow.' Cooper. A. S. *slug*.

² MS. *ulqua*; correctly in A.

³ 'For ouy fyre that he could bring thairtill. It slokaid ay ilk tyme of the awin will.'

Stewart's trans. of Beowulf (Rolls Series), iii. 407.

The author of the Metrical Homilies says that 'glotherers'

'Kindel baret wi barbiting And sloknes it wit thair glothering;' p. 37: and Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 3, declares that 'sothely na thynge sloknes as fell lawines, dystroyes ill thoughtes, puttis owte venenous affeccyons' as 'the name of Ihesu.' Gawain Douglas heads one of his chapters of the *Enviell*, Bk. v, p. 150—

'Of the fyre slokynnyng, quhilk the many deris.'

'Schopis with watir to slokin the haly fyre.' *Ibid.* Bk. ii. p. 61.

'To win the well that slokin may the fire In which I burn.' *The Kings Quair*.

See to Sloke, above.

⁴ In the 'Abbey of the Holy Ghost,' (pr. in *Reliq. Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. Perry), p. 57, l. 13, we are told 'Sely ar the sawles pat . . . slomys noghte no slopis noghte in be slowthe of theseholy luster;' and Arthur declares that till Modred is slain he will not

'Slomys no slope with my slawe cyghne.' *Morte Arthure*, 4244.

'Often tyme he hath taken his rest when tyme was best to traunyle, slepyng and slomeryng in the bed.' Lydgate, *Polydramme*, Bk. I. ch. xiii, p. 8. 'Slummersinge cuill or forgetfulness.' *Lithargie*. Hulout.

⁵ 'The slot of a door, *presolus*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Slotte of a dore, *loquet*.' Palgrave.

'For he for-gned ybates brased ware, And slotes irened brake he pure.'

Early Eng. Poet. Ps. xvi. 16.

Gawain Douglas, *Enviell*, Bk. vii. p. 211, speaks of

'Richie dietis yettis, stappilis and reistis, Grote lakkis, sluttis, massy bandis square.'

⁶ MS. *slugly*. In the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 744, the Fairfax MS. reads—

'Pe nekkler forþ his way ys gan, But in his slughe was sathan.'

In Lord Surrey's Description of Spring, Bell's ed. p. 4, we read—

'The nobler all her slough away she slings.'

See also p. 131. 'For the better preservation of their health they strowed mint an l sage about them; and for the speedier mewing of their feathers they gave them the slough of a snake, or a tortoise out of the shell, or a green lizard cut in pieces.' Aubrey's Wits. MS. p. 341.

¹ 'Anne slath-hend with thaim can thai ta.' *Barbour's Bruce*, vi. 36. Icel. *slök*, a track. See note to a Brackett, p. 35, and Spangella, p. 351.

² 'Sluttish; filthy; vnclean; *confusus*.' Bar t. 'Slotte so illit, sluttish.' Ps.

S ante M.

Smalle; *gracilis*.
 Smallum (Smally A.)¹; *minutim*.
 a Smalnes; *gracilitas*.
 A Smoke; *vbi reke* (A.).
 to Smelle; *fragrare, con-, odorare, & cetera; vbi to sauer wele*.
 a Smellynge; *odor vel odos, odoratus, olfactus, nidor coquine est*.
 Smellynge; *odorabilis, odorifer, odorosus, odorus*.
 †to Smethe²; *fabricare, cudere, con-, ex-, re-, pre-, fabricare, de- (fabricari A.)*.
 a Smethynge; *fabricatura*.
 to Smyte; *cudere, de-, cusare, percutere, con-, baculare, de-, corporare, ferire, fodere, per-, haurire, icere, ictare, ictuare, percellare animo, quater, quassare, tundere*.
 to Smyte oute; *labifacere, vt: ego labifaciam dentes tuos*.

a Smythyng (A Smytyng A.); *iccie percussio, ictus, tunsio, & cetera*.
 a Smythe; *cudo, faber, faberculus fabrialis (fabrilis A.)*.
 †Smythe wyfe; *fabrissa*.
 to Smythe fyre³; *fugillare*.
 a Smythy⁴; *fabrica, conflatatorium*.
 Smvthe; *levis, & cetera; vbi play (A.)*.
 †A Smyth⁵; *Oblectamentum (A.)*.

S ante N.

a Snayle (A Snele A.); *limax, limata, testudo*.
 †to Snape; *corripere*.
 a Snake; *vipera, & cetera; vbi nedder*.
 a Snare (Snayr A.); *vbi A gylder*.
 to Snawe; *ningere, floctare*.
 a Snawe; *nix; niueus, anglice, Snawj*.
 †Snayballe; *flocus, nivenodium*.
 a Snekk⁶; *obex, obecula diminutiuum, & cetera; vbi A loke*.

¹ Can this be a relic of the older adverbial ending as in 'lillum and lyllum' in I Plowman, *nichlum*, &c.? If so, it is probably the latest instance. 'Smally, minute.' Bare

² In the Early Eng. version of the Psalter, Ps. cxxviii. 3 is thus rendered—
 'Over mi bak smithed sinful ai; pair wickednesse for-lengthed pai;'

where Wyclif's version reads 'forgeden,' the A. S. being *timbradun*. 'O leoue jung ancren, ofte a ful hawur smið smeodð a ful woc knif.' *Ancren Riwe*, p. 52.

³ 'Fugillare; ignem de petra fugillo extrahere: battre le briquet pour avoir du feu Ducange. 'Fusil, m. a fire-steel for a tinder box: pierre à fusil; a flint-stone.' Cotgrave 'Fugillo, to Smyte fyre.' Medulla. See a Fire yren and to strike Fire, above.

⁴ See the account of the story of St. Dunstan and the devil, in *Early English Poems*, &c. p. 36, where we read that the saint had

'A priuei smyppe bi his celle . . .

For whan he mooste of oreisouns reste for werinasse

To worke he wolde his honden do to fleo idelnisse.'

In the *Ancren Riwe*, p. 88, is given as a proverb, 'vrom mulne & from cheping, from smið & from ancre huse, me tiðinge bringeð.'

'The Pyote said: plene I nocht to the pape,

Than in ane smedie I be smorit with smuke.' Lyndesay, *Test. of Papyngo*, p. 261

⁵ Halliwell gives 'Smit. Pleasure, recreation,' but without any instance of such meaning, nor have I been able to discover one. The Medulla explains *oblectamentum* a 'leno, a lechoure,' and *oblacto* as 'to lykerousyn, delyten.'

⁶ 'I do geue vnto An Jaxsonn one woode Chest web haith a sneck locke wyth coffer.' Will of Eliz. Claxton, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 312. See Jack Upland's 'Rejoinder pr. in Wright's *Poems*, ii. 98, where we have the word 'sneck-drawer,' a latch lifter, used for a thief:

'These pore of whom thou spekyst

myt not helpe hem selfe;

but youre provide losengerie

that rune abowt as snek-drawers

ben neyther pore ne fabil.'

Thieves were also called 'draw-lacches' and 'lacchedrawers'; see P. Plowman, C. ix. 281 and Prof. Skeat's note to *Passus* i. 45. Cf. P. Latche or snekke. Cotgrave gives '*Logu d'une huis*. The latch or snecket of a doore.' See the Towneley Mysteries, 106. '*Hi pessulum, a snek*.' Wright's *Vocab.* 237. 'Sneke lache, loquet, clicquette.' Palsgrave.

†to Snyfter¹; *reumatizare, fleumati-
care, fleumatizare (flegmatizare
A.)*.

†a Snygge²; *ubi a cle.*

a Snype; *ibis, -lis vel -lia.*

to Snyte a nese or a candelle³;
mingere, de-, ex-.

*a Snytyngre greñ; *emunctorium.*

*a Snytyngre of a candelle⁴; *licinus,
licinum.*

†to Snyvelle⁵; *naricare.*

†Snyvelande (Snevyllyngre A.);
naricans, naricans.

a Snotte⁶; *polipus.*

a Snowte⁷; *ibi A nese.*

†a Snufkyā (Sawfkyā A.); *pel-
licidia, nebrida.*

to Snubbo⁸.

S ante O.

to Sobbe; *singultire.*

a Sobbyngre⁹; *singultus; -ens parti-
cipium.*

Sobyr; *sobrius, temperatus, moder-
atus, mensuratus, modestus, ab-
stinens, sobriolus.*

to Sobyr; *mitigare, placare, con-
sabrare.*

Sobyrly; *sobrie, modeste, temper-
ate.*

¹ The same as snuffle, which see in Halliwell. 'Snivil, *maeus*' Manip. Vocab. 'Snevell; the snat or filth of the nose, *maeus*' Baret. Cotgrave gives 'Nylor; to sniffer, or snuffle up snivell. *Rembler*, to snuffle or sniffer often. *Brongler* To snort or sniffer with the nose, like a horse.' In a Poem on Freemasonry, written about 1430, l. 711, the author gives the following advice:

'From spytyngre and snytyngre kepe the also, By pryvy avoylans let hyt go.'

² 'A snig, *angullus genus*.' Manip. Vocab. Holland, in his trans. of Plav's *Nat. Hist.* i. 265, ed. 1634, says: 'As for Yessels they rub themselves against rocks and stones, and those scrapings (as it were) which are fretted from them, in time come to take life and prove *snigs*, and no other generation have they.'

³ 'Mouche; to snyte, blow, wipe or make cleane the nose; also to snuffe a canille. *Mouche*; snytel, wiped, snuffed' Cotgrave. See also Candel snytyngre, above, and the *Babees Bole*, p. 18, l. 184. 'I snytte my nose. *Je mouche*, Snytte thy nose or thou shalt rate no buttered fysshe with me.' Palgrave. 'Emunctorium, candel-snytela.' Aelric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 26. A. S. *snytan*.

⁴ Hornam has 'thy nose is full of *anguell* and droppeth;' and in the Metrical Vocab. pr. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 175, *reumatizans* is glossed by 'lysnevyllyd. 'I snevell, I beraye anythyng with snyvell. *Je amorce*. See how this boye snyvelleth his cote. Snevyllysshe, full of snevyl. *moruenet*.' Palgrave.

⁵ Cooper translates *Polipus* by 'a disease in the nose called *Noli ut tangere*, breeding a piece of flesh that often times stifleth one, and stoppeth the winds.' 'Snot, *pua*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Snevell; the snat or filth of the nose, *maeus*.' Baret. See also Cotgrave on *more* and *moreour*.

⁶ MS. *snotwte*; correctly in A.

⁷ Cotgrave gives '*Contenance, f.* The fan, or little skreen, which women hold before their faces, to preserve them from the scorching heat of a great fire; also the small looking glass which some Ladies have usually hanging at their girdles; also one of their smuffkins or muffs (called so in times past when they used to play with it for fear of being out of countenance);' and again, '*Manchon, m.* a Snuffekin,' and '*Donne grace*, a snuffkin or muffle.' See Nares and Halliwell, & v.

⁸ 'To sooth 3if thi brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reprove hym, or *snuffe*, bitwixe thee and I yn alone; 3if he -shal beere thee, thou hast women thi frater.' Wych, Mattheu xviii. 15. So in the *Metrical Homilies*, p. 38: 'he *snuffed* him of his synne.' Gawain Douglas, *Excudor*, Bk. x. p. 328, uses the word in the sense of checking:

'wynter to *snuffe* the irth wyth frost and schouris.'

⁹ 'I have my nose *snuffed* and yet shal.' Chaucer, P. 684. Cf. Dutch *sniffen*, *snuffen*.

'Qua chastid me, me thought nethyng. And *snuffed* jam pair chastyng.'

Chastid Mandi, 18097.

'Mi spulle for jilld I wend. *pair snuffing* was ea. *uert*.' *ibid.* 14007.

¹⁰ '*Singultus*. The yexing or Hich, a sobbing.' Gouldman. '*Singultus*, yexing or sobbing.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*.

a **Sobyynes**; *sobrietas, moderancia, mensura, modestia, abstinencia, temperancia, temperantia.*

†a **Socage**; *socagium.*

†**Sodame**; *sodama.*

†**Sodamye**¹; *Amasius, cacamitus, paticus, sodomita, succubus, Amasius est ille qui adeo operatur jn viris sicut jn mulieribus; versus:*

¶ *Dicitur esse viri vir Amasius & mulieris,*

Dicitur esse viri tantum cacamitus & Ambo,

Succubus & paticus succumbunt & paciuntur.

Sodane; *subilaneus, subitus, repentinus.*

Sodanly; *subito, repente, & cetera; ubi hastely.*

a **Sodde**; *vbi A turfe.*

a **Sophym**²; *sophisma.*

a **Sofyster**; *sophista.*

Sofystry; *sophistria.*

Softe; *molis, molliculus, mulcibris. to make Softe; mollificare, mollire, de-, e-, (mollere, mollescere A.), mollitare.*

to be **Softe**; *mollere, e-, mollescere, e-.*

a **Softnes**; *mollicia, mollicies.*

to **Soiourne**; *perhendinare, con-, diatere.*

a **Soiornier**; *perhendinator.*

A **Sokett**; *Alarica (A.).*

a **Sokke**; *soccus, pedula, producto -du-, pedana.*

†a **Sokk of A plughe** (**Soke of A plowghe A.**)³; *vomer vel romis.*

a **Soldan**; *soldanus; soldana vxor eius.*

a **Sole of A fute** (*the fuyt A.*); *plancta, solea, vola; plantaris.*

Solempne; *celeber, solennis, preclarus, venerabilis.*

Solemply; *celebriter, solenniter, & cetera.*

to **Solemne**; *solennizare, celebrare.*

a **Solempnyte** (**A Solempte A.**); *solennitas (Solempnitas A.), celebritas.*

Somer (**Sommyr A.**); *estas, estacula; estiuales & estiuus.*

to **Somer** (**Sommyr A.**); *estiuare.*

to **Somonde**; *citare, summonere.*

a **Somonder**; *citator, apparitor, summonitor.*

a **Somondynge**; *citacio, summonicio.*

a **Son**; *bar grece, filius, natus, gnatus, verbum, filius familias, proles, genitus, soboles (filiolus, vnigenitus A.); filialis.*

†a **Son wyfe**; *nurus*⁴.

Soyñ; *vbi hastely.*

a **Soppe** (**A Sope in ale A.**); *offa, offella, offula diminutivum.*

¹ 'Succubi, daemones dicuntur qui sub humana specie, corporibus assumptis, se viris subjiunt.' Cooper. See Andrew Boorde's *Breviary of Health*, c. cxix, where he states on the authority of 'Saynt Thomas of Alquine in his fyrst parte of his diuinitie' that 'Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men.' He adds that 'some holdeth opynion that Marlyn was begotten of his mother by the spirite named Incubus.'

² Chaucer says of the tiger that

'Ne coude man, by twenty thousand part Countrefete the *sophimes* of his art.' *Squieres Tale*, 554.

'Sopheme, a doutfull questyon, *sophisme*.' Palsgrave.

³ 'Socks of a ploughe, *soc de la cherue*.' Palsgrave. '*Soc d'une charrue*; the culter or share of a plough.' Cotgrave. 'Y° sucks of a plow, *renter*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Sock, Plough-sock, sb. A ploughshare.' Ray's North Country Words.

⁴ 'Vpoun ane nycht his awin pleuch irnis staw, Baith *sok* and some culter and *ale-band*.' Stewart, *Cronicles of Scotland*, iii. 274.

In the Inventory of Sir J. Emsen, taken in 1559, are mentioned 'two lang wayne blayde, a howpe, a payre of olde whella, thre temes, a skelkil, a kowter, a *soke*, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks, 9 ashilltreese and a plowe xxv.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 170: see also *ibid.* ii. 122.

⁴ MS. *murus*.

a Soppe in wyne¹; *vipa*, (versus:

¶ In Cratere *vipa*, In Cypha dicitur *offit*,

In limpha proprie dicitur *Ipa* fore A.).

a Soppe in water; *ipa*.

Sore; *dolens*.

to Sorowe; *dolere*, *con-*, *lugere*, *e-*,

i. luctum deponere, flere, de-,

nutrare, quere, ju-, *con-*, *gemes-*

cere, con-, *lugere*, etc., *ciulare vel*

-ri, lamentari, plangere, queri-

monari, & cetera.

a Sorow; *gemitus, fletus, dolor, tris-*

titia, molestia, mestitia, aqua,

ploratus, ciulatus, gladius, lamen-

tatio, lumentum, languor, lan-

guiditas, luctus, meror, plangus,

querimonia (trera A.), vagitus

infancium est, ciulatus canum,

luporum, & vulpium est.

Sorowfully; *ibi Sory (A.).*

a Sothfastnes; *veritas, & cetera; rbi*
traw(t)he (trawthe A.).

Sotheñ (Sothynd A.)², *dicus, liru-*,
licatus, coctus, & cetera.

Sothely; *vere, amen, & cetera; rbi*
trewly.

Sothren wod; *Abrotinum, Armeni-*
-cus, herba est.

Sothroñ; *borialis*³.

to Sowke; *lactare, col-*, *lactescere,*
lallare, sugere.

to yif to Sowko; *lactare, col-*, *e-*;
versus:

¶ *Lacteo lac sugo, lact:lac prebeo*
nato;

Ab lactat puerum quem matris
uber portat.

†Sowle⁴; *edulium, pulmentarium.*

a Sowme; *summa.*

to Summe; *summare.*

a Sownde; *crepisculum, crepitus,*
crepor, clangor tubarum est, fragor

¹ *Vipa*, pulmenti genus ex pane et vino confectum: *soupe au vin, rôtie trempée dans le vin.* D'Amis. See Cotgrave, s.v. *Soupe*. Tusser, ch. 43, st. 31, mentions a plant (pink) called 'Sops-in wine,' a name derived from the flowers being used to flavour wine or ale. Cf. Chaucer's *Reine of Sir Thopas*, ll. 1950:

'Ther springen herbes grete and smale,
The lizaris and celandre,
And many a clove gilofre,

And notemage to putte in ale,
Whether it be moiste or stule.'

'Bring Coronations and *Sops in wine* wome of Paramours.' Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* April. Gardens of Roses and *Sops in Wine*! *Ibid.* May. E. K., in his Glossary, says: '*Sops in Wine*, a flower in colour much like a coronation (carnation), but differing in smell and quantity.'

² A. S. *scodan*, O. Icel. *skóða*, to cook. This form of the past part. occurs in *Ivaine & Gawain*, l. 1701, and in the *Liber Case Cocorum*, p. 39, where we read of 'an egge . . . that hard is *scopan*.'

³ A strange mistake; see p^o Sowthe.

⁴ Anything eaten with bread as a relish. Havelok, when asked by Godrich if he will marry, replies—

'I ne laue hys, y ne laue eate,

I ne laue neyþer bread ne *souel*.'

Ne i ne have stikke, y ne have spote,

l. 1141; see also l. 767.

In P. Plowman, B. xvi. 11, we find the form *souel* glossed in the MS. Laud 581 by *relutium*: see also *ibid.* C. ix. 286. A. S. *sogel*, Danish *souel*. In Andrew Boorde's *Introd. to Knowledge*, ch. i. p. 122, the Cornishman declares—

'Iche choyen yll alyngred, iche swere by my fay

Iche wys not eate no *soule* sens yester daye.'

and again, p. 128, 'A gyse is gewel *souel*.' Wych, *Select Wks.* iii. 137, has: 'Children, han ye any *souel*? þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage;' and again, i. 63: 'Pes two fishes ben two bokes þat ben *souel* to pes loves.' In Genesis xxvii. 4 Isaac asks Esau to bring him '*souel*, as thou knowest me to wile.' '*Hoc edulium, A^{ss} sowle.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. '*Hoc edulium, A^{ss} sowille*' *ibid.* p. 166. Turner in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. lf. 66, says, 'the most part we use Basil and eate it with oyle and gale makes for a *souel* or kitchen;' and again: 'The fynte grene leaues [of elm tre] are sodden for kichen or *souel* as other eatable herbes be.' lf. 169.

armorum, fremor, marmur hominum, fragitus bestiarum, sonus hominis est, sonitus motorum animalium (diversorumque A.), strepitus (strepus, strepidus A.), murmuris vel confusus.

to Sownde; strepere, As-, per- populi est, crepare, con-, crepitare, ignis crepitat, aqua murmurat, ferrum stridet, sonare, per-, re-, ju-, reboure, timire, tinnitare.

n Sowndynge; sonoritas.

Sowndynge; Argutus, sonorus, sonans, tinnulus.

† Sowndynge As brasse; erisonus.

Sowped; cenatus.

a Soper; cena.

to Sowpe; cenare, re- a iterum cenare.

† vn Sowped; jaceatus, jaceris.

† a Sowpyng; place; cenaculum, cenatorium; -torius.

Sowre; Acer, -cris, -cre (Acer -crum A.), Acerbus, Acidus.

to make Sowre; Acerbare, exacerbare (Acerso A.).

to Sowre; Acere; Acereere.

Sowre daghe¹; fermentum, zima (Azima A.).

a Sowredoke; Acerchula.

Sowre mylke; ozigallum.

a Sowrenes; Acor, Actimonia, Acerudo, acerbitas (ghs, mussa A.).

† to Sowse; succidare.

† Sowse²; succidum vel succiduum.

a Sowter; Alutarius, gallarius; gallarius, gullitarius; sutor, autoriculus, xulrix.

pⁿ Sowthe³; Auster, borix, meridionum, zefirus, Australis; borealis, austrius.

pⁿ Sowthe wynde; Auster, Australis, borealis.

† p^e Sowthe est wynde; euriaster, northus.

† p^e Sowthe west wynde; faonius, affricus.

S ante P.

A Sspace; spacium.

† yⁿ Space of two dayes; biduum; biduanus.

† yⁿ Space of thre dayes; triduum; triduanus.

† a Space be-twne⁴; intercapelo, interuallum, interspacium, intersticium.

† p^e Space be-twne y^e browes; intercilium.

¹ 'The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure daghe*, the which taken a woman hiddle in thre mesuris of meale til it were al *suuclowid*.' Wyclif. Matthew xiii. 33. 'Hoc fermentum, Aⁿ fur dagh.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

² Sowse or Sowse was the technical name for the pickled feet and ears of a pig. Harrison. *Dece. of England*, ii. 11, gives the following account of its preparation: 'he [the boar] is killed, scalded, and cut out, and then of his former parts is our browne made; the rest is nothing so fat, and therefore it beareth the name of *souse onellie*, and is commonly reserved for the seruing man and kind, except it please the owner to haue anye part therof baked, which are then kandel of custome after this manner. The hinder parts being cut off, they are first drawing with lard, and then soddin; being soddin they are sowzed in charet wine and vinegar a certayne space, and afterward baked in pasties and eaten of manie in steed of the wild bore, and trulle it is verie good meat.' 'Hoc succidum, Aⁿ sowse.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199. Tusser in his chapter on 'The farmers dailie diet' (p. 25, ed. 1878), speaks of *souse* as a dish usually eaten first at Michaelmas.

'All Saints doe laie for porke and *souse* For sprats and spartings for their house.' A 'clark of the *souse tub*' is mentioned in the *Entertainments at the Temple* in 1561, p. r. in Nichols' *Progress of Q. Elizabeth*, i. 137. Fitzherbert in his *Book of Husbandry*, fo. xxxvii^b, recommends the keeping of bones, 'For a bone will haue as lytel keepynge as a hogge, & is moche better than a hogge, and more meet on lym and is redy at all tymes to eate in the wynter season, and to be layd in *souse*.' 'I souce meate, I haue it in some tarte thynge, as they do browne or suche lyke.' Palgrave. Derived from Lat. *culina*.

³ The author or copier has made a strange mistake here, in treating *auster* and *boreas* as identical in meaning.

⁴ See also Chaumpe, above.

†*pe* Space be-twene y^e pillars; *intercolumnium*.

†*pe* Space be-twene aculdera (*pe* achuldurs A.); *interaculium*.

†*ys* Space betweyn y^e nose thirlis; *interfinium*.

†*pe* Space of twa zero; *biatus*, *binus* (*procedens*), *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*, *quadrennium*, *quadrinus* A.).

†*pe* Space of iij zero: *triennium*, *triennis*, *trimatus*; *trimus* participium.

†*pe* Space of iiij zero; *quadrennium*; *quadrennis*.

†*pe* Space of fyve zero; *quinquennium*, *lustrum*; *quinquennis*.

†*pe* Space of sevyñ zero; *septennium*; *septennis*.

a Spado; *vanga*.

to Spayñ (Spane A.)¹; *Allactare*, *lactare*, *exuberare*.

Spayñ; *hispania*, *Austurea* (*Asturia* A.), *hisperia*; *hispanicus*, *hispanicus*, *hisparius*, *hispanis*.

†Spaned; *exuberis*, *exuberatus*, *ablatulus*.

a Spanyng; *Allactacio*.

to Spare; *parcere*.

*a Spayre²; *manubium*, *manulium*, *claviculum*, *manicipium*.

a Spayñ (Spane A.); *palmus*, *pal-mulus* diminutivum.

a Spanzelle³; *odorosus*, *venaticus*.

a Sparhawke⁴; *nisus*, *alictus*, *As-pernarius*.

a Sparke; *favilla*, *scintilla*; *ver-sus*:

¶ *Ardet scintilla, proprie caret igne favilla*⁵.

a Sparowe; *passer*, *passerulus*; *pas-serinus*.

*to Sparpylle⁶; *obstipare*, *spargere*, *dividere*.

¹ To wean. 'To spain, weane, oblaetare, depellere.' Manip. Vocab. The word appears to be still in use in the North: see the Whitty Glossary and Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. Icel. *spæi*, Dut. *spaan*, a seat, udder; German *spämen*. 'Queen he was spaned fra þe pappe' *Cantuar Manli*, 3018.

² In *Morte Arthure*, 2060, Arthur in his duel with the Viscount of Valencia 'with a crewelle lance cowpes fulle euene

'A bowne the *spayre* a spaine, emange the echorte ryblys';

where the meaning is probably the same as here. So also in De Bequileville's *Pilgrimage of the Life of the Marhote*, MS. St. John's Coll. Camb. ff. 62^b, we read: 'on the lifte halfe þere sette and lencd hir on a stane a gentille woman þat had hir hande vnder hir *spayer*.' and again, ff. 67: 'ga speke with the damocle that has hir hande under hir *spayer*.' In the *Cantuar Manli*, 2825, when Moses was before Pharaoh, God we are told bade him "'For put þi hand in bosom þin.'" He put it eft in his *spair*,

He put his hand in fair in hole, And vte he drogh it, hale and fere."

And vte he drogh it als mesel,

³ 'The cur, or mistys, he hallis at smal avayll,

And colyis *spayllis*, to chace partryk or quail.' G. Douglas, *Encad.*, Bk. ix, p. 514. According to Lydgate's *Hors, Shepe, & Ghose*, p. 31, the proper technical terms for hounds are, 'A brace of houndes, a kind of reeches, a copill of *spayllis*.' 'He oderisicus, A^{re} spanzelle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 187. See note to a Brackett, p. 39.

⁴ A S. *spar-hawke*, from *sparrow*, sparrow and *hawe*, hawk. See *Die Pecuniar*, 2680, where the Saracens are represented as flying before the French knights, 'so doþ þe larko on somers day þe *spachunk* þat is in thise.'

⁵ We have already had the verse in a slightly different form under Isello.

⁶ *Sparpylle*, to scatter, disperse, di-pickle number.' Cotgrave. 'To sparpyll, *regregere*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Therefore do as Gaido did, *sparete* the blod of a lombe in the nest.' *Actus Romanorum*, p. 108. 'The apostles or they were *sparpyll* abroad, they gadered them togyder in Jheruslem and made the Crede our byleve.' Caxton, *Chron. of England*, pt. iv, p. 29, ed. 1520. 'Hengist' leaghe to gyddas his knyghtes and men of arms þat were to *sparpyll* and to schal (*disperce*).' Trivisa's Higden, v. 287. 'Forsoke there was the betayl *sparpyll* upon the fane of all the land.' Wyclif, 2 Kings, xviii. 8. 'Partonope made hym *sparpyll* wyde.' *Partonope*, 1076. 'He has lye hys *sparpyll* in the are.' Douglas, *Encad.*, Bk. xi, p. 380; see also Bk. x, p. 331, and *Greengyles*, l. 6049.

Sparpyllde; *sparsus, divisus*.
 a Sparpyllunge; *sparsio, divisio*.
 a Sparre¹; *ignis, ignem, tigillum*;
ignis, & cetera.
 a Sparthe²; *sparus*.
 a Spatylle; *salina, spatium*.
 a Spawde³; *Armus* (an Arme A.),
 & cetera; *chi a schowder*.
 †to Spawde⁴; *dissolvere*.
 †Spawdyd as A schep (Spawdit As
 a shippe A.); *dissolutus*.
 to Specyfy; *specificare*.

ta Spectakyl; *spectaculum, oculari-
 ue, oculare, spectacula*.
 a Speche; *colloquium, loquaci, fa-
 men, effamen, frasis grece, locutio*.
 †A faire Speche; *eloquencia de mul-
 tis rebus dicitur, elocutio (et Elocu-
 catio A.), eloquium, de uno verbo
 vel una sententia*.
 †Spekabyll⁵; *peculiaris* (A.).
 ta Shorte Speche; *micrologicum,
 breuiatium*.
 to Spede; *expedire, prolesse, extricare*.

¹ 'Unmethes the hillinge hangith on the *sparses*.' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, ii. 77. In the *Allit. Poems*, C. 338, after Jonah had been in the whale's belly three days, we are told—
 'Thenne oure fader to þe fisch ferslych bidden,
 þat he him sput spakly vpon *spare* drye.'

See the directions for thatching in the *Farming Book* of H. Best, of Elm-swell, 1641, p. 148: 'fasteninge it aboute euerie *spare* as they goe, and allowe sowinge once aboute a lath, ever betwixt *spare* and *spare*.' In the Inventory of Robert Atkinson, taken in 1556, are mentioned 'v. bunche of lattes 2s 6d. fyve skore and x fir *sparses*, 18s. 4d.' *Wills & Invent.* ii. 263. See also *Cursor Mundii*, 8796.

² A battle axe or halberd. Chaucer in the *Knights Tale*, 1662, says: 'he hath a *sparth* of twentie pound of wighte.' See also the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 5978. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, l. 351, says that the 'Norwayes brougt first *sparth* in to Irland [*nam occurrunt qui anglice sparth dicunt . . . comportant*];' and again p. 353, he describes the Irish as fighting 'wip tweie dartes and *sperses*, and wip brode *sparth*es.' See also l. 357. In Sir *Gawayne*, l. 209, the Green Knight is described as bearing in his one hand a 'holyn bobbe,' and

'An ax in his oþer, a hege & vnmete,
 A *spetos sparpe* to expoun in spelle quoso myȝt;
 þe hede of an clærde þe large lenkþe hade.'

³ 'Sparthe an instrument.' Palsgrave. Icel. *sparda*. Cooper renders *sparus* by 'a kinde of small dartes used in war.'

⁴ 'Loke me my *sparth* wher that he stonde,

That y broughtt with me in my hande.' Tundale's *Vision*, l. 87.

⁵ The shoulder. O. Fr. *espalle*. Douglas in his trans. of Virgil, *Æneidos*, Bk. x. p. 343, speaks of a wild boar at bay 'With *spall*is hard and harsk, awfall and tene'; and again, Bk. xii. p. 410, he describes the bull as 'lenand his *spald* to the stok of a tree.'

'Down swakkis the knyght, syne with ane felloun fare,

'Founderis fordwart flallingis on his *spald*.' *Ibid.* Bk. x. p. 352.

'Ly stille therein now and roste,

Ne noighte of thi *spalde*.'

I kepe nothyng of thi coste,

Pierocul, 796.

Spenser also uses the word in the *Fuery Queen*, II. vi. 29—

'Their mightie strokes their haberjeons diamayld,
 And naked made each others manly *spall*es.'

⁶ Halliwell says 'to founder as a ship,' but it is more exactly to break up, fall to pieces, from 'Spawl. A splinter as of wood.' See Wedgwood s. v. Spall.

'Sum stikkit throw the coist with the *spalle* of tre, lay gasparul.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, B. ix. 296.

Compare P. Spalle or chyppe, and O. Icel. *spjall*, *spjald*, a lath or thin board, whence the modern *spall*. In *Merlin*, 3699, we have the verb:

'Be thane sparis where *spromngene*, *spald* chippys';
 and in l. 3264, Fortune's wheel is described as 'splentide alle with *spall*is of siluer.' *Arcturi*,
 a 'spell or broken piece of stone, that cometh off in hewing and graving.' Gouldman. In
William of Palerne, l. 3392, we find the word in the form *speld*:

'Speld þe oþres spere in *speld* þan wente'; see also ll. 3603, 3855.

⁷ Apparently the meaning is special, peculiar, and the word is connected with *specifica* not with *speck*, but probably there is some corruption or omission.

a Spede; *efficacia, agilitas, energia*.

Spedefulle; *efficax*.

Vnspeffulle; *inefficax*.

Spedefully; *efficaciter, effictive*.

a Spekk (Speke A.)¹; *persecutio, cruciata vel subina, dicta a sub & scindo*.

a Speke (A Speke of A qwele A.)²; *radius, radiolus liminutium, cantus*.

to Speke; *Adoriri, ex-, loqui, col- (e-, A.), natura furi, con-, Af-, pro-, conferre, dicere (e l- loqui A.), iusto iusto (verbum defectivum A.), faminare, ef-, sermocinari*.

†Spekabylle; *affabilis*.

†vn Spekabylle; *inaffabilis, infandus*.

a gret Spekere; *grandiloquus (A.)*.

†Spekande fagro; *eloquens*.

†Spekande wysely; *dociloquus*.

†to Speke fondely; *lustrare*.

†to Speke hastily; *recitare (A.)*.

†to Speke in wayn; *cornicari, vanalogui (vanilogni A.), corniculari, effutare, effutire*.

†a Speker; *locutor*.

†to Speko mystely; *enigmatizare*.

†to Speko opynly; *enplatiare*.

†to Speko wysely; *disserere, desertare*.

†A schort Speker; *Micrologus (A.)*.

short Spoeche; *Micrologium (A.)*.

†to Speldyr³; *sillabicare*.

†a Spelderer; *sillabicator*.

†A grette Speker; *micrologus, grandiloquus*.

†Spelkyd benes (Speked benes A.)⁴; *fabrefere*.

to Spende; *vbi to expende*.

†Spendybylle; *expendibilis*.

Spendynge; *impensium*.

Spense⁵; *vbi expense*.

a Spense⁶; *penus, -i vel -nus, penum inflectibile, penum, penus, celarium*.

¹ 'A specke, cento.' Manip. Vocal. 'Speck, a patch.' Mr. Robinson's Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire. In the Invent. of H. Fisher, in 1578, *spelt* is used in the sense of odd pieces of wood, scraps: 'cares and *speltis* and latts xx.' *Richmond Wills*, &c. p. 282.

² 'A gyming, v. A gang of *speaks* iij'. iij mould boards with plev heads, handles, shears, and stirres, iij'. Invent. of John Case, 1576, *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. (Sartores Soc. vol. xxvi.), p. 260. In the Invent. of R. Bishop, 1500, we find 'a gang and a half of *spokes* x^o'. *Wills of Ince*, iv. 191. See the description of Fortune's wheel in *Morte Arture*, 3264: 'The *spoke* was splattide alle with *speltis* of siluer.'

³ Still in use: see Mr. Robinson's Glossary. In the Ornam. the author having given the letters of Adam's name says, l. 16440:

'3if þatt tu canst *spilt* leon hemm Adam þu findest *spilt* dredd.'

see also l. 16363.

⁴ See Benes spelked, p. 28. Sprowtyd benys, and P. Baytyd, as benys or pesyn.

⁵ 'Ne he ne bated no garsma bute guesliche his *spense*.' *Ancient Riele*, p. 320.

⁶ *Dispenserie*, a Spence, larder, storehouse for victuals, Cotgrave. 'Spens, a buttrye, dispenser.' *Palsgrave*. 'Prospiciendum, spence or botrye.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178, Horman has 'That is a leude spence that hath no meate ne drynke. *Miser est cella vbi ne essentia nec potabilis res non reperitur*.' 'Penus. A cheir (l celere) or spence.' *Medulla*. Glanville in the *Somerset's Tale*, 1931, says of the friars—

'Me thinketh thay ben 3k Jovynian, Al viciant as hotel in the *spence*.'

Put as a whal, and walken as newan;

and Lydgate, *Richard III.* vii. ch. 8, ed. 1554, has—

'His rich pimentes, his Ipecras of dispence

King not in Costables, nor hotel in þe *spence*.'

'Dispenser, qu'on la garde de la viande, a spenceur.' *Hollýland*. In the Invent. taken in 1504 of the 'supplementes' of the 'Taylours halle' at Exeter we find: 'yn the *spence* a redell plank, and ij sylwes' *English taler*, p. 327. Hence the name *Spencer*.

a Spencer¹; *clā* A butler (buttiller A.).

a Spere; *husta, hastula, hostile, Alacrita* (Alarica A.) *correpto -ri-, falanga, lancea, lanceola* diminutivum.

to Sperre²; *claudere, prohibere* (intercludere A.).

to Sperre in; *includere, trudere.*

to Spere betweyn; *Intercludere* (A.).

to Sperre (Spere A.) oute; *excludere, de-*.

a Sperre (Spere A.) for A bayre; *excipulum, ventalium.*

to strike with a Spere; *lanceare, di-, lancinare, di-, vel est cum lancea* (hulere A.), *vel confringere.*

1st Sperre (Spere A.) of y^e firmament³; *spira, di-metrum est linea secus speram per medium.*

a Sperlynge⁴; (*piscis est* A.), *ipimera, sperlingus* (*sparlingus* A.).

†to Spewe; *vomere, e-, narrocare.*

¹ See *Metrical Handlist*, p. 165: 'Hir *spencer* [*spenser* C.] knew hir floydayn.' 'A clerk or *spenser* of a curat may parte þes godis.' Wyclif, *Eng. Works*, ed. Matthew, p. 413. 'Chaucer. A keye betare, or a *spensere*.' Medulla. 'Cesar heat his *spenser* 3000 lbs Greke his money.' Trevisa's Higden, iv. 309; see also *ibid.* p. 331.

'The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand. Opened the doore and them at dinner find.' Henryson, *Moral Fables*, p. 12.

See also the *Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 399:

'Thanne seyde Adam, that was the *spencer*,
'I have served thy brother this sixtens yeer,
If I leste the goon out of this bour,
He wolde say aft-ward I were a traytour.'"

² 'Dore or wyndowe or anything that is shut and *sparred* on both sides. *Valuer*.' Hubert. Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 3835, says that the Pope bears the keys 'wherewith he bathe opens and *spere* haly kirkes tresor' of pardons, &c. 'Barre, to barre, or *sperre*, to bolt; also to lattice or grate up. *Barre*, f. a barre or *sparre* for a doore. *Barre*, barred, *sparred*, bolted.' Cotgrave.

'Hwan þat was þouth, onon he ferde To þe tour þer he weren *sperde*.' *Harleik*, 448. Still in common use in the North. A. S. *sparrian*, O. Icel. *sperra*.

³ 'It sal wike als þe fire of þe *spere*.' Hampole, *P. of Cons.* 4887. 'The foundement of this Temple was cast round by a *spere* that by that forme the perdurablete of theire goodnes sholde be shewed.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fs. 345, col. 2.

⁴ The smelt, *osmerus eperlanus*. We have the same latin equivalent used hereafter for a Sprutte.

'Mustard /is met-at with alle maner salt heryng,
Salt fische, salt Congur, saroun with *sperlynges*,
Salt cle, salt makerelle, & also withe morlynges.'

J. Russell, *Boke of Nurture* in Babees Booke, p. 173.

In the Manners and Household Expenses of Eng. p. 545, under the date 1464, occurs a payment 'for a c. *sperling*, ij*l*.' Tusser, in his *Householdrie*, p. 28, ch. xii. refers to the eating of *sperlings* at Michaelmas:

'All Saints do lay for pork and souce. For sprats and *sperlings* for their house.'

In a recipe for 'Rashens' in the *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 39, we read:

'Lay hit in a roller as *sperlyng* fyshe. Frye hit in grece, lay hit in dysche.'

See also *ibid.* p. 84. '*Sperlings* are but broad Sprats, taken chiefly upon our Northern coast; which being drest and pickled as Anchoues be in Provence, rather surpass them than come behind them in taste and goodness. . . . As for Red Sprats and *Sperlings*, I vouchsafe them not the name of any wholesome nourishment, or rather of no nourishment at all; commending them for nothing, but that they are lawles to enforce appetite, and serve well the poor mans turn to quench hunger.' Muffett p. 169. The English name is a corruption of the French *eperlan*, a title given to the fish to describe its pearly appearance. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 122, is given, '*Hic sperlyngus, Hic thimulus, a sperlyngus*.' and at p. 189 '*sperlyng*' is glossed by *gineius*, which we have already had as the Lat. equivalent of *Bafynstykylls*, p. 17. '*Ipimera*. A *sperlyng*.' Medulla. See Notes and Glossary to Tusser.

ta Spewyng¹ (Spewyng A.); *nausea*,
nauseola diminutivum, vomita,
emittit, vomex; vomens parti-
cipium.

to Spye; *investigare, explorare, dis-
cutere, & cetera*; ubi to seke.

a Spyco; *species*.

a Spyeer¹; *Apothecarius, ipothecari-
us*.

a Spyeer schoppo (A Spice schope
A.); *Apotheca vel ipotheca*.

a Spyer; *explorator, investigator*.

a Spygott²; *clipsidia*.

a Spykyng³; *turinga* (Tringa A.).

Spykmarde; *variuspicatus, species
est*.

to Spylla⁴; *buere* (luere A.), *perfun-
dere*.

a Spyllynge; *perfusio*; *perfundens
participium*.

Spyllt; *lutus* (lutus A.), *perfusus*.

to Spyn; *filare, nere, per*.

a Spyndylle; *fusus, fusillus; fusari-
us*.

ta Spyndelle maker; *fusarius*.

tto wyndd Spyndylle; *infusare* (f-
fusare A.).

ta Spynke⁵; (*avis est* A.), *epius*.

a Spynner; *filicista, filatex*.

a Spyrito; *Alitus* (Alitus A.), *spiri-
tus, puerina*; *paenomaticus*.

Spyrytuale; *spiritualis, pertinet ad
bonum vel ad malum, spirit[u]-
alis, pertinet ad bonum (hominem
A.) tantum*.

a Spirituallite; *spiritualitas, spiritu-
alitas*⁶.

Spyritually; *spiritualiter, spirituali-
ter*.

to Spirre (Spiro A.)⁷; ubi to Aske.

a Spytelle⁸; ubi A hospitalle.

a Spite; *lulubrium*.

to Spite; *despicere*.

to Spitte; *se[r]care, ex-, spuerere, con-,
ex-, de-, sputare, de-, fleumaticare,
fleumatizare, saluare*.

a Spyttyng; *saliva, secca, sputum*.

to cast Spyttyng; *desputare, excre-
are*.

a Spytte (Spete A.); *vera indeclin-
abile*.

a Spette of flesche; *verutum; verus*:

⁹ *Est sine carne vera, sed dic
(dicens A.) carne carae verutum*.

¹ *Ille apothecarius, A⁹ spyeer.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 194.

² *A spiggott, vide Spout.* Barret. *A spiggotte, epistonium* Manip. Vocab. Cotgrave has *Puteur, m.* a tippler, pot-companion, epigot-maker. Horman has *Wynde dexs* about the spygote lest the tappe or fawcette droppe. *Spinum stuppi involutur ac putula potititer.* *Clipsidia, a-spykkel.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 178. Compare *Tappe tre*, heretofore. *Spigotte, boche a nin ou a lalle.* *Tappe* or *spygote* to drawe drinke at — *chandepleare.* Palgrave. *I roune, as lycour dothis out of a vessell by a spigot, or fawcette when it cometh styll after a stynde.* *Je coule.* *Ibid.* *Lo! my wombe is as must without spigot* (either a ventying), that brekith newe vessels. Wyclif, Job xxxii. 19 (*Purvey*).

³ *A spoke.* Dunsane renders *turings* by *'sedes ferrea; boche de fer.'*

⁴ *To spill, g'undere* Manip. Vocab. *Repondere, to shed, spill, poure oute, scatter abroad.* Cotgrave. *To spill, or shed, diffundo; spilled or shed, diffusus.* Barret. A. S. *epillon*.

⁵ In the provincial dialects a *Spink* or a *Goldspink* is a goldfinch: see Jamieson, s. v. *Ille castillo, A⁹ spynke.* Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 189.

⁶ See in MS.

⁷ Still in very common use in Scotland under the form *spier*. *I spierre, I aske a ques-
tyon. Je demande une question.* This term is farre northerne. Palgrave.

Alle pat he spored hym in space he expowned clauke. *Alld. Poems*, B. 1606.
Noah is described in the *Chanson Mundi*, 1760, as making the window in the ark

'Wit with a gin, Men with it open and spere wid in.'

⁸ *A spittle, or Hospitall for poure folkes diseased, hospitium publicum: a spittle, Hos-
pitall, or Lazarethouse for Leprous, leprosum.* Barret. *Hospital, m.* an Hospitall or
Spittle. Cotgrave; see also s. v. *Hospiel Dieu, Nazarene, and Ostiary.* In the *Ancien Récit*,
p. 148, is mentioned *'epithel'*, or leprosy, for the treatment of which disease hospitals
were originally established. *'Spittle house, lathery.'* Palgrave.

to Spytte (Sepyt A.) Rosehe; *veru-
lare*.

a Spytelle¹; *spata*.

A Spy; *Insidiator*.

Splete²; *ringum*; versus:

¶ *Rec sua regna fugit ringna
molle facit.*

to Spotto; *labifacere*, & cetera; *vbi*
to defoule.

a Spotto; *contagium*, *macula*, *lales*
labulare, *luzs*, *lucula*, *melas*,
nota, *nouns*, *nenulus*, *neuum*, &
cetera.

ta Spotte in y^e eghe (A Spowt in
the eghe A.)³; *glaucoma*.

Spotty; *maculosus*, *neuosus*.

a Spounge (Sponge A.); *spongia*.

Spowrge⁴; *herbacea*.

a Spowse; *sponsus*, *sponsa*.

† to Spowrge⁵.

a Spowte.

to Spredde oute; *dilatare*, *distendere*,
ex-, *pro-*, *distendere*, *propinare*,
ampliare, *amplificare*, *dispergere*,
dispersere, *dispicere*, *ex-*, *pro-*
dere, *ex-*, *extricare*, & cetera; *vbi*
to parte (A.).

Spred oute; *dilatatus*, *extensus*.

a Spreader of gresse (gyras A.); *her-
barius* (*herbolarius* A.).

to Sprenkylle; *spargere*, *farinere*.

a Sprynge of wodde⁶; *virgultum*.

a Sprynge of water; *scaterra*, *scutir-
igo*; (*scuticulus* A.).

to Sprynge; *scaturire*, *scatere*, *emul-
lire*, *emanare*, *scatiscere*, *scaterrare*,
scaturizare.

Spryngeynge; *scaturiens*, *scaterran-
sus*.

to Sprynge⁷; *enervare*.

¹ 'Spittle, ab. the square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-spittle. The very long-handled article of this kind, used by the few town bakers which exist is called a spittle too.' Mr. C. Robinson's Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire.

² 'A plait or curl of hair.'

³ 'Glaucomas; glaucoma: glaucoma: opacitas du cristallin.' D'Arnis. See P. Perle in the eye, p. 394.

⁴ 'Spurge, an herbe, *espurge*.' Palsgrave. 'Espurge, garden spurge, whereof there are two kinds, a greater and a less.' Cotgrave. 'Spurge, *tithymalus*.' Manly Vocab. 'His Intimations, Ath spowrge.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 191. 'Stinking Gladden is called . . . in English stinking Gladden and Spurgecoort.' Gerard, *Herball*, Bk. I. c. xxxvii. p. 53.

⁵ 'I spurge, as a man dothe at the foundement after he is deed. *Je me espurge*. There is nouthir man nor woman, but if they tary long unburyed and have no remedy provided but they spurge when they be deed. I spurge, I cleanse, as wyne or ale dothe in the vessell. *Je me purge*. This ale spurgeh a great deede better for the cariage.' Palsgrave. See the fable of the Cat and the Mouse in the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 314: 'A mouse on a tyme falle into a barell of newe ale, that *spourge*, and might not come oute.' 'Also to enacte that every vessell barell kilderkyn & firken of ale & bere kepe their Cull m^{or} gawge & assise & that the brewers bothe of ale & bere sende with their cariage to fill up the vessels after thei be leyde on the gyst for by reason that the vess^l have not ben full afore tyme the occupiers have had gret losse & also the ale & byere have palle & were nought by cause such ale & biere hathen taken wynde in *spurgynge*.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 88. Stanburst speaks of a river 'through the breach out *spurgynge*.' Bk. ii. p. 59. In the *Handlyng Synne*, 10918, the verb is used actively: 'Of thyen men now hem weyl *spurge*.'

⁶ 'Springe or ympe that cometh out of the rote. *Viburnum*, *Salicaria*.' Huloet.

⁷ To Carter (with oxen) this message I bring.

Leave not oxen abroad for amoung the *spring*.' Tusser, ch. xlviii. st. 14.

William Paston writing, in 1479, to Thomas Lynsted asks him to desire 'Julius to find the means that the young *spring* may be saved,' and adds 'P.S. If Julius have made a gyle, it is the better for the *spring*.' Paston letters, iii. 248. The word is still in use; see Mr. Peacock's Glossary. 'I springe, I come out of the ertle by my selfe, as yonge springes do, or herbes. *Je n'ay*. Gather not your parsley yet, it doth but begyn to spring now. I spring out, as bud betwix blossomes. *Je begynne*. This flower begynneth to springe goodly.' Palsgrave.

⁷ Probably this means to sprout.

a Sprotte (Sprote A.)¹; *epinera*,
piscis est.

Sprowtyd benya²; *fabrefrese.*

a Spule³; *pinus*, scilicet instrumentum
textoris circa quod trama in-
volvitur, *spula* (Spola A.).

a Spoyñ (Spvno A.); *coeliar.*

a Spoyñ case; *coeliarium.*

a Spurre (Spvyro A.); *calcitr.*

to Spurne (Spvrne A.) Agayñ; *re-
calcitrare.*

to Spurne (Spvrn A.); *japingere*,
offendere.

S ante Q.

a Squaro (Sqvare A.); *quadra.*

to Square (Sqvare A.); *quadrate.*

Squared (Sqwaryd A.); *quadratus*,
quadrus, *quadrifidus.*

† Squaymose⁴; *versundus.*

a Squyere (Squyer A.); *Armiger*,
domicellus, *domiculus*, *scutifer.*

þe Squynacy⁵; *squinnacia*, *guttura*;
gutturinosus.

ta Squyrell (Sqvyrell A.)⁶; *siro-
grillus* (*Cicogrillus* A.).

S ante T.

a Sstabylle; *stabulum*, *equistaci-
um.*

Sstabylle; *stabilis*, *constans in bono*,
continuus, *firmus*, *permanens in*
vicio, *permanens in virtute.*

vn Sstabylle; *Argus*, *vagus*; *in-
stabilis*, *inconstans*, *grovagus*,
levis.

to Sstabylle; *stabilire.*

a Sstabyller; *stabularius.*

vn Sstabilly; *inconstanter*, *instabili-
ter.*

a Sstabyllnes; *stabilitas*, *continencia*,
constancia.

vn Sstabyllnes; *Argucia*, *inconstan-
cia*, *instabilitas*, *leuitas.*

¹ MS. Sportte. Palgrave has 'Sprotte, a fische, *aplene*' 'A sprot, *halcania*' Manip. Vocab. 'Hic epinera, a sprot.' Wright's Vocab. p. 222. Compare Sperlynge, above. The word is latinised in the form *sprotus* in the Liber Customarum, p. 497.

² 'The sely fische can hym selfe not excuse, when yt vs spytte lyke a sprotte.'

Piers of Plowman, l. 41, in Hazlitt, *Early Pop. Poetry*, ii. 3.

³ See Spelkyd benes, above.

⁴ 'Spule, a wevers instrument' Palgrave. 'Fusca, m. a spinle or spule; *fusa*, f. a speckled or spindleful of thready yarn, &c.' Cotgrave. 'Spola, a weavers spooling-wheel or quill-twine.' Florio, 1611. Cooper translates *Pannus* by 'a weaver's reele, wherein the thready is wounden.' See to Wynde spules, hereafter. 'Las treces, the spules.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 157.

⁵ Barot gives 'to be squamish, or mee; *delicias facere*.' 'Desdaigneux, disdainfull, scornfull, coy, squamish.' *Squerer*, f. a nice, quaint, squamish, or precise wench.' Cotgrave. In a version of the 'Te Deum,' composed about 1400, we read: 'Thou were not *skagane* of the maiden's wambe to delayne mankynde.' Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii. 14. 'Desdaigneux, squamish, coy, disdainfull.' Holbyard.

⁶ Cotgrave has 'Squinnace, f. The Squinnacy or Squinnie: a disease;' and Cooper gives 'Squynache, f. The sickness called the Quance or squinnacie.'

'Sow for glorious halp þare Als þe squynacy, þat greves ful sare.'

Hampole, *P. of Cona*, 2999.

'The swinsy, *quynache*.' Manip. Vocab. For a remedy for the 'squynancy' see Shorne, MS. 5, leaf 25; see also the Poem on Blood-letting, A.D. 1380, printed at p. 959 of Halliwell's Dictionary. In *Genesis & Exodus*, 1188, Pharaoh when he discovered that Sara was Abraham's wife.

'Sente abur abraham dat ile sel,

And hitagte him his wif a-men,

And his yuel sort was over-gon.

His wif and aSere biðe beren.

As þe *quynacie* gan him nunnan demen.'

In Troilus's Hidden, iii. 335, we read how Diomedes, when he wished to escape phrasing in a certain case, 'com forth with welle aboute his neck, and sayde that he had the *quynacy*.' 'Guttura, the Swynasy.' Medulla. See Swynasy, below.

⁷ See Swarello, below.

a Sstaffo; *baculus, bacillus, fustis*.
 a Sstaffo slyngo¹; *baliare, & cetera*;
 ubi A slynge.
 Sstale As Ale²; *defecatus*.
 a Sstallo; *stallum*.
 a Sstagge³; *pallus*.

a Sstake; *stipa, palus, pædalis, mædes, & cetera*; *ubi A stawe*.
 to Sstake; *stipare*.
 a Sstakke (Stake A.)⁴; *Archeolus*.
 to Sstakke; *Arconizare & cetera*;
 ubi to mygh.

¹ A weapon of war consisting of a sling fastened to the end of a staff. '*Puteolus, fastidulum, staffslyngo*.' Nominale MS. 'Staffe slyngo made of a cheste stycke, *rustant*. Slynge made in a shepherdes staffe, *funde ballete*.' Palgrave. Lydgate describes David as armed only 'with a *staffslyngo*, voyde of plate and mayle;' and in Chaucer's *Story of Sir Thopas* 2019, we read—'Sir Thopas drew abak ful faste;

This account at him stanes caste Out of a fel daf-slynges.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, xvii. 343, amongst the engines of war used at the siege of Berwick we find—'*Scalfatis, heidma, and coueryngis*. Tykis, howis, and ek *staffslynges*.' See also *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4155, where the king is said to have set in the third hie 'hys *staffslyngeres*.' 'Ane grete *staff slyng* birrand with felloun wecht

Hynt Moventous.' G. Douglas, *Æneides*, bk ix. p. 298.

See a cut of soldiers armed with staff-slings in Fairholt's *Costume in England*, p. 582.

² '*Serleia defecata*, *1st stale ale*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

³ A stag is properly the male of any animal: cf. *Steggo*=gander. 'Stag, a colt, a young cock.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. '*Pollus*, the yongue of everything; a foole; a chicken.' Cooper. The word is generally taken as meaning a young horse 'under 3 years old,' but the following quotations from the *Wills & Invent.* vol. i. disprove this. Probably it is an unbroken horse, for though R. Claxton bequeaths 'an ambling *stagg*,' yet one mode of teaching a young horse to and he was to strap his fore and hind legs to either while he was yet in the field and *before* he was broken, and thus let him teach himself. The word certainly had no reference to colour or sex, nor, I think, to any particular age. They might be old enough to breed from: thus John Sherwode in 1533 bequeathed to Isabel his wife 'a graye mayr and a *stagg*e withre there fellows.' p. 111. 'To John Cowndin & Richard Fishborne either of them a colt *stagg*.' Will of John Trollope, 1522, p. 106. 'I gave I gyve to thomas pereson my graye fillie *stagg*. Item I gyve to George Marley the younger my other colt *stagg*.' Will of T. Wrangham, 1565, p. 245. 'I gave to George Claxton my sonne one bay n dirc. I gyve to Christopher Claxton my sonne one whyt felly *stagg* two yeres old. I gyve to thomas Claxton my sonne a felle of a yere old . . . I gyve to ray and wyf Agnes Claxton my steapleard and one graye ambling *stagg*.' Will of Rad Claxton, 1567, p. 275. 'To Henrie Riddell my lode part of the cole mynes, at St. Edmunds, in Chatswood, one *stagg* of fower yere old, and 6th. 13th. 4th.' Will of Ralph Richeson, 1485, p. 108. 'I bequeth to y^e and Richard Preston, my servant, a stoned *stagg* of ij yeres old.' Will of Francis Mauleverer, 1559, p. 16. 'Also I gyve vnto hym my bay horse and my sonne merke gray *stage*, of iiii yeres of age with all my bokes in my study.' Will of C. Pickering, 1542, p. 34. 'Unlesse may I was, man, for-wery in youre stable, Whils I set my *stag*, man.' *Towneley Myt* p. 311.

⁴ See Stowre.

⁵ See note to *Mughe*, above, p. 245, where the distinction between the two terms is explained in a quotation from W. de Biblesworth. 'A *stacke, struca*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Then if there bee any hay to spare for which wee wante house-rooms, wee either *stacke* it abroad, or doe make it up in a pyke, setting our *stacke* or pyke in our barrenest close, *turning*, &c. Book of H. Best, 1641 (Suttons Soc.), p. 37. '*Hic aremar* (read *aremar*). *1st a cathole. Hoc finit, 1st a hay stakke*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 263. '*Staggard* or *staggarth*, i.e. *stack-garth*, the enclosure where the stacks are kept, is of frequent occurrence; compare H. Best's *Turning*, &c. Books, p. 39: 'Of these grass cockes the best *staggards* had seven:' and p. 60: 'a good thatcher will in one day thatch a whole side of the *stacke* that standeth on the longe helme in the *staggarth*.' The corresponding term in Ireland is *Haygurd* or *Haygarth*=hay garth, which we also find as a not unusual surname.

'Quhyll Louasis and the st llyys fittis away
 The corne grange and standard *stakke* of hay.'

G. Douglas, *Æneides*, bk. ii. p. 22.

*to Sstalko¹; *pedilature, peditare*,
to walke; versus:

¶ *Qui pedis est pedilat, qui clam
pergit pedilatat.*

a Sstalko; *calamus, culina, terna*.

a Stalle (A Stalle in the Chireho
A.); *stacio, stallum, stacioncula*;
(*ferculum*; versus:

¶ *Fercula nos faciant prelatos,
fercula portant A.*)

to Stalle; *intronizare, justillare*.

A Stalle for horse or bestis; *Pre-
sepe, Bestar (A.)*.

a Staloh²; *emissarius*.

Sstalworth; vbi strange.

a Sstamyñ³.

to Sstampo; *tuudere, con-, conuolere*.

to Sstando; *stare, parstare*.

to Sstande nere; *Astare*.

to Sstande be-hynde; *destare*.

†to Sstand stille; *subsistere*.

†a Sstanderd or A bekyñ; *statela*.

†a Sstandyng; *stacio*.

†p⁴ Sstandyng of y^e Soñ; *relati-
alis, relatiuum*.

to Stano; *Depetrare, petras remouere
(A.)*.

A Stano; *Adria grece: Adriacus,
petrosus; petra, petrella, lapis,
Cantus, asperitima pars montium,
sacrum, iniquitudine pregranantur,
rupes proprio mure obstruuntur;
Scipuli saxa in mari eminecia;
saxius: Scrupulus est lapis Min-
utus (A.)*.

†a Sstano axo; vbi A masen Axe.

†a Sstano hepe (heppe A.); *con-
geries*.

a Sstane in y^e bladder; *calculus;
calculans*.

†a Sstano; (quando (*quod* A.) est
quodam prius); *petra*.

Sstany; *petrosus, scrupulosus*.

Stanyd; *lapidatus, lapidibus obrot-
us*.

a Stapyll⁴; *stapula*.

¹ 'Pforth he stalle a styte by þe stille enge.' *Morte Arthure*, 3467.
² 'But wokes no I-wysse þer ware. Þe fyrr I stalleþ by þe stroude.' *Abel Priore*, A. 151.
³ 'Half stalling on the ground and soft pace.' G. Douglas, *Ascendit*, BK. vi. p. 169.
⁴ 'Stallant, a horse, *haries*.' *Palsgrave*. 'Stalland, *admiracion equis*.' *Momp. Vocab.*
Estalon, n. a station for horses. *Cotgrave*. 'I wyll not sell my stalant: *non ventam equum admiracionem*.' *Horman*.

'Þe monk þat wol be stalon gose, And kan set a-riat his hode.'

Land of Cokayne, in *Early Eng. Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 160.

² *Cotgrave* gives '*Estandur*, f. the stuffe Tamine; also a strainer, searve, bawler, or hooking cloth, so called, because made commonly of a thin kind thereof. *Estandur*; to straine, searve, bawle; to passe through a searve.' See *Ancient Rials*, p. 418, where we read that anchorites were allowed to wear this material: '*Stralia habbe hwose wule, and hwose wule mei beon luten*.' Another form of the word was stannell. Thus we find 'Two peticoates thone of sketel thother of stannell xxv', in the Invent. of Marg. Gossoune, in 1567. *Wills & Invents*, i. 273. 'Stanning, stannying. The cloth now called tamine or tanniny.' *Jamieson*. By the Act 22 Henry VIII, c. 5, it was enacted that 'no person using the Craft or Mystery of Dying of Worsteds, Stannins or Sayes, or any of them . . . shall use to Callender any Worsteds, Stannins, or Sayes, or any other commodities made of Worsteds Yarn.' The material was of wool and linen mixed, of a coarse texture, as we see by its being used by penitents in the place of the hair shirt. Thus *Claxton* says: 'He putting his fleshe under the serrystyle of the speryte ware for a shyte a stannyn or stannyn clothe.' *Golden Legend*, p. 432. See *Halliwell*, who explains the word by 'a kind of linen-woolsey; or a dress made of that material.' Compare P. Stannyn, p. 474, and Stannyn, *booths*, p. 478. The above is most probably the meaning here, but as there is no Latin equivalent it may be well to point out that in the *Morte Arthure*, 3058, the word occurs with the meaning of the stem or bows of a ship; the sailors, we read,

'Stannle styth on the stannyn, sters one allyre.'

⁴ In the *Seven Sages* (Walter, fol. 10) the Sages try the skill of a young pelree by placing 'Under ech stoyl of his bed' four ivy leaves; where the meaning is apparently the posts of the bed. In 1569 Elizabeth *Claxton* bespokened unto 'An Jaxs, an on Chest w^h haithe a sneck hocke wyth a collar. It^o one other chest w^h haithe

Stedffaste; *ubi* stabylle.

+A Stegg¹; *ubi* to spere (A.).

ta Stegge²; *Auer*.

a Stelo³; *scansile, correpto* [-si.] *scandile*.

to Steyle; *Acari, furari, latrocinari, Anclari, depere, subtrahere, tollere, subducere, rripere, auferre, surripere, spoliare, asportare, prurere, pulari, precipere, defraudare, gravari* (Crassar A.), *rapere, ex-poliare, depilare* (depilari A.), *leper, verrere*.

Stelo; *culebra*.

a Step; *vestigium, vitellissum* (batal-assum A.), *impelatura, peda, gressus*.

a Stephroder; *preuigas*.

a Stepsyster; *preuigna*.

a Stepfinder; *victricus, patrisser; patrens, patricius* (parcus A.).

a Steps fatte (A Stepstane or fatt A.); *plipsanarium*.

a Stepylle; *campanile*.

a Stepmoder; *non rea*.

a Stepmoder schyfe⁴; *colrida*.

a Stepson; *filiastr*.

to be Stepmodir; *numercari* (A.).

a Stepdoghter; *filiastra*.

†Sterko⁵; *ubi* strange (A.).

Sterna; *ubi* felle (A.).

Sterko; *supra infra* (A.).

ta Stere tre⁶; *stina, regimen*.

to Stere; *regere*.

¹ There is evidently some corruption here, which I cannot explain.

² Still in use in the North for a gander. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary gives 'Stegg, a gander (obsolete).' 'Item, vij geese with one stegg.' Inventory of Thomas Robinson of Appleby, 1542. It also occurs in Ray's Gloss of North Country Words. 'A steg, gander, anser.' Manx. Vocab. In the Inventory of Richard Cook, 1570, we find mentioned 'vij geese and steggs, price 3ij^s.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 221. 'One goose, j *steg*, vij young geese at Belsis 4^s.' Invent. of John Elean, 1588, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 329. Cf. a Staggge.

³ Probably a stile (see Stille, below), which is still so commonly pronounced in the North. In the description of the heavenly Jerusalem in *Albt. Parus*, A. 1051, we are told that amongst the precious stones which composed the foundation,

'Saffir heile þe secunde stule;'

where the meaning is a stage: and again Ch. 513, God says that in Nineveh there are many who

'bitwene þe stule & þe staire deserve most enen;'

where the word would appear to be used in the sense of the steps of a ladder, as also in Shoreham, p. 3—'This ilko laddre is charite. Two stiles gyle theawis;'

and in the *Ancient Rite*, p. 354—'þese two stulen of jisse laddre.' Compare P. Steyle and Style.

⁴ See Schyfe, above. The use of stepmother as an attributive here seems strange; stepmothers do not, as a rule, have the credit of giving cakes or such like to their step-children. Perhaps, however, *colrida* is to be taken as defined by the Ortna, 'a thynne alyng of br de, or a cake.' *Ho-Lost, 1st seywe*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 198.

'In that tyme, so it helle,

A rich king, and cwythe stark.'

Was in the lon of Denmark

Harlok, 341.

Into that land and stark castell their stule, Vpon one Craig beside one rynn and flude.'

W. Stewart, *Chronicle of Scotland*, l. 24 444.

'This bonde I helle this heli man to an halle fair y-n-13,

Gret and stark and saythe noble.' *St. Beoulun*, l. 121.

And in Wright's Lyric Poetry, xxx. p. 87—

'Ne is no quene so stark ne stout, Ne no levedy so bryht in beut.'

See Starke, above.

⁵ Anything used to steer or guide by. Thus we find it used in the *Townley Myst.* p. 31, for the ruller or rather the tiller. Noah addressing his wife says:

'Wife, tent the sters tre, and I challe way'

'The depura of the see that we here, if I may.'

Wyckl. Proverbs xxiii. 34, uses the form 'steorstaf.' The simple form *stere* or *stere* for a beam is common: see for instance, Percy's version of Wyckl. Prov. xxiii. 34; Barbour's *Brave*, iii. 576, iv. 374, 630; Chaucer, *Leg. Good Women*, 2413. Compare Stert and Sterne of y^e schypp, below. In *King Horn*, 1421, *stere* is used in the sense of *stern*, the part of the vessel where the steering was done, and in the *Life of Chaucer*, (Early Eng.

a Steresman (Sterisman A.); ebi a rowers.

a Sterlynge (A Sterlinge or A Stere A.)¹; *steraus, avis est.*

a Steron²; *Aster* grece, *Astrum* farum est, *Sidus* mouetur; *sylereus, astruus, astralis, astrosus* i. *lunati-*

cus; bulla, lira, sceller, stellata; stellatus; signum.

†A takyn in y^e Sternys; *Constellario, fatum* (A.).

*a Sterne slyme³; *Asenb.*

a Sterne of y^e schype⁴; *Anquiro-magus, clauus.*

Poems, ed. Furnivall), p. 160, we have 'wip oris and wip stere,' the meaning being rudder. We find the word also used for the handle of the plough, that by which it is guided, which, judging from the latin equivalent, is most probably the meaning here (see Plewgho handylle, above). Thus in the Invent. of Robert Prat, taken in 1562, we find 'one hande sawe, one horse loke xvjd., ij plewghes, j culter, on socke, iij^e hylt, xxi fellows, v longe forkses, x plough heads, vi plewsheres, ij *stetres*, faure shewells, two spades vjt, viij^e. Wills & Invent. i. 207; so also *ibid.* p. 260, where are mentioned 'ij mould bordes with jlew heads, handells, sheirs and *stetters* ijt.' see also *Richardson, Wills*, &c. p. 138, where, in the Invent. of Francis Wandysforde in 1559, we find 'j leugh heaves, heds, shethes, *stetres*, handells, &c.' W. de Biblesworth mentions amongst the parts of a plough, '*Le chef* (the plow head) *e le penoun* (and the foot), *Le mannel* (the handle) *e le tenoun* (the sterle).' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 168; and again, in the next page *monnilloun* is glossed by 'the plowster.' 'Stere for the plough. *Trin.* Holoet.

¹ 'The nathaks with her notes newe, The sterlynge set her notes full trewe.'

Spur of Love Decey, 26.

'Staare, a byrde, *estourneau*.' Palsgrave. '*Estourneau*, m. a stare or starling.' Cotgrave; see also s. v. *Sansnet*. This name is still in common use. In the account of the Flood as given in the *Cursor Mundi*, we read, l. 1789—

'Til ofer did ma heist vn quert Pe sparhawk slough be je sterling.'

'Wip mouth jan chetereb je stare.' Trevisa's *Historia*, i. 239; see also *ibid.* iv. 307. Sir T. Elyot in his *Gouernour*, p. 49, ed. 1580, says: 'he that hath nothing but language onely, may be no more praised the a popynay, a pye, or a stare, when they speake feately.' A. 9 *stare*, O. Icel. *stari*. '*Estourneau*, starlinges.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 151.

² The regular northern form of the word. Thus in the *Prick of Conscience*, 995, Hamys le tells us that in heaven

'Far on us corrupcion, but cler axre, And je planettes and sternes shynd.'

See also ll. 7571-2, in the former of which occurs the adjective *sterned* = stary:

'Sere hevyns God ordaynd for sere thyng, . . . Pare je planettes and je sternes er alle,

Aue er, pat we je *sterned* haven calle, Pat men may se here, on nyght, schyne.'

A. S. *stearra*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*. In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 64, we find—

'The Lord that syttes heght in trone,

And schep bath *stjerne*, some, and none.'

'Pat grete lightnesses maketh he; Pe none and *stjerne* in myght of nyght.'

Pe sunne in myght of daies light, *Early English Psalter*, Psalm cxxv. 9.

³ See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 345-357.

⁴ Originally the rudder of a vessel. '*Tinon*, the sterne wherewith a ship is guided. *Tinnear*, to steere at the rudder or helme.' Minshew, Span. Diet. 1623. '*Aplauiter*, A sterel of a shyp. *Rennet*. A rothere off a sterysman.' Medulla. In P. Plowman, A. ix. 32, we have—

'Jif he ne rise be raper, and ranhte to je *sternne*,

Pe wynt wolde with je water be bot over-prowe.'

and in Wyclif, Proverbs xlii. 34, one MS. has 'the *sternne* ether the instrument of gouernail' 'Pen hurled on a hepe je helme and je *sternne*.' *Allit. Poems* C. 149.

'How shold a shippe withouten a *stjerne* in the great sea be gouerned?' Chaucer, *Treatise of the Swan*, bk. i. p. 272, ed. 1560. See also *House of Fame*, 437, and Wright's *Poet. Poems*, ii. 109, where, in a poem dated 1401, we read—

'Ne were God the piour and kept the stern . . . al schulle wende to wrik.'

This sense remained till the 17th century. In 1565 Churchyard in his *Churchyard Whippers*, p. 192 (ed. 1817), writes: 'Who can bring a *sternlesse* barke aboute?' and in 1647 H. More in his *Poems*, p. 82, has 'withouten *stern*, or card, or Polar *stare*.' 'Stere or ruder in a shyp. *gouernail*; sterne of a shyppe, *quernail*.' Palsgrave. See also Douglas, *Encyclop.*, p. 131, l. 21. Compare Sterire, above. Icel. *stjorn*, a rudder.

Sternes; <i>perlinax</i> , & cetera; ubi Fello	A Sterte ² ; <i>Mauventum</i> (A.).
Sternesse; <i>perlinaria</i> (A.).	A Stert ¹ ; <i>perdula</i> (A.).
to Stertylle ⁴ ; <i>Estire</i> , <i>rosilire</i> (A.).	a Steyned clathe (A Stevenyd clothe A.) ⁴ ; <i>polinitus</i> .
	a Stewe ⁵ ; ubi A bath.

¹ 'Beside the hut of one litil montane there ran one fresche rousir as clour as berial, quhar I beheld the pretty make vantomly *sterted* with there rede vermeil fynnis, unto there skais lyk the bryght silnyr.' *Complaynt of Scythia*, p. 37. Compare Barbour's *Brave*, iii. 704, where we find the expression, 'a greet *stertling* off schippys.' See Starthe in Jamieson. Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, l. 1202, speaks of 'a conssere *stertlyng* as the fire;' and in Tynshale's version, Mark v. 13 is rendered: 'And the leered *sterteled*, and ran helling into the see.' 'There was at Rome a hole of bras in þe schap of Iupiter ouercast and schape to men þat looked þeron; þat hole semed lowynge and *stertlyng*.' Trevisa's Higden, i. 725. 'I stertoll as a man dothe that is anressed *so daynaly*, or that bath como inwardly colde.' *Je trectatule*. At a scene as he sawe the come in a dore, he sterted lyk: one that sawe the thynges whiche lyked hym nat over well.' Palsgrave.

² Originally meaning a tail. A. S. *stort*. We frequently find this word used, as here, for a handle or anything resembling a tail. In *Harleik*, l. 1823, Godrich being bound

'Upon an esse swithe unweste His nose went unto the *stert*.'

Andeloug, north overthwart,

Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. Di, uses the word in the sense of a stalk: 'Dernolde groweth vp straighyt lyke an hys grasse, and hath longe seles on eyther syde the *stert*.' We have already had *mauventum* as the latin equivalent of the 'hande staffe' of a dail: see Flayle, p. 133. Compare P. Ploustert, 'Stert of a plow, *quar de la charre*.' Palsgrave. 'Rough start which the tyllman holdeth. *Stien*.' Holcot. The word is still in use in the North. See Stertre, above. '*Stica*, sallow-barde.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 120. '*Le chief* (the plow-head) *e le poutun* (and the foot).

Le manoir (the handle) *e le tennin* (and the sterte).'

W. de Blesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 163.

³ Here probably the meaning is the same as in Palsgrave, 'stert of frize, *quar de frunt*.'

⁴ A cloth embroidered or worked in colours. In the Inventary dated 1502 and printed in the Paston Letters, iii. 498, we find: 'Item, a *steyned cloth*, a crucifix . . . xx.' Amongst the gifts of Thomas Arkyndale in 1499, are mentioned 'a *steyned cloth* vj. A wyndaw cloth iij. &c.' *Willode Invent.* i. 104. See also Deschamps's *Reposier*, pt. ii. p. 228, where describing some tapestry the author says: 'In this *steyned cloth* King Henri leweth a sege to Harfleur.' John Baret in his Will dated 1463, printed in *Bury Will*, &c. p. 53, bequeathed 'to the said John Baret, myn nece, ij. *spers* of silvir, a long grene coars of silke larnayed with silvir, and my *steyned cloth* wth ij. agys, and a competent bed with ij. payre shetys and al othir shetys and stuffe lonyng to a bed, such as my exccutors wil assigne and deluyve' according to here degree, and othir stuff of houshold as they thinke necessarye for hire.' '*Polinitus*, a steyned cloth or a chokery. *Polinitarius*, a mantle wevare. *Polinitatus*, diverse colours.' Medulla. In the Invent. of the Warriours of William Duffell, Canon of York, in 1452, we find the following entries: 'De xij. de pretio ij costers pauni linci, *steyned* [printed *steyned*] cum ymaginibus Sanctorum Johannis Evangeliste et Sancti Johannis Beverlaci. De xv. de pretio ij costers, *steyned* cum angelis. De ij. viij. de pretio ij aut-relothes *steyned* cum ymaginibus Trinitatis et Beate Marie, &c.' *Test. Eborac.* iii. 135; and in 1479, John Cudell left 'to Cristan Forman, my servant, a halling of white *steyned* with vij warles of morny.' *Phil.* p. 246.

⁵ 'Stewe or hote house, *hypocaustum*.' Holcot. 'A stewe, *hypocaustum*.' Manip. Vocab. Baret also gives 'a stewe; *cule* Hot house and bath. A bath, stewe or hote house, *cupatorium*, *hypocaustum*. A Bayne or stewe; a washing place, *myphorum*; the place in the house where the bayne or stowe is, *Batharium*; the mayster of baynes or stews, *batharior*. An hote house or drie bayne or stue, *bathonium*, *hypocaustum*.' Cotgrave has '*Estoire*, f. stews, also stoves or hot-houses.' 'She hyrd such as were about hym to consent to hir indegnytie, so that upon a season, wha he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drycke, by the force wherof he was poysoned, and dyed some after.' Talyon, c. exxv. p. 106. See the directions in Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (Bakers Book), p. 182, for 'A bath or stewe so called.' 'Secretly he gan hit to revenue 'To be bathed in a private *stew*'.

Lyfgate, *Buchan*, bk. ix. c. 5.

a Sty¹; *semita, limes, & cetera*; *ubi*
A way.

a Stewarde; *economus, vel porius*
jeconomus canonicorum est, Mis-
sarius qui regit familiam, catel-
larus, senescallus curiarum est,
vicedominus episcoporum est (so-
cellarius

a Stiko; *lignum (lignola A.).*

Styffe; *ubi strange.*

to Stik; *herere, Ad.*

A Style²; *Sensibile (A.).*

to Stil[1]e; *Tacere, actium est (A.).*

to be Stytle; *tacere, silere, ut (vel*
A.) qui nonnumquam cepit, tacere,
ut qui desinit loqui, Silere, cen-
ticere, ob-re, obticere, tacescere,
desinere loqui.

Stille; *placidus, pacificus, quietus,*
tacitus, taciturnus, tranquillus,
suspensus, ut: ille sedet suspen-
sus.

Stilly³; *tacite, quiete, pacifice.*

to Stille waters⁴; *stillare, distil-*
lare,

Stilnes; *taciturnitas, Silencium (A.).*

a Stytle⁵; *calopodium.*

a Styllatory⁶; *stillatorium, distilla-*
torium.

to Stynke; *fetere, olere, putere, odes-*
cere, putere, trassere, riuocere,
putrilare, putrefacere, putrisci.

a Stynke; *cenositas, putor pedum*
est, fetor, sordes, pulredo, sentina;
versus:

¶ Polipus est naris, ostedo dici-
tur oris,

Ask pador est (est A.) pedum,
fetor totidem tibi (malus om-
nium A.) rerum.

Spirantis bene sit odor, nider-
que coquine.

Stynkande; *fetidus, hircinus, hic-*
cosus, olidus, putridus, putris,
putribilis, & cetera.

to Stynte; *ubi to vers.*

¹ A. S. *styg.* 'He foren softe bi þe sti. Til he come may at gēmesbi.' *Harðok.* 2618.
Orm describes our Lord as

'þatt rihtste stik þatt ledeþ upp till heffnes.' l. 13916;
though here perhaps the meaning may be ladder: see *Stee*, above. In *Genesis & Exodus*,
3958, when his ass refused to pass the angel Balaam

'Heft and wente it to ðe sti Bitwen two walles of ston.'

The author of the Metrical Homilies warns us, p. 52, that

'Satenas our wai wille charre, That we ga bi na wrange sties

Forthi beloues us to be waire, For Satanas ful ȝem us spies.'

'Set forth thyn other fot, stryd over sty.' Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, xxxix, p. 111.

'Furth he stalkis a styge by þa stille enys. Stotays at a hey strette, studyande by me ome.'
Male Arthure, 3467.

'I will go never over this styge Tylle I haue a slepe.' *Country Myst.* p. 170.
See also *Allit. Poems*, C. 492.

² See *Stele*, above.

³ In *Genesis & Exodus*, 2287, we are told how when Joseph saw Benjamin

'Kinde haue gan him ouer gon, Sat al his white wurs teres wet.'

Some he gale ut and stille he gret.

And in Wyclif's version of Daniel iv. 16 we read, 'þanne Danyel, to whom the name
Balthasar, hygan with-yn hym self stilly for to thanke, &c.' See also *Genesis* xxi. 21, 45;
xxxvii. 11, &c.

'This knight lated Generides

In herte stillie.' *Generides* (Boxb. Unb.), l. 1980.

See also *Allit. Poems*, B. 1778. *Still* occurs as a verb in Wyclif, *Ezekiel* xxiv. 16, *Sir*
Generides, l. 9917, *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 3319, &c.

⁴ 'The knowledge of stilling is one pretic feat.' Tesser, *Husbanden*, ch. li. st. 23.
'Stylling or droppyn of ymour, distillation.' *Palsgrave*.

⁵ 'Calopodium, a styke or a paten. Calopifier, a maker of patens or stykes.' *Ortius*.
'He that goeth on stilts or scatches, gadulator.' *Paret*. 'Cal-podium, A styke or A
pateno.' *Medulla*.

⁶ 'A stillatory, stillanus, capatellum.' *Paret*. 'Stylltory to styll hether in, chappelle,
chapele.' *Palsgrave*.

to Styr; *Agere, Agitare levis, monere*
onerosa, cire, con-, concire *i.*
raro monere, con-, cillere *i.* *frequenter monere, excitare, in-,*
conde in castris, mobilizare, motare,
motitare, titillare ad luxuriam
pertinet.

Styrrande; *Agitans, excitans, mo-*
uens.

†to Styr lande¹; *barectura.*

Stird (Styrryde A.); *motus, agitalus.*

vn Styrd; *immutus.*

a Styrope; *stipilis, strepa (stropa*
A.), sensilis.

A Styryke²; *Luenculus, Luencula*
(A.).

a Stiryngo; *motus, inclatio, invit-*
mentum, titillatio.

a Stythy (Stidy A.)³; *incus, -culis*
producto -cu- in obliquis; juu-
dineus.

a Stok (Stoko A.); *caulex vel caudic,*
cadex, stipes, robur, truncus.

Stokkes for theves; *neruus, cip-*
pus.

a Stokfyscho (Stokefyscho A.)⁴; *fun-*
gia.

a Stole; *oratorium (ovarium A.),*
stola.

A Stomoko; *Stomachus (A.).*

to Stony; *vbi to Astony (A.).*

Stonyd; *Attonitus.*

¹ 'Among East Anglen, the second tilth or fallow called *stiering*.' Florio, p. 273. Ger-
 vase Markham explains it as 'the second ploughing for barley.'

² Still in use in the North of England for heifers from calves to 2-years old, and in
 Scotland for either male or female cattle. Gavin Douglas, *Eneidos*, iii. l. 489, has:

'Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,

Bryttnyt our *storkis*, and young beistis mony ane.'

See also *ibid.* Bk. v. p. 158. Ballendene in his trans. of Boece, vol. I. p. lv. ed. 1821, says:
 'Steinkis quhen they ar but young velis, ar othir slane, or ellis libbit to be oxin, to manure
 the land.' Christopher Phillipson in his Will, 1566, bequeathed 'two stotts, two whies,
 two whie *storks*, and two whie calves.' *Richmondshire Wills*, p. 189; and in the Inventory
 of John Widdington, taken in 1570, are included 'xxj oxen, price xijl. xx kyen *storks*,
 xxxijl. iijl. viij^{ss} & vij shewe, xvjl. xij^{ss}.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 321. 'To Frances Tonstall
 one whye *stike* to make hir one cowe of. To Grace Ward one whye *stike*.' Will of
 John Tonstall, *ibid.* ii. 80. 'Stere, stinke, or younge oxen, *Luenculas*, diminit.' Hudest.
 Compare P. Hekfere, p. 234.

³ 'Hauelok his louerd umbistole,

And beten en him so doth the smith

With the hamer on the *stith*.'

Harlok, 1877.

See Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 2020, Wyclif, Job xli. 15. 'To Thomas Atkynson, my sone,
 my best *stydge* wyche I boughte at Darlyngton, with my beste bellyees. To John Atkyn-
 son my sone the worsse *stidy* with the bellyees, a hamer with two payre of tongs.' *Rich-*
mondshire Wills & Invent. p. 43. Will of Alexander Atkynson 1543. 'Item I gyue to
 my sone germaine a *stathie* with a pyke, a read cown & a flanders crist standing in the loffe
 hauing a round lidd.' Will of John Te-lecastle, 1569, *Wills & Invent.* i. 321.

'Thare wappinys to renew in all degrees,

Set vp forgis and stole *stydlys* syne.'

G. Douglas, *Eneidos*, Bk. vii. p. 230.

In the Invent. of John Coken, of York, goldsmith, taken in 1490, we find 'ij *stathis*, ij^{ss}.
 iij^{ss}. De ij sparhawk *stathis*, x^{ss}. De vi grett les forgyng hamers, ij^{ss}. x^{ss}.' *Test. Ebor.*
 iv. 58.

⁴ Dried cod, &c. Moffet & Bennet in their *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 267, give
 the following account of it: '*Stock-fish*, whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorn, because
 it is so tough: when it is beaten upon the Stock, it is termed *Stock-fish*. Roncelitis calleth
 the first Merluccium, and *Stock-fish* Molanus; it may be *Salpa Pinnis*, for that is a great
 fish, and made tender by Age and Beating. Erasmus thinketh it to be called *Stock-fish*,
 because it mour doth no more than a dried Stock.' 'As a *stock-fish* wrinkled is my
 skintoe.' Barclay, *Colonus & Epiblastophanus*, p. ix. 'A stocke fish, a kind of fish that will
 not be ead till it be beaten, *salpa*.' Barret. '*Fungus, stock-fische*.' Wright's Vol. of Voemb. p.
 177. '*Merbus*, a Melwood or Kneeling, a kind of stude Cod, whereof stockfish is made.'
 Colgrave. '*Pescce, stokfysch* or purveys.' Melulla.

†A Stowre¹; *palus, pacillus, Stules* (A.).

A Stra²; *Stramen, Stramentum* (A.).

a Strabery³; *fragum*.

*a Strabery wythe; *fragus (fragum fructus eius A.)*.

Strayte; *Anxias, Actus, strictus, cinctus (cinctum Adverbium A.), Angustus*; versus:

¶*Angustum tempus dicitur & locus Artus.*

Angust primū caput, Arcu sit- que secundj.

Straytly; *Anguste, cincte, stricte, cinctim*.

a Straytnes; *Angustia, Anxietas*.

A Strako; *ubi Buffett (A.)*.

to Strake; *Afflicto (A.)*.

Strangg; *Alacer, Atrocisus, campos, fortis, potens, robustus, idyros grece, valens, validus, vigorosus, virosus, magnanimus, magnanimis, musculosus, vehemens⁴*,

viricus, pos, poten in is, virtus (viratus A.), virulentus (corpulentus A.).

to make Strange; *roborare, con-, fortificare*.

þe Strapils of breko⁵; *tributa (tributu A.), femoralia*.

Strawnge; *Alienus, barbarus, extraneus, forinsecus, peregrinus*.

to make Strawnge; *Alienare, extrancare*.

Strawngely; *extrane, barbare, peregrine*.

a Strawnger (Strayngeare A.); *Aduent, Alienigena, proselitus⁶ grece, Aduenticius, extraneus*.

a Strete; *strata, & cetera; ubi a way*.

a Streme; *gurgis; gurgitinus*.

*A Stremour of A Shippe⁷; *Cherueus (A.)*.

to Strein (Strene A.)⁸; *Arcere, cecere, adlicere, Artare, con-, compescere, stringere, As-, con-*

¹ 'Stowre, sb. a round of a ladder; a hedge-stake.' Ray's Glossary. Mr. C. C. Robinson gives as still in use in Mid-Yorkshire 'Stower, a cross-rail, or bar of wood. Also a natural edgel, or hedgestake.'

² 'And at one vther side with fellows fere Mezentius the gryn, apoun and epece,

Of leich sting or stoure of the fir tre,
The blak fyre blis of reik inswakkis ho.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, p. 295, l. 43.

Stewart in his *Cronicles of Scotland*, iii. 236, tells how a convoy, having no proper arms, fought

'with stark stowris that war baith deip and lang.'

H. Best uses the word for the upright pieces of wood in the side of a cart, to which the planks are fastened: 'putte in stowers where any are wantinge.' *Parring, de. Boske*, 1641, p. 35.

³ 'Eroef na yaf he mounth a stra.' *Havebok*, 313. A. S. *streat*, O. Icel. *strid*.

⁴ 'Ille furcus, a strebere was. Hoc furcum, a strebre.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 226. 'Fraga, streo berige. Framen, streaberio wisan.' *Admiral's Gloss. ibid.* p. 31.

⁵ MS. *echelomera*.

⁶ In the *Ancient Morte*, p. 420, we read that a woman may well enough wear drawers of halfcloth very well tied, with 'þe straples adun to hire net, i-laced ful ueste,' which seems to mean that they are to be tight round the ankles. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 352, says that 'þe Longbarbes usedo straples wip brode laces down to þe spaullyver.' 'Tribute, strapelyng off treche.' *Modulla*.

⁷ MS. *proselitus*; corrected by A.

⁸ 'What mounth thi tisset, I like, as longe as a streamer?' Wright's *Polit. Poems*, li. 69. 'Streamer, a banner, standard.' *Palgrave*. Cooper renders 'Caruchas' by 'the shades, and as it were horns of the sayle yarde.' *Cotgrave* gives 'Gaillandet, m. a streamer, Pennon, or Pendant, in Ships, &c. Pennon, m. a Pennon, Flag, or Streamer.' See also a. v. *Pennon, Bannarin, Banderelle*, &c. Compare *Payne* of a schipe, above, p. 122.

⁹ 'Dy and nyȝt with host and eode le Y was strenged [angwisdod P.].' Wyclif, *Genesis* xxxi. 40. 'If she anowe and li couth streng hir self.' *ibid.* Numbers xxx. 14.

'Styde streamer and streȝt hom strayed a while.' *Alit. Poems*, C. 234.

dis-, per-, ob-, re-, coherere, circumscribere, cupere, exhibere, contractare, compellere, distendere, refrenare, sapire, virgere.

a **Strenour** (**Strenjoure** A.)¹.

to **Stroñ iuse** of herbis (or herbys A.); *exsuccare*.

Strenabyll; *Artubilis, co-, coarctabilis*.

a **Strenght** (**Strenthe** A.); *conamen, conatus, energiu, fortitudo, potentia, potestas, nisus, robur, validus (vis A.), alce grece, molimen, valor, vigor, viror, vires*.

to **Strenght**²; *vbi* to make strange (A.).

to **Strenkyll**³; *spargere, As-, con-, perferere*.

a **Strenkyll**; *sparsorium, ysopos, producto -a-*.

Strynkyllinge; *Asperia, Asperg, Aspersus, Aspersus, Aspersus (A.)*.

a **Stresse** (**Strisse** A.); *districus, to Stresse*⁴; *distingere*.

a **Streto**; *vicius, viculus diminutivum*.

to **Strewo**; *spargere, stertere*.

a **Strewynge**; *stramentum*.

to **Stryde**; *distrigere*.

a **Stryfe**; *Agon, Agonia, Agonizacio, cataplectacio, Altercacio, co-, certamen virtutis est, contracio, contumelia, contencio, controuersia, decurtacio, delinamentum, discopacio, disconformitas, discordia, dissensio, edicio ciuium, distancia, discrepancia, inegium, lit, litigacio, litigium, rixa; rixosus; verus*.

¶ *Idem dant homines, obieruntur mulieres*.

¹ In Sir J. Pastoll's kitchen, according to the Inventory of 1459, were 'j dressing knyfe, j fyre schowle, ij trays, j streynour.' 'Streynour. *Cola, colma*. Huloot. 'Et in) *streynour, vjd.*' Invent. of Archleason de Dabyl, 1459; *Text. Elor.* iii. 19.

² 'Siebertus was i-drawe out of þe n lay as it were for to *strenght* þe knyghtes [*ad milites voluantes*].' Trevisa's Higden, vi. 7. See *Aspergite*, p. 86; P. Plowman, B. viii. 47. *Strenghting, ratification*. I strength. *Je renforce*. Thise townes be greatly strenght² and eyn I knewe them first.' Palgrave. 'He wardide it for to kepe B'thara that the peple shulde haue warlyng or *strenghting* agayn the face of Idume.' Wyclif, 1 Maccab. ix. 61. 'And this *strenghtide* a *strengthing* in Bethsara.' *ibid.* vi. 26.

³ 'Patt bloi tatt þurh þe b-ssopp was Patt bloi taceste Cristess bloi þar o þa þingess *strengheld*, Patt joteun was o rode.'

Ornamentum, 1771.

'Patt bloi tatt he þer hattle broht, And warrp itt tier with *strenness*.' *ibid.* 1002.

'Fou sal *strenkil* [on-strigde] me over alle

With *strenkil* [mid ysopan] and klensil he I salla'

Early Eng. Poet., P. 1. 9

'I schal *strenkle* my distresse & strye al togeder.' *Allit. Poem*, B. 307.

Pellecense in his trans. of Bocc., ii. 219 (ed. 1821), has the expression '*strenkil* with duet and sweet of battal.'

'Bid þir in hoist with water of aue flude

Hir body *strenkil*.''

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. iv, p. 122, l. 29.

See also *ibid.*, Bk. xi, p. 362, l. 53. '*Hoc asperarium, A*.' strynkylls.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 193. 'Strenkyll, to cast holy water, *aspersion*.' Palgrave. 'Ysopos, a strynkyll; *aspersionum, idem est*.' Normale MS. 'A strynkle, *aspersion*.' Manly's Vocab. In the

Inventory of Sir J. Pastoll's effects at Caistor, 1459, we find mentioned 'j laly water scole, with j *strenkil* and ij cruettes weying xij ounces.' Paston Letters, i. 470. See also *Text of Bynon*, Prologue, l. 138. John Beseby by his will, dated 1493, directed that a priest should 'every daye, when he hath soule Messe, with his vestment upon him, take the holy water *strenkil*, and goe to the grave, and then upon say *De Profundis*, with the Choral . . . and cast holy water on the grave, for the space of a yere after my decease.'

⁴ According to Hamphol, *P. of Chas.* 8543, in hell

'Pe dambel þat with syn cr fyled

And despyed and ay schent with alle,

Pure agayne salla he reuyled,

And *strenkil* agayne þat wille als thralle.'

'I stresse, I stryght one of his liberty, or thrust his body to guyther. *Je strygyss*. The man is strygyd to soore, he can not styrie him.' Palgrave.

*Rixanturque canes, Altercan-
turque sophiste,
Pugnant inter se pugiles pro
laulis honore,
Militis est bellum, fortis pugi-
lisque duellum,
Pugnaque pugnorum, sed pre-
lia sunt mulierum.*

to Stryfe; *Adversari, Agonizare, Al-
tercari, certare, bellare, de-, bellifi-
care, belligerare, coaltercari, cer-
tare, concertare, de-, confl[i]re,
conflutare & -ri, contendere, con-
tentare, controuersari, contumeli-
are, demicare, delirare (decertari
A.), deponere, disceptare, discord-
are, distare, discrepare, in[r]gari,
litigari, militari, obiurgari, pug-*

*nare, ex-, ju-, ob-, pro-, ricari,
terizare.*

to Strike; *ibi to Smytt (A.).
to Stryke A buschelle¹; hostiare
(colastire A.).*

a Strykylle; *hostium.*

A Strykell for A buschelle (A
Strikyng of buschelle A.); *hos-
tium.*

a Stryke of lyne²; *linigellus.*

a Strynge; *corda, cordula diminui-
tium.*

a Strynger; *cordex, correpto -i- in
obliquis.*

*a Strowpe; *lien.*

ta Strumme³; *qualus, statrum.*

a Strumpett; *ubi comen woman.*

ta Stub⁴; *recidium.*

¹ Palgrave has 'Stryke to gyve mesure by, *roulet à mesurer.*' 'Hostio, to strike; *hostorium*, a strike to make even a bushell or other measure.' Cooper. 'Boutell, m. The round pin, strichell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn. &c. *Loquell, f.* The strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. 'Palladius, *On Husbandrie*, tell us, p. 21, l. 559, that in feeding pigeons with wheat and millet 'A strike is for viii oen daine a mete.' 'Hoc ostorium, i. e. stryke.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201. 'Hoc ostorium, a strykylle.' *ibid.* p. 223. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thing wee doe is to looke out peckes, then the bushell and strickle, after that a sieve to rye the corne with.' *Farming, &c. Books* of H. Best, 1641, p. 103. 'If the miller bee honest you shall have an upheaped bushell of templed measure of a stricken bushell of corne.' *ibid.* p. 104. The editor quotes from the Corporation books of Richmond (Yorks.) the following: 'Mid. that the 10th of July 1608 the Earle of Chamberlan's steardes . . . did wryatt and send Richard Coates and William Parke, yeoman, to gett one peecke sealed with our standard . . . but this peecke to contayne stryken with a strykell as muche as our standerd peecke holdeth upheaped.' 'Hostio, to strekyn corn. *Hostorium*, a stryke.' Medulla. 'Stryke, or rolle to stryke a bushell or measure even. *Hostorium.*' Hulest. See also Tusser's *Husbandrie*, etc. xvii. st. 1.

² 'Stryke of flaxe, *parque de flaxe.*' Palgrave. In the Prologue to the Cant. Tales, 675, Chaucer describing the Parloner says he

'Haddo heer as yulwe as wey. But ametho it heng, as doth a stryke of flax.'

'Hic linigellus, a stric of lyne.' Wright's Vocab. p. 217. See also quotation from the Wright's *Chaste Wife*, s. v. Swyngil stoke, below, and compare Lyne stryke, p. 217.

³ In A. this word follows the preceding in the same line. 'Strum, a wicker work basket somewhat like a bottle, used in brewing to put before the bung-hole of a mash tub, to hinder the hops from coming through.' Peacock's Gloss. of Manley, &c. 'Qualus, a baskette ouste of which wine runneth when it is pressed.' Cooper. Barret gives 'Paniers of osiers, quali.' See P. 'Thado, breuerys instrument.'

⁴ 'Thu singst worse Jan the Leisange, Jat fliz bi grunde among þe stulle.'

Out of Nightingale, 506.

'Gawayne . . . stole styll as þe ston, oþer a stubbe nupur.' *Sir Gawayne*, 2493.

'A stubbe smote me throw the arme.' *Ipangdon*, 1370. Tisser uses this word several times as a verb; thus he says—'Let seruant be ready, with mattock in hand,

To stub out the bushes that poisth the lan l.' Chapt. xxxv. 47.

See also chapt. 33, st. 47 and 56, and Bernardus *De Cura Rei Famil.* B. 107. 'Chisot, a stub or stump.' Cotgrave. 'A stubbe, *stupa.*' Manip. Vocab.

'With knotty knarry barryne trees olde Of stubbes sharpe and hidous to beholde.'

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, 1150.

A. S. *styll*, O. Icel. *stylli*. 'And all about old stokes and stubs of trees.' Spenser, *F.*

Stubbylle; *Stipula* (A.).

to Study; *studere, vacare, & cetera*;
vbi to take hede (A.).

†A Stridylle of the lomys; *tolarium*
(A.).

a Stulo¹; *seammum, scabellum, fer-*
culum; versus:

‡*Seammum, scabellum, subsella*
(*subsella* A.), *sella, seammel-*
lum;

Predictis pluteum sedemque (se-
dimenque A.), *sedilia iungas.*

to Stumbylle; *coespitare, jupingere,*
titubare, vacillare.

A Stombyller; *Coespitator, impetor,*
titubator, vacillator, equus coespi-
tans (A.).

to Stony; vbi to Astony (A.).

†Sture²; *rigidus.*

Sturdy; vbi *lustus.*

a Sturdynes; *Ambiguitas.*

†A Sturtro³; *Duracenus, Duracen-*
um fructus eius (A.).

a Sturgeon (Sturion A.); *ipodamus.*

†Stuthe (Stuche A.)⁴; *stipes.*

†to Stuthe (Stuche A.); *stipare (me-*
stipare A.).

†Stuthed; *stipatus.*

†to Stutte (Stute A.)⁵; *ballastia,*
ballere, hescere, blaterare, blare.

†a Stuttynge; *ballicia, vel balho-*
cis.

†Stuttynge; *varcus (barcus A.) barus,*
blesus, Balbus.

Queene. l. p. 34. 'Yf the hedge be olde and be grete *stubb* or trees and thyu in the bottom that beestes may go vnder or bytwene the trees, than take a sharpe axe and cut the trees or *stubb*s that grow a fote from the erthe or thereabout in a playn place, within an ynch or two ynches of the syde, and let them slane downwarde.' Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, fo. 11th. 'Item, payd to the *stubb*er of Northfolk, for xi. gret rotys *stubb*ing vt.' Howard Household Books, Roxb. Club, p. 507. Lord Berners, in his *Arthur of Lytell Brytayne*, p. 214, speaks of 'the *stubb*' of a broken arm. 'I gyve to him the *stubb*wodd and that piece of Cassell which he did *stubb*, giving two greine coits yearly, with all other things pertynyng them upon Good Fridaie.' Will of Solomon Swale, 1594, in *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* p. 175. See also Harrison, *Lect. of Engl.* i. 34. Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, i. 1538, &c.

¹ In the Invent. of John Colan, of York, goldsmith, 1490, are mentioned: '4 all *stull*, vocato a *stoyl* of case j'. . . . De j cheppynge *stoyll* cum j bord, jd.' *Test. Ricard.* iv. 57.

² Palgrave gives 'Stoure, rudo na course clothe is, *gras*. Stowre of conversation, *estourdy*.'

³ Cooper explains '*Duracini*' as 'kernelles of raisons, or grapes having harde skinnies or pilles. *Duracina uva*, a grape with a thick skinne. *Duracina pericia*, peaches, the meate whereof groweth harde to the stones.' '*Duracenus*: a Sture tree. *Duracenum*: a sture apple.' *Ortus*.

⁴ Mr. C. C. Robinson, in his Gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire, gives 'Stouth, v. a. to lath and plaster.'

⁵ 'But she spake somewhat thycke, Her felow dyd stammer and *stut*.'

Shelton, *Elymyn. Rymmer*, 157.

In Seager's *School of Vertue*, l. 705, printed in Babees Book, p. 346, we are warned against hastiness in speech, which

'wyll cause thee to erre, To stut or stammer is a foule crime.'

Or wyll thee teache to stut or stammer.

'The tunge of *stuttyng* men schal speke swiffl and plegnli' Wyelif (Purvey), *Testam.* xlii. 4. 'No man shalde rebuke and scorne a blereyled ma or gogyled, or toungetyed, or lypsar, or a *stutlar* or fumbler, or blaterlypped, or touchbacked, or suche other, that haue a blenysh of nature: for than he blancheth god that made them' Horman. Rand gives 'To stut: to stagger in speaking or going: to stumble: *stut*: stutlingly, *stutlander*: a stutting or stammering in utterance, *titubatio*.' Palgrave has 'I stutte, I cannot speke my wordes redyly, *je bague*.' 'To stoute, stutte, *titubare*.' Manip. Vocab. 'Chancellet, or stammer, stut, falter in speech. Chancellement, m. a stutting, stammering, faltering in speech.' Cotgrave. '*Balbutie*. A stutting or stammering.' *ibid*. Still in use in the North. 'Stuttyng. *Terminat. verborum*.' Hulest. '*Dequyer*, to stut, to stammer. *Dequyerment*, a stutting, a stammering.' Hollyband.

S ante V.

a Subarbo¹; *subarborum*; *suburbanus*.

†A Sudekyñ²; *Subliacorus*.

A Substance; *Substantia*; *Substantivus*; *esca*; *esialis* (A.).

a Suchargo; *impementum*.

Svdane; *vbi* Sodane (A.).

a Sudary³; *facitergium*, *sudarium*.

†A Svdene; *Subleranus* (A.).

†A Subdekyñ; *vbi* sudekyñ (A.).

†A Sowe; *Seropha*, *aus* (A.).

Swet; *Sumen*, & cetera; *vbi* fatnesse (A.).

A Suffragane; *Coepercopus*, *Suffraganeus* (A.).

to Suffr; *pati breuiter*, *Compati*, *perpeti cum mora*, *Sufferre*, *perferre*, *condulere*, *luere*, *sufficere*, *Suppetere*, *Sustinere*, *tollerare*, *vilere* (A.).

to Suffyr; *vbi* to latt (A.).

Sufferabylla; *passibilis* (A.).

Subferabyll; *tellerabilis* (A.).

vn Sufferabyll; *Impassibilis* (A.).

Sufferynge; *perpassivus* (A.).

Sugott; *Sublitus*, *Subiectus*, *Subingulis*, *Subingatus*, *Suppar*, & cetera; *vbi* meke (A.).

to make Sugott; *Subdere*, *Supponere*, *subicere*, *Subingare* (A.).

Sugure; *zucara*.

to Submytte (to Summyt; *Summittere* A.); *submittere*, *supponere*.

Sumo; *Aliquis*, *quidam*, *quedam*, *quodam* (A.).

†Sumqwhare; *Aliubi*.

Sumqwat; *Aliquid*, *Aliquantus*, *-tulus*, *Aliquantum*, *-tulum*.

†Svmqwatly; *Aliqualiter*, *etiamque*, *Aliquantulum* (A.).

Sum tyme; *Aliquando*, *Aliquociens*, *Aliquotus*, *adum*, *interdum*, *intercise*, *interpolatum*, *olim*, *quandocumque*, *quondam*, *vicissim*, & cetera⁴.

†to Sunder; *Alternare*, *segregare*, *separare*; *vbi* to parte.

†Sunderly; *Alternatim*, *Alterne*, *separatim*, *cesim*, *dispari*, *diuissim*, *vicissim*, *singillatim*, *segregatim*.

pe Sunno; *clarius*, *titan producto-at*, *luminare maius*; *solaris*; *versus*: *¶S.A.*, *titan*, *phobus*, *titulus venit hinc & ephobus*.

Suppyngo; *Sorbicies*, *Sorbicio*, *Sorbiciuncula* (A.).

¹ In *Morte Arthure*, 4043, Arthur swears that till Mordred be slain he will

'neuer subarbo . . .

In cete he in *subarbo* sette appone erthe.'

see also *ibid.* ll. 2466 and 3122, and Peacock's *Repressor*, 1p. 279, 280. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, v. 403, speaks of the 'subarboles of Constantynoble.' See also the Ordinances of Worcester, in *English Guilds*, p. 383, where it is forbidden for wool to be given out to be worked 'but it be to men or women dwellyngs wryn the said cite or *subarboles* of the same.' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 119, has 'in his *subarbo* was a garden'; see also his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 364. '*Suburbanus*, se pe sit buton dore berig.' A. S. Gloss, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 84.

'The ordre liff *Sudenluc* hys,

That chastete enjoyeth;

For *Sudenluc* bereth the chalya

To the auter and aolyeth.'

See Subdekyñ, below.

W. de Shoreham, p. 50.

² '*Sudarium*, a swetyng cloth.' MS. Harl. 1270, leaf 183. '*Sudary*, to wype the fwe which sweateth.' Holcot. '*A* napkin or handkerchiefe, *camitium*, *sudarium*.' Daret.

'His *sudary*, his wyndyng cloth,

There were the laste, I say hem bothe.'

Carior Mundi (Trinity MS.), p. 1012, l. 17963;

where the Cotton MS. reads *fasciale*, the Gottingen *fasciale*, and the Fairfax *sudary* (unprinted *subary*). 'It is sayd for certeyn that he bare alway a *sudary* in his bosom with whiche he wype the teares that ran from his eyen.' Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fo. ccd. col. 4. In the *Thyfly Mysteries*, p. 95, l. 1049, Peter on reaching the sepulchre exclaims: 'Here is nothyng left butt a *sudary* cloth.'

⁴ MS. adds '*vbi* departyng.' Evidently some word has been omitted between *Sum tyme* and *to Sunder*: probably *Sundering*.

A Supper; *Cena, Cenula; Cenaticus* (A.).

to Suppe; *Clere, haurire, Sorbere, con-, ac-, ob-, sorbere, asorbesecere, con-, ex-, Sorbillare* (A.).

to Suppose; *whi to trowe* (A.).

Suppabylle; *Sorbulis, Sorbululis* (A.).

ta Surcote¹; *supertunica*.

Sure; *securus*.

a Surgeñ (Surionrer A.); *Aliptes, chirurgus, chirurgicus, plugius*.

ta Surgyrdylle (A Surcynngylle A.)²; *succingula*.

ta Surre³; *cicatrix*.

a Surname⁴; *cognomen, quod quis habet Ab origine*.

†to Suspende; *Suspendere* (A.).

Suspendit; *Suspensus, Missaticus* (A.).

to haue Suspeccion; *Suspiciere* (A.), *Suspicion; Suspicio, zelus, vel Suspectio* (A.).

to Sustone; *Sustinere, Sustentare* (A.).

Sute; *fuligo; fuliginosus, fuliginus*.

a Sute; *secta, et secta curia*.

Sutelle; *Altus, Affaber (Hffaber A.), Argutus, et eminus vocat fur perspicax, subtilis, & cetera; ubi wyly*.

Suthfast; *whi trewe suait* (A.).

B ante vv.

ta Swad (Swado A.)⁵; *siliqua, folliculus, theca*.

to Swago; *mulcere, con-, de-, mitigare, complacere, contumescere*.

Swagyngo⁶; *mulcus, de-, mitigans*.

¹ '(1) A short coat worn over the other garments; especially the long & flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, & which was frequently emblazoned with the arms of the family: a tabard. (2) A short robe worn by females at the close of the eleventh century, over the tunic, and terminating a little below the knee.' Fairholt, *Hist. of Costume*. Harrison, *Descript. of Eng.* i. 125, tells us that a Knight of the Garter is to wear on St. George's day 'his mantell with the George and the lue', without either hood, collar or surcote.' In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 1929, the knight is described as wearing

'a bleaunt of blwe, pat bradde to be erse.

His surkot seemed hym wel, pat softe waty forred;

and in *Emare*, l. 652, we are told

'Her surcote that was large and wyde,

With the hynter lappes.'

Therwith her rysage she gau hyde,

Arthur in his dream saw

'A duches dereworthily dyghte in dysperde wedis,

In a surcott of sylke fulle selkouthely lewede.' *Morte Arthure*, 3252.

See also *ibid.* 2434; *Sir Eglamour*, p. 173, &c.

² A long upper girth which often went over the pannel or saddle. 'A sursynghle, perizonium.' Barcl. 'Either enote other in the midst of their shields, that the yastrels, sursynghles, and croupers brake.' Malory's *Arthur* (ed. 1634), ch. 133, p. 244. 'Let the beasts head be tyed vnto a sursynghle.' Mascard, *Govt. of Cattle*, p. 78. 'Sursynghle or girth. Perizonium.' Hubert.

³ A. S. *sōr*, O. Icel. *sōr*. 'A sore, morbus, ulcus.' Manip. Vocab.

⁴ Properly an additional name (*super-nomen*) as in Barbour's *Brue*, lxx. 259:

'And Eduard hys sone that wes yng,

And surname off Wyndyssor.'

In England crownyt wes to king,

and in the Metrical Chronicle of England, l. 982, printed in Ritson's *Metrical Romances*, ii. 311:

Anon afterward, Reigne ys sone Richard,

Richard queor de lyoun, That was his surname.'

The author of the Catholicon, however, seems to take the word to mean a family name, a surname in the modern sense, as also does Hubert, who gives 'Surname. *Agnomini, Cognomen, Cognomentum*, whyche is the fathers name. Surnamed, or called after the fathers name. *Agnominitus, Cognominitatus*. Surnamen. *Agnomini, Cognomines*.'

⁵ 'Swad, in the North, is a peaced shell.' Blount, p. 627. Cotgrave has 'Sousure, coxly, hully, huskie, swaddy. Sousee, f. the huske, swad, cod, hull of beames, peace, &c.' Swad in use.

⁶ MS. a Swagyngo.

a Swagynge; *mitigacio*.

Swaged; *mitigatus, complacatus*.

a Swan; *cignus, olor*.

a Swallo (Swalgh A.) of y^e see¹;
caribdis, piscis est.

to Swalowe; *glutire, con-, de-, ju-,
trans-, ligurire, vorare, de-, ab-
sorbere, gulare*.

a Swalowe; *celido, hirundo*.

a Sware²; *quadra*.

to Sware; *quadrare*.

Swared; *quadratus*.

a Swarmo of bees; *coamen*.

†a Swarthe (Swathe A.)³; *orbis
falcatoris (falcatorum) est*.

to Swet; *Sudare, persudare, resu-
dare (A.)*.

A Swet; *Sudor; sudorosus (A.)*.

†A Swet hole⁴; *porus, porosus (A.)*.
to Swepo; *Scolare, verrere, mundare,
scopere (A.)*.

Swopinge of a howse; *Scols (A.)*.

a Swerde; *calculus, gladius (rum-
pho A.), gladiolus ensuculus,
Spita, spatula, splendona, sodona
(dorena A.) est dea gladiatorum;
gladiatorius, spatacus, spatulatus;
unde versus*;

¶ *Rumpho vel framea, gladius
vel macro vel casis*;

*Alatur sica, sicarius exit ab
illa*.

to strike with a Swerde; *gladiare*.

a Swerde berere; *ensifer, lictor*.

þ^e Swerde & y^e bucler (bukiller
A.) playnge⁵; *gladiatura*.

¹ A whirlpool. Trevisa in his trans. of Higden, i. 65, says: 'þere beþ many *swolwynes* and whirlinges of wateres by þe see brynkes; tweyne beþ in þe see of maydel erþe bytwene Itali and þe lande Sicilia. Þilke tweie *swolwes* beþ i-cleped Scylla and Charybdis, of þe whiche spekeþ Virgil . . . Oþer *swolwes* and perils of wateres beþ in ocean; con is in þe west clif of htel Breтайne, and is i-cleped þe nauel of þe see; þe toþer is bytwene Breтайne and Galicia, and it is i-seide þat þese *swolwes* twaye in þe nyȝt and day sweloweþ ynnō stremes and flodes, and casteþ hem vp agē' see also v. 139, where we are told that Helena when she found the true cros, 'dese tweyne of þe mayles in here sones bridel, and þe þidde in an ymage of þe roode, and sche þrewe þe fourþe nayl into þe see Ahiaticus, þat was toforehonde a *swolow* ful perilous to seille þerby.' G. Douglas in his *Eneados*, Bk. i. p. 16, speaks of a 'sowhand *swelth*,' and Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 97, of '*Swelthis* of þe see and helle, þat resceyuen al þat þei may & jollen not agen.' See also Job, xxxvi. 27. '*Swelth* is a depe place in a ryuer, and bath that name, for he swelowyth in waters that come therto and castyþ and throwyþ theym vp agen.' Glanvil, *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. xvii. p. 448. Maundeville says of the Fosse of 'Mennon' that 'somme men seyn that it is a *sweloth* of the grauely.' See: *Voyage*, p. 33. '*Caribdis*, a swelw off the see.' Medulla. 'Swallow, gulle or such lyke. *Vorago*.' Hulot.

² A square: see Swyre, below. In the *Destruction of Troy*, 3967, Meriones, King of Crete, is described as having 'a hard brest . . . & his back square.'

³ The swathe or row of grass cut down by a reaper. Grose defines it 'grass just cut to be made into hay.' In *Morte Arthure*, l. 2508, we read—

'In the myste mornyng one a mede fallas,

Mawne and vne made, maynoyresle bott lyttyle,

In swathes sweppene downe fulle of swete floures.'

A. S. nea⁴u. Compare Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3. '*De faire* [a sythe] *fauchet* [mow] *une anteeque de pree* [a swathe, a swathe of mede].' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab p. 154. 'Take hede that thy mower now cleue and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse, and to mowe his *swathe* cleane throwe to that that was laste mowen before, that he leaue not a mane betwene.' Fitzherbert, *Herbarie*, fo. D. 3. 'Swath of grasse newe mowen. *Girama*.' Hulot.

⁴ A pore in the skin. '*Hic porus*, a swete holle.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab, p. 209.

⁵ To play with swords was the usual phrase for fencing and gladiatorial contests. Compare a Bucler plier, above, p. 46. In the *Ancient Rible*, p. 212, we have the expression 'þer^e mld swerþes.' In Holinshed's *Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 1233, we read of 'tigres, panthers, bears, and *eswordplaiers* encounting one another to the death; and in Giraldus' *Hist. of Ireland*, in Holinshed, ii. 27, is mentioned 'the plaie or game of *eswordplaiers* or masters of defence.' '*Gladiatura*, a boklere playing.' Medulla.

a Swerde man; *condio, gladiator, pinnirapax* (*rapies* A.) *corruptum -ri-* (*permissarius* A.).

to Swere; *fidare, con-, fiduciare, Af-, con-, iurare, cou-, e-, deicere, con-, spirare.*

a Swerelle (*Swyrelle* A.)¹; *aspericolas* (*aspericulus* A.), *circrillus*.

a Swerynge; *fidacio, iuracio, iuramen, iuramentum, insinandum; iurans* participium.

Swetly; *dulciter, dulcissus, iuperlirice, & cetera.*

Swete; *Armonicus, balsamensis, cune grece, seorte grece, dulcis ut mel* (*mellis* A.), *dulciculus, dulcissus, iuperliricus, iuperliricus, melliflans, mellisonus, mellicus, suavis multi dicunt idem quod dulce, non utique, dulce enim* (*ut* A.) *mel dicimus, & (ut* A.) *suave actum quod non est dulce.*

Swetnes; *Adon, Armonia, dulcor, dulcoratus, dulcoracio, dulcoris in gustu, dulcitus (dulcis* A.) *in anima* (*animo* A.) *suavitas.*

to Swete (to make Swete A.); *delinire, dulcorare; -ans, atus.*

to make Swete (to be Swete A.); *dulcere.*

to be Swete; *dulcescere; dulcorans.*

Swete; *dulcoratus.*

†a Sweylle²; *tribulum.*

Swyste; *chi wyghte.*

†Swilkone (*Swylke one* A.)³; *tribula* to Swynme; *nare, natura, trannare.*

a Swymmer; *utor.*

þ^r Swynay (y^r Swynacy A.)⁴; *gutturata vel gutturina; gutturnosus* participium; *squinnacia.*

a Swyne; *Aper, cicuris, porcus, porca, scrofa, sus, sucula⁵, suculus, verruca, kirrus; porcinus, euillus, euillanus & verrinus.*

Δ Swynflesch; *Suilla* (A.).

a Swynbely⁶; *Aqualiculus, Aquallionla.*

a Swynhyrde; *subulus, subula.*

a Swynsty; *Ara, porceletum, suarium; (versus:*

⁷ *Est Ara porcorum brevis non Ara decorum* A.).

†a Swyngilstoke⁸; *excudis, excutium.*

¹ *Chirgrillus*, according to Cooper, is a hedgehog. See *Squyrelle*, above.

² See *Flayle*, p. 133, and P. Flayle *Swynayl*.

³ The 'lex talionis,' the law of returning 'like for like,' of which Lydgate speaks in his *Chronicle of Troy*, Bk. ii. c. 12:

'For to performe the payne of talgon, Rehered is vnto our aldershame.'

For wronges olde, of which yet the fame

The Ortus renders *Talio* by 'recompensatio in malis vindicta.'

⁴ See *Squynacy*, above, p. 357.

⁵ MS. *suculus*.

⁶ See *Dregbaly*, p. 108.

⁷ *Excudis*, a swingle-head. Coles. 'This is a Wooden Instrument made like a fauchon, with an hole cut in the top of it to hold it by: it is used for the clearing of Hemp and Flax from the large broken Stalks or Shives by the help of the said Swingle-Foot, which it is hung upon, which said Stalks being first broken, bruised, and cut into shivers by a brake.' R. Holme, ch. vi. § iv. p. 285. A. S. *swingle*. 'Excudis, a swyngyl-hande.' Ortus. See the *Wright's Chaste Wife*, ll. 514-516:

'He wanyd vp a strycke of lyne, By-fere the swyngyll tre.'

And he span wode and fyne

and l. 527—'He herde noyse that was nett ryde

Of persone two or thre;

One of lein knockyl lyne.

A-nother *seppenyl* good and fyne

By-fere the swyngyll tre.'

'One tonpae, two heekells, iij fannes, and one basket, 3/. Two *swyngyls* stocks with thaire *swyngyls*, two cheise bards, and iij reals 20^d,' are mentioned in the *Invent. of John Thompson*, 1585, *Wills & Invent.* ii. 78. 'To swyngil hump, *verberare*.' *Manly's Vocab.* 'E j^e vas pri, dame Marie, De crucher ou *changer* rotes de.

Le donce à votre poud (a swingle stok).

(to swingle thi flax).'

Ne ullet pas le poudin (the swingle).

W. de Biddisworth, in *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.* p. 159

ta Swyngilstre (Swyngyltro A.) of
a harowe¹; *projectorium*.
†to Swyngille; *exciliare*.
ta Swyngylhande (Swyngilland
A.)²; *epatula, feritorium*.
p^r Swynsoghte³; *porrigo, produci-*
tur -ri-.
ta Swyppylle⁴; *flagellum*.

ta Swyre (Swyrre A.)⁵; *Amussis,*
perpendicularum.
†to Swythe (to Swyth gryss A.)⁶;
estillare.
†Swytheñ; *estillatus*.
to Swowne; *consternari*.
a Swenynge; *catasis; consternans*
participium.

Capitulum 10^{um} T.

T ante A.

a Taa⁷; *Articulus, Alua, pro-*
ducitur -lu-.

a Table; *tabula*.
a Taberde⁸; *collobium, reno, & cet-*
era; ubi a mantelle.

¹ The bar that swings at the heels of the horse when drawing a harrow. R. Holme, 1688, says: 'These are made of wood, and are fastned by iron hooks, stables, chains, and pins to the Coach-pole, to the which Horses are fastned by their Harnish when there is more then two to draw the Coach.' *Ikk. iii. ch. viii. n^o. 33.* 'They [the horses] must have lombes or collers, halms withed about their neckes, tresses to drawe by, and a *swyngylstre* to holde the tresses abroad, and a tagewith to be tywene the *swyngylstre* and the harowe.' Fitzherbert, *Book of Husbandry*, fo. C 5. 'If it be Horse, then they are two-fold, as single or double; single, as when they draw in length one horse after another, and then there is needfull but the plow clevis, and *swingle-tree*, trates, collers, harnesses, and cart bridles.' G. Markham, *The Country Farme*, 1616, p. 533. 'A swingle-tree. *Projectorium*.' Gouldman. The word was also used for a flail or instrument for dressing flax, as in the quotation from the *Wright's Chaste Wife* given above. 'I late and *swingle flex*.' *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 197. 'Swingle-staff, or bat to beat flax. *Scutula*.' Gouldman.

² This appears to be the same as Swingle-stick. Holcot gives 'Swyngylngbatte, or staffe to beate flaxe. *Scutula*,' which is also probably the same.

³ A disease amongst swine, also called swine-pox. Baret renders *porrigo* by 'Scurf or scales of the heade.'

⁴ MS. Swyppylle. 'A swipple. The part of a flail which strikes the corn: the *blade* of a flail as it were.' Halliwell. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 143, says: 'each of them [thrashers] shall have a threave of strawe every weeke, which is supposed to bee allowed for buyinge and furnishing them with *swipples* and *haile bandes*.' See the account of the fight in the *Tournament of Tottenham*, 167:

'Of sum were the belys brokyn, of sum the brayn pannes, Wyth swyppynge of *sweygla*.
And yll were thay besene, or thay went thanne.

⁵ A carpenter's square. 'Lennell line, or Carpenter's rule, *amussis, perpendicularum*.' Baret. 'Squyer for a carpentar, *esquierre*. Squyer, a rule, *right*.' Palgrave. Compare Swars, above. See the account of the building of the Tower of Babel in the *Curios Mundii*, which, we are told, l. 2231, they intended to raise

'Wit *swire* and *scantilon* as cuen, Rat may recho heghur jan heuen';
and again, l. 1664, God tells Noah to make the ark 'o *sware tre*.' See also *ibid.* l. 8808.
'I squyer, I rule with a squyer, as a carpenter doyth his worke or he sawe it out. *Je esquierre*. Squyer this bonde or you sawe it.' Palgrave.

⁶ I can make nothing of this, unless it means to mow grass in swathes.

⁷ 'Ikka vayne of je man's body, Had a rote fetend tæst parby,
And in ikka tin and fynger of hand War a rote fra þat tre growand.'

Hampole, *P. of Chauc.*, 1910.
Douglas, *Encyclop.* *Ikk.* ix. p. 195, has 'standand on his *tip-tail*.' A. S. G.

⁸ According to Sturt the Tabard was 'a species of mantle which covered the front of the body and the back, but was open at the sides from the shoulders downwards; in the early representations of the tabard it appears to have been of equal length before and behind, and reached a little lower than the loins.' 'Tabard, a garment, *mantens*.' Palgrave. 'A jacket or short-sleeved coat worn in times past by noblemen in the wars, but now only by heralds, and is called their coat of arms in service.' Spangh's Glossary, 1597. The tabard worn by theancer's Plowman was probably like our smock frock.

A Tabernakills; <i>Tabernaculum</i> (A.).	*a paire of Tabylys ⁴ ; <i>tabelle</i> .
†a Tabyll burde ¹ ; <i>tabella</i> .	†Tabylys pendande ⁶ ; <i>diptice</i> .
†a Tabyll man ² ; <i>senecus</i> (status A.), <i>calculus</i> (timpanum A.).	to Taburno ³ ; <i>timpanicare</i> .
†a Tabyldormande (Tabyll dormonde A.); <i>Assidella</i> , <i>tabella</i> (tabula A.), <i>flax</i> , <i>stipudium</i> (stipudium A.).	a Taburne; <i>timpanum</i> .
	a Taburner (Tabernar A.); <i>timpanista</i> .
	†to Tacho ⁷ ; <i>Attachiare</i> .
	†Tached; <i>Attachius</i> .

¹ A chess or draught board. '*Alarium*, a place for tabyls byn. *Aliator*, a tabyl playere' Modulla.

² Men used at the game of Tables, draughtsmen. See the quotation from the Will of Joan Stevens in note to a paire of Tabylys, below.

³ Cf. Burde dormande, above, p. 47. See an Inventory taken about 1500, printed in *Test. Ebor.* iv. 291, where are mentioned 'iiij dormondes bordes cum tripote.'

⁴ 'A paire of Tables to plaie at dice, or the boxe out of which the dice are cast: a chesse boorde or tables, *abacus*, *aleculus*: They spend whole daies in playing at tables or chestes.' Baret. Amongst the articles enumerated in the Paston Letters, iii. 436, as having been taken away at the Duke of Suffolk's attack on Heilsdon, is 'Item, a payre of large tabelles of box, pris viij. viijd.' See *Duke of the Duchesse*, l. 50. 'The author of the *Agneside* mentions as 'he tende boi of auarice . . . kneade gemenes, and lyef to gemenes of des and of tables.' p. 45. In *Sir Ferambra*, l. 1225, Naymes describing the amusements of the French, says: 'Summe of hem [playe] to lewale-dame, and somme to *tablere*.' See also *Life of St. Alexes*, p. 65, l. 939. 'Tables to playe wyth dice and men. *Tabula*. Table playing. *Aleu*. Table player. *Aliator*.' Hubert. Francis Pyner in his will, 1639, bequeathed to his son-in-law his 'inlaid playeing tables.' *Bury Wills*, &c. p. 180; and in the Will of Joan Stevens, of Bury, 1459, occurs, 'vnum par de *tablis* cum chesemen et *tablinemys*.' Lib. Hawlee, p. 65.

⁵ Compare P. Hand Tabyls. Here perhaps the meaning may be the original one, viz. tablets containing the names of the dead for whose souls the priest was to pray, which were hung up in the porch or some other public part of the church.

⁶ 'I taboure, I playe upon a tabouret. *Je tabourne*. I will taboure, play thou upon the flute therwhyles.' Palgrave. 'Tymbres and tabornes, tulket among.' *Allit. Poems*, l. 1414.

⁷ 'Tabour, *timpanum*, *tympante*, to playe on a tabour. Tabourer, *tympantista*.' Hubert. 'Tympanyas and tabernis.' Douglas, *Æneides*, Bk. ix. p. 299. See also Lyndsey's *Monarchie*, i. 2505.

⁸ 'A buckle: a tache: a chape, *fibula*. A tache: a buckle: a chape: a bracelet, *epinter*.' Baret. In the *Legends of the Holy Hood*, p. 143, the Virgin Mary says—

'In me weere tached sorwes two.'

Robert of Brunne says, p. 30, that Charles the king of France sent to Athelstane

'A suerd of gold, in þe hiltē dīd men hīde Tached on þe croyce, þe blade þei out lēte.'

Two of þe nailēs, þat war forþ thesē fete

and in *Sir Iwanage*, l. 219, the Green Knight's axe is described as having 'tryed tached þerto tached.' see also l. 2176:

'þe knyzt kacheþ his caple, & com to þe lawe,

līstē down latlyly, & at a lynde tacheþ þe raigne.'

*Loke what hate oþer any gawle Is tached oþer tyed by lynney by-twyste.'

Allit. Poems, A. 464.

'Tho thy chyld was an honge, I-tached to the harde tre' Shoreham, p. 86.

See also G. Douglas, *Æneides*, i. p. 42. Coverdale in his version of Numbers xxii. 50, speaks of 'braceletes, rynges, earinges and *taches*.' and Lionell Wall in his Will, 1547, bequeathed 'to Alyson & Margret my daughters my ij best *taches* & to Elizabeth & Margret other ij *taches* & to Janet my daughter a *tache* and to Alyson my daughter a pare of beids with ij Rynges at them.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 128. 'one *tache* of sylver gyte' is also mentioned *ibid.* p. 229; and in 1558 Alice Conyers bequeathed 'a payre of sylver crooks and a *tache* bythe gylt.' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 128. 'Aaron had a bracelet or a *tache* fastned vnder his breste that was cleped racionale in whiche was wyten þese wordes, "Dyacercion in iugement trouble and trewe doctryne." Lydgate, *Polychronicon*, Bk. vi. c.

a Tado; *bupis*.

a Tado stole¹; *boletus, fungus*.

Tawght; *Doctus, Instructus, excercitatus, infirmatus, imbutus* (A.).

a Taylo (Taylle A.); *Acopa, Anticopa, Apoca, diva, caucio, epimenda* (*Epimerida penis equi est* A.).

a Taylo; *cauda, penis equi est*.

ta Taylbande (Taylle bande A.); *caudile, subtela*.

a Taylyour (Tayllore A.); *sartor, scissor*.

to Take betweyne; *Intercipere* (A.).

to Take before; *Anticipare* (A.).

to Take; *recipere, Accipere que ab alio dantur, sumere nostra voluntate, apprehendere, con-, e-, excipere, capere, capiscere, deprehendere que fugiant, assumere, capere, prendere, recipere rogatus, suscipere sponte, susceptare*; (versus:

¶ Excipit in tectum gratanter amicus Amicum A.).

to Take away; *Auferre*.

to Take on hande; *Audere, presumere, usurpare*; (versus:

¶ hec tria coniungas presumit, usurpat, et Audet A.).

to Take away; *Auferre, Ademere, subtrahere, tollere a volente, accipi-*

mus ab alio data vel a volente vel que ab alio dantur (vel voluntate A.) *tollimus a volente, eripimus ei, auferimus quod dedimus, & cetera*; ubi *to stele*.

to Take away; *carpere, Accipere, legere*.

to Take hede; *Ascultare, Attendere, intendere, indulgere, Assidere, insistere, vacare, operam dare, invigilare*.

ta Taket²; *claviculus*.

a Takyñ; *julidus est signum probitatis venture, signum, nota, specimen*.

a Takyngo; *capacitas, Accipio*.

Takyngo; *capax, accipiens, & cetera*.

a Tale; *fabula, mitologia, mythos grece, mitus, narracio; fabularis, fabulosus participia*.

a Tale maker; *fabulo*³.

Tale tellere; *fabulator, fabulo* (A.).

to telle Tales; *fabulari*.

Talghe; *cerbum, cerpum*.

ta Talgho lafe (A Tallow lafe A.)⁴; *congiarium*.

Tame; *domitus, domesticus, subiugus, -gatus*.

vn Tame; *judomitus, & cetera*; ubi *wylde*.

to Tame; *domare, e-, con-, domitare, subiugare*.

33. 'Tache. *Cogitula, fibula, spinther*.' Huloet. 'Spinther, a clasp or tach.' Stanbridge, *Vocabula*. 'I tache a thyng, I make it faste to a wall or such lyke. *Je attache*. Tache this same upon a wall. I tache to with a nayle. *Je attache*. Tache it faste with a nayle, and than ye maye be sure it wyll holde. I tache a gowne or tippet with a tache. *Je agrosse*.' Palsgrave.

¹ See Mr. Way's quotation from John de Garlandia in Introd. to *Promptorium*, p. lxxiii.

² A tack, or little nail. 'A *M tackettes*' are included in the inventory of John Wilkinson, 1571, *Wills & Invent.* (Sartees Soc.), i. 361; see also p. 415, where in the Invent. of Thomas Leddell are included 'vj pounds crossbowe thread iij^o.—dosen of horne golde iij^o.—xij thousand and male *tacketts* x^o.—vi thousand great *tacketts* xix^o.—xix dozen sardo *tackes* for Joyners xij^o.' 'A tacket, cide Naille.' Barlet. 'A tacket or tache. *Wile Naille*.' Minshew. 'A tacket, *clavulus*.' Manip. Vocab.

³ MS. *fabulo*.
⁴ I can make nothing of this. Talgho is of course tallow, but the 'lafe' is unintelligible, and the Latin equivalent does not help us. 'Congiarium,' according to Barlet, is a 'dole or gift.' O. Dutch *taly*. 'Tallow of beastes, *congen* tallowe candles *Schooner candles*.' Barlet. In Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 17, l. 414, to make

in a cistern we are bidden to 'Take pitche and talgh, as tache is'—
And seeth here tyl that beile is

A Tange of A knyfe¹; *parasinus* (*piramus* A.).
 ta Tange of A nodyr; *Aculus*, *Acus*, *pugio*.
 a paire of Tanges; *in plurali numero*, *tenalia* (*forceps*, *fabri est*, *forcipula*, *formicales*, *plurales*, *masculini generis* A.).
 a paire of Tanges for A smyth; *forceps*, *forcicula*, *formicales* *pluraliter*.
 A Tapett²; *Tapetum*, *Tapeta* (A.).
 a Tapster; *clipeista*.
 to Tappo; *Ceruidare* (A.).
 ta Tap tro³; *cervida*, *clipeistra*.
 to Tary; *cunctari*, *per-*, *morari*, *re-*, *de-*, *ju-*, *tardare*, *habere* (*habere* A.), *tarditare*, *operiri* (*tedere* A.), & cetera; *ubi* to abyde; *versus*:
 ¶ *Operior tardos, operit me vestis Amena.*
 a Tareynge; *cuncta*, *cunctacio*, *mora*, *tarditas*, *trica*.
 Tarynge; *morosus* (A.).
 a Taselle (Tasyll⁴ A.); *carduus*, *cardo*, *producto-o-*, *finicium* *vel* *fer-*.
 to Taste; *Gustare*, *libare*, *de-*, *pre-*,

re-, *Collibare*, *dequstare*, *gustare*, & cetera (A.).
 A Tastyng; *gustus*, *libacio*, *delibacio*, *prequstacio* (A.).
 a Tawerū; *caupona*, *taberna*, *tabernula*, *crustaria* (*crustaria*, *pila* A.), *merotheca*.
 a Tawerner; *caupo*, *caupona*, *cauponius*, *labio*, *merothecarius*, *tabernario*.
 a Tawerū gangger; *Attavernio*, *Attavernalis*.
 a Taxe; *tallagium* (*Tallagium*, *Taza* A.).
 to Taxe; *taxare*.
 a Taxage; *taxacio*.
 Taxed; *taxatus*.

Tante E.

Techeabyll; *docibilis*⁵, *qui facilliter docet alios*, *docilis*, *qui facilliter docetur*; (*versus*:
 ¶ *Esto puer docilis liber atque docibilis esto* A.).
 vn Techeabyll; *Indocibilis* (A.).
 to Teeche; *catechizare* (*catechizare* A.), *docere*, *inducere*, *informare*, *monstrare*, *instruere*, *prestruere*, *predicare*, *discipulare*, *disciplinare*,

¹ See P. Tongge of a knyfe. That part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft or handle.

² A hanging cloth of any kind, as tapestry, the cloth for a sunter-horse, &c. 'Tappest, a cloth, *tappis*' Palgrave. 'Tapestry, or hangings, in which are wrought pictures of diuers coloures: a carpet, *tapetum*.' Baret.

'Alle his bullys

And tapite hem ful manyfolde.'

I wol do peynto with pure golde,

Boke of the Duchesse, l. 258.

In *Sir Gawayne*, 77. over Guenevere's head is said to have been fixed

'A seure . . .

Of tryel Tol use, of Turs (*tapit*) innoghe.'

and at l. 568, the knight when about to arm stands on 'a tute *tapit* tyst ouer his feet.' see also l. 858. Wyclif in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 246, complains that the ladies in his time preferred for the parish priest 'a trippere on *topitis*, or hunters or hanters, or a wilde plesere of someres gamenes.'

³ See Spygott, above.

⁴ 'Cardo, a thystelle or a tasell.' Nominale MS. 'Tasell whyche towkers do use.' Hulot. 'Tasle, *virga pastoralis*.' Manip. Vocab. See Prof. Skeat's notes to P. Plowman, C. xii. 15 and B. xv. 436. A. S. *tasel*. Cotgrave gives '*Chardon*, in. a thistle. *chardons*, & *foillon*, The Tazell, Pullers Thistle, Card Tazell. *Chardonner le drap*, to raise, or lay the nap thereof, to dresse it, with the Tazell.' '*Chardon, tressyl*.' Palgrave. Compare to Teese, below. 'A cardue, ether a *tasel*, which is in the Liban vnto the cedre of the Liban and eyle.' Wyclif, 2 Paral. xiv. 15 P.

⁵ In A. the last three latin equivalents are inserted wrongly under Tavern.

⁶ A. reads only Techeabyll; *docilis*, wrongly putting the rest of the article under to Teeche.

discipulare, doctuiare, dogmatizare, erudire.

a Techor; *catherista* (*catherista* A.), *didasculus*, *magister*, *gignatarcha* s. *principalis magister*, *gymnosophist*, *doctor*, *magistra*; (*versus* A.) *unius doctor aut (aut doctor A.) multorumque magister*.

Techynge; *Doctrina*, *agua*, *Informacio*, *Disciplina*; *Disciplinarius*; *Disciplinatus*, *documentum*, *documentum*, *Dogma*, *Elementum*, *rudimentum*, *magisterium*, *traditio* (A.).

to Tedyr; *restringere*, *retinere*.

a Tedyr; *restrictorium*, *retinaculum*.

Tellabylle; *ubi spekalyll* (A.).

vu Tellabyll; *in narrabilis*, *Ineffabilis* (A.).

a Telo stano²; *tegula*.

a Teler; *cenoficiarius* (*cenofactorius* A.), *tepalator*.

to Tele; *tepalare*, *tepalis operire*.

to Tello; *retractare*, *referre*, *retinere*, *recensere*, *narrare*, *enarrare*, *narritare* (A.).

†A Temo; *temo* (A.).

to Temo²; *Enacuare*, *desecare*, *haurire*, *exaurire*, *fundere*, *effundere* (A.).

A Tempest; *Tempestas* (A.).

†A Tempylla of A wesele²; *virgula* (A.).

to Tempyr; *Temperare*, *distemperare*, *diluere* (A.).

A Tempyll; *templum*², & cetera; *ubi Kirke*, *Abbay* (A.).

A Tempylla of y^e hede; *tempus*, *tempora in plurali* (A.).

A Tempyr; *Temperancia animorum est*, *temperatio rerum*, *temperies Aeris est* (A.).

*a Tempso²; (*tarantorium* A.) *tarantarium*, *setarium*, *setacium*.

†to Tempso; *tarantularizare* (*Tarantularizare* A.).

to Tende²; *decimare*.

¹ Here follow *restratorium*, *retinaculum*, inserted wrongly by the scribe from Tedyr.

² See Tyle, below.

³ See the quotation from *Handle Holme* in Halliwell.

⁴ To empty.

⁵ MS. *tempylle*.

⁶ In the *Caroliner*. A bords wth ij trostes & ij *temmes* ij^o, viij^d. ix seves and ryd 4 lds & j greet bolle iij^o, vjd. & eaks and ij walletts xij^o, iij^d. Invent. of Jane Lawson, 1557, *Wills & Invent.* i. 159. 'In the bawlinge house. One *temme* troght, j mouldinge board, j leasen tubb, i j sackes, and j poake, 9^o. Invent. of R. Waddington, 1599, *ibid.* ii. 287. See also *Richmondshire Wills*, *Ac.* p. 42, and *Test. Ebor.* iii. 46. 'The course which wee take, to try the millers usage, is to take the same bushell or scopp that wee measured the corne in, and to measure the mede therein, after it is brought home, just as it cometh from the miller's eye, and afore it be *temed*; . . . If the miller bee honest you shall have an upheaped bushell of *temped* meale of a stricken bushell of corne; and of meale that is undressed, an upheaped bushell and an upheaped pecke.' *Farming, Ac. Book* of H. Pest, 1641, p. 103. *Tesser* spoakes of a 'temmes-laaf,' *eb.* xvi. 11, by which is meant a loaf made of a mixture of wheat and rye, out of which the coarser bran only is taken.

⁷ See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 17, where in the allegory of the blind and the lame men we read, 'þe blind, *seil*. þe lude men most holde vp þe lame men, *seil*. men of holy ch'rb, th' 33 almes offeringe and *teulinge*,' where the word is wrongly explained in the Glossary. Roger Thornton in his will, 1429, bequeathed 'to the vicare of saint Nicholas kyrk for forgetyn *tendes* et.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 78.

⁸ Oure fader us leyd, oure fader us kend

That oure *temd* shuld be brend.' *Thornley Myet*, p. 9.

In the A-S. version of Luke xviii. 12 (Hutton MS.), the Pharisee is represented as saying, 'Ic faste twice on week, Ic geif bandunge ealles þas þe ich habbe.' In the *Cursor Mundii*, 1662, we are told of Noah that

'Rightwis he was, and goddis freind, And heli gaf he him his *temd*.'

we also ll. 515, 908 and 978. 'The *teynels* of my corns ar nocht abowery hychtit abufe the fertilit that the ground maye beyr, but as vell that ar tene fertit of my hande þe reyt tha taran by thir.' *Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 123; see also *ibid.* 4

yr Tende; *Decima, Decimula* (A.).

Tendir; *tener, tenellus* (A.).

a Tendor of a tree¹; *turio*.

A Tenement; *Tenementum* (A.).

þe Ten commawndmentis; *decem precepta, decalogus* (decem mandata A.).

Teno; *decem, deca, decades* grece; *decimus, decius, decies, denus, denarius, decuplus*; *Abax* (A.).

tof Tene stringis; *Decacordus* (A.).

A Tent; *Castrum, papilio, tensorium, tentorium* (A.).

A Tanour; *Succentus* (A.).

A Tere; *lacrima, lacrimilla*; *lacrinosus* (A.).

A Tergett; *Pelta* (A.).

Ter²; *Bitumen* (A.).

A Tersell; *tercellus, avis est* (A.).

to Tese wolle³; *carpere, elicere*.

ta Teser; *carponarius*.

a Testament; *testamentum*.

with oute Testament; *Abintestato*.

to make Testament; *testamentari*.

to drawe oute Tetho; *edentare*.

ta Tewelle of A chymnay⁴; *epicarsterium*.

A Tewelle; *vbi towelle*.

a Tower of skynnes⁵; *candidarius, coriarius* (et cetera; *vbi Barkare* (A.).

A Text; *Textus* (A.).

T ante II.

Thakke (Thake A.)⁶; *culmus, tegmen, tectura*.

¹ 'Tendron, m. a tendrell, or the tender branche or sprig of a plant.' Cotgrave.

² The author of *tiensie & Eedus* tells us, l. 2596, how the mother of Moses made

'An fetles, of rigesses wrought, Terred, dat water dored it nocht.'
See also l. 662. In the *Richmondshire Wills*, &c., p. 228, is a charge: 'Johnne Gaunte be-
yonde byer for terre and a chesse, v. s. yd.' See *Paston Letters*, iii. 212.

³ See *Tasello*, above. 'I tosse wolle, or cotton, or such lyke. *Je force de la laine*. It
is a great craft to tosse wolle wel.' Palgrave.

⁴ A pipe or funnel: a loivre. 'In the back of the smith's forge, against the fire-place,
is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long which comes
through the back of the forge, and into which is placed the nose of the bellows: this pipe
is called a towel, or a towel-iron.' Kennett MS. leaf 411.

'And such a smoke gan out wende,

Out of the foule trunpes ende,

Blake, blue, greenliche, swartish, rede,

As dath where that men melt lede,

Lo, all on hie from the towell.'

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, v. 1654.

See also the *Simpson's Tale*, 2148. 'Swellyng of the towell or fundament. *Coudaloma*.
Huloet. In the directions given in the *Liber Cure Cocorum* for 'lampruns baked,' the cook
is directed to make 'in myddes þo lydde antuel.' *Coudaloma*. A swelling of the tuell or
fundament.' Cooper. Lyte, *Dodoens*, p. 271, says that Dill 'burnit or parched, taketh
away the swelling lumps and rittes or wrinkles of the tuell or fundament, if it be layde
thereto.'

⁵ A tanner. More commonly spelt *tawer*. Lydgate in his *Poetras*, Bk. viii. ch. 13.
293b— 'His skin was take

Tawed after by precept and hydding. Souple and tendir as they coude it make'

Wyeliff in his version of Acts ix. 43 speaks of 'Symound, sum coriour or *tawier*.' Fitz
herbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlix. b. applies the word to flax: 'but how it [flax]
shold be sowe, weded, pulled, rep-yled, watred, washon, dried, beten, braked, *tawed*,
hokked, spon, wonden, wrappel, & wouen, it nedeth nat for me to shew.' Palgrave gives

'I tawe leather, *je souple*. I tawe a thyng that is styffe to make it *sofle, je souple*.' 'To
tawe leathur, *alutari operari*; to taw ledder, *pellis condire*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A tawer of
leather, *alutarius*.' Baret. 'Megissier, m. a tawer or tawyer' a Fell-monger, a Leather-
dresser: *megissarie*, f. the tawing or dressing of (thin) skins for gloves, purses, &c.
Cotgrave. See also s. v. *Courroyer*.

⁶ Still in common use. 'Naim ic wyrðe þat þu ga under þacu minne.' Rushworth
Gospels, Matth. viii. 8.

'The toune of Tyre

In foriens flambe kendit and birnand echire,

Spredand fra thak to thak, baith bat and ben,

Als welc ouer tempillis as housis of othir men.'

G. Douglas, *Æneidos*, Bk. iv. p. 123. l. 40.

That of; *quavis, si ut, quatuor, licet* (A.).

to Thanko; *caristare, gratulari, con-, grates agere, gratificari, gratari, regraciari*.

to addylle Thanke (to Thanke A.)¹; *mereri, demeritare*; -ans participium.

to addyl Thanke; *demereri, demerare*; -ans participium.

a Thanke; *meritum, emericio, emeritium, grates designantur. Iterum gratus agimus, grates referimus; gratulatio, gratulamen.*

vn Thanke; *demericio, demeritum.*

Thaŋ (Thanne A.); *quam, tum, tunc.*

Thare; *Ibi, Ibidem, illic, Illo, Inibi* (A.).

Tharfe²; *Acinus, nonfermentatus.*

Thayr Away; *Illic* (A.).

See also *ibid.* Bk. vii. Frol. l. 137. where he speaks of

'Schep halstans merfandit of kynd,

Hoppard on the thak and on the causay by.'

'Sanct Andreis kirk, as that my author sais, That theit was with copier in the dais.'

Stewart, *Chron. of Scotland*, iii. 190.

'In Sommersetshire, about Zeleestre and Martok, they doo there theyr wheate very lowe, and all the wheate strawe, that they purpose to make *thacke* of, they do not thresh it, but cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheeres, and call it role; and therewith they *thacke* theyr houses.' Fitzherbert, *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. D^{ob}. '*Ile tectura, thak.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 237. '*Sartitector, a thakkare.*' Malulla. '*Thacke of a house, chauxne.* Thacker, *coursureur de chaume.* I thacke a house. *Je coursure de chaume.* I am but a poore man, sythe I can not tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it.' Palsgrave. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points*, ch. lvii. st. 14, says—

'In champion countrie a pleasure they take,
To mowe up their hawne for to brew and to bake,
And also it stands them in steade of their *thack*,
Which being well inned, they cannot well lack.'

See also chap. l. iii. st. 11, *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 34. and Halliwell s. v. Thacke. A. S. *þacc*. H. Best in his *Farming, &c. Book*, p. 147, has the following: 'Many will (after a grasinge manner) call the thatcher hang-strawe and say to him—

"Thacker, theker, theake a spauue. Come of your ladder and hang your man:"
the mans answer is—

"When my maister hayth thatched all his strawe

Here will then come downe and lunge him that sayeth soe:"'

and again he tells us: 'Thatchers allwayes beginne att the eize, and see *thake* upwards till they come to the ridge.' *Ibid.* p. 139; see also p. 138. In Barbour's *Bruce*, iv. 126, the word *thak-board* occurs, that is the ridge-board of a thatched roof. 'Strawe for thacke, *Stipula*. Thacke a house. *Succire tecta, tegu.* Thacke istryge, holme or strawe, *Stipula*. Thacked houses. *Cannitice.* Thacker, *tector.*' Huloet. By the Act 17 Edw. IV, c. 4 'for the regulation of the true, reasonable, and sufficient making, whiting and annealing of Tile, called plaine Tile, otherwise called *Thaktile*, Roof-tile, or Crestile, Cornertile & Guttertile . . . every such plaine Tile shall containe in length ten inches and an halfe, and in breadth six inches and a quarter of an inch, and in thicknes halfe an inch and halfe a quarter at the least.'

¹ There is a confusion in this and the following words. Compare to adylle **Mawgry**, p. 231.

² This word occurs in P. Plowman, A. vii. 269, where Piers says he has only 'a *therf* cake.' In *Maulville*, p. 121, we read, 'They make the sacrament of the Awtier of *therf* bread'; and in Wyclif's Works, ii. 287, '*Fader maket þerf brede for to ete for Pasch lomb.*' '*Panis tunc fermentat, therf brede.*' MS. Gloss. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 6.

'With *therf*-brede and letus wile, Which that groweth in the filde.'

Corser Mundt, p. 323, l. 6079.

'And hem gon into his hows, he made a *foet*, to thele *therf* brede, and thei eten.' Wyclif, Gen. xix. 3; see also Exodus xii. 8, Luke xxii. 1, &c. In the later version of Matthew xxiv. 17 Purvey has, 'in the thre day of *therf* brede the . . . to Iheru, &c.' Trevius in his trans. of Haggai, v. 9 says, 'propterea . . . *de arguo*

Tharme¹; *intestinum, pecten, lien, decursa, cirbus* (in posteriori A.), *amusus, profectum, extum* (extum A.), *extalis, enteria, viscus*.

Tharof; *hinc, Iude* (A.).

Tharovta; *sub liuo i. sub nudo aere*.

That; *Quotiens, ut, uti, quin* (A.).

That is; *huc est, i. l'est, quod, scilicet, videlicet* (A.).

That not; *quin* (A.).

Thee (Theghe A.)²; *crus, cruseulum, femur, femur; cersus*:

¶ *Dic femur esse viri, sed dic femur mulieris* (mulierum A.).

Item coza, corula.

a Thefe³; *Anclator, clepes, cleps, grassator, fur, furculus, furunculus, vorres, pirata super mare, straliles, raptor, lanterna est deus latronum, latro; rapinosus, vecicularius.*

ta Thefe of bestia; *Abigens, Abiger, Abiger.*

† Thefische (A Thefis place A.); *crebrifarius, spoliatorum.*

a Thefte; *furtum, furtulum, latrocinium* (latronium A.).

† A Thoker⁴; *Architector, Teeter* (A.).

* a Thethorne⁵; *rampus* (Rampusum fructus eius A.).

a Thewo⁶; *tripothem* (Collistrigium, et cetera A.).

Thidyre; *Illo, Iluc* (A.).

Thyke; *creber, densus, spissus, nota quod rarus & densus ponuntur in partibus contiguas et in panno, grana, vel silva* (sed A.). *Spissus vel (et A.) tenuis ponuntur in partibus continuis et in vino, ceruicia, & (in A.) similibus; cersus*:

¶ *Est lucus densus, spissum dic esse liquorem*:

[*anc*]. In the *Ormulum*, 1590, we are told that

'*Perrefhing bred iss clene boud,
Forr satt itt iss unuberrmedd,
& itt litacueþ clene lif,*

See also l. 997: '*brad all þeorr wiewþten berme.*' '*Derf-boud, panis aspinus, non fermentatus*' Kilian. See the note in Mr. Holt's ed. of the *Ormulum*, in. 575. '*Avena Vesca*, common Otes, is . . . used in . . . Lancashire, where it is their chiefest bread come for Jannocks, Hauer cakes, *Tharfe* cakes.' *Gerarde, Herball*, bk. i. ch. xlviii. p. 63.

¹ Still in use in the North. In *Sir Perumbra*, 787, the French in pursuing the Saracens

And summe þay stykede þorȝ guttes and þearce.

'A, my heede!

& alle clene þewess
& clene þohht, & clene word,
& alle clene dedess.'

The dewille knock outt thare harnes.'

A house fulle of yong tharms.

Tenney's Meas. p. 108.

A. S. þearn. '*Hor tratum*. An^a a tharme.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 247. '*Lumbaricus*, a Worm in the tharins. *Macia*, a tharme.' *Medulla*

² In the *Cursor Mundi*, p. 316, l. 5425, Jacob says to Joseph—

'If I ever fande any grace wip þe, Þou þay þi hande under my the.'

See also *ibid.* 3940, *Levit.* xi. 21, and *Isaiah* xlvii. 2. A. S. þeah.

³ '*Hic fur*, An^a a nyte thefe. *Tempore nocturno fur anfert, latro diurno.*' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 275.

⁴ See Thacke, above.

⁵ Probably the Buckthorn. In the version of *Psalm* lvii. 10 in the *Early Eng. Psalter* we have '*Art þi þai unðrestande liforn* Of youre thornes et thethorn.'

where Wych has, '*þefor that youre thornes shulden understande the thefe thorne,*' and Purvey, '*þifore that youre thornes understoden the ranne.*' '*Rampus*, A whyte thorne or a thefe (i.e.) bush.' *Medulla*. '*Morus*, chew thorn.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 181. '*Rhamnus*, collettage, þefandorn.' *Gloss. MS. Cott. Cleop. A.* iii. ff. 76. *ibid.* p. 285. '*Rhamnus*, jafe-þorn.' *ibid.* p. 68.

⁶ See Mr. Way's note to *Kilich*, p. 282. The *there* was properly a sort of pillary reserved for women. Thus in the *Liber Albus*, p. 45⁸, it is appointed as the punishment for bawds and prostitutes; at p. 602, for false measures an *l'po patria* *placibus venditus*; and at p. 603 for any quarrelsome and foul tongued woman.

- Est paries Creber, sic distant
hec tria verba A.).*
to make Thyke; *densare, con-, sti-*
pare, con-, episcare.
to be Thyke; *densere, con-, consti-*
pare.
a Thyknes; *densura, densitas, spis-*
situdo, spissitas.
a Thymelle (A Thymbylle. A Thymle
A.)¹; *digitale, digitabulum, par-*
apallex, pollicium, theca.
A Thing; *Res; Realis; Reale (A.).*
to Think; *cogitare unius est, eo-*
commemorare deliberare consilio,
aliorum, meditari, rememorare &
-ri, recedere, recomitari, reminisci,
memini, -isti -it, memento -tote,
meminisse; meminens, & cetera.
a Thynker; *memor.*
Thynkyng; *Cogitacio, ex-, commemo-*
rario, deliberacio, delibitimus, Medi-
taio; meditatus (A.).
to make Thinne; *Attenuare, debili-*
tare, tenuare, subtiliare.
T[h]ynne; *tenuis, calis, rarus.*
made Thunno; *Attenuatus, debilitat-*
us.
to Thirle²; *crakrare, furare, per-*
fidere, per-, canare, pature,
pen[et]rare, pertundere, trans-
figere.
Thirleabyll; *penetrabilis.*
vii Thyrleabyll; *jupen[et]rabilis.*
Thyrlede; *foratus, per-, penetratus.*
a Thystelle; *cardo, medio produc-*
to.
in Thyvelle³; *spatula, ventimella.*
*A Thyxille⁴ (A.)
A Thoght; *Cogitacio, cogitacioncula,*
Cogitatus, mens, & cetera; ubi
Mynde (A.).
tto Thole⁵; *puli, & cetera; ubi*
suffier.
†A Thome; *pollex (A.).*

¹ 'A thimble, or arse thing covering the fingers, as finger stales, &c., *digitale*.' Paret. Fitzherbert in his *Boke of Husbandry*, fo. xlviii, advises farmers to carry with them 'pen-knyfe,combe, *thymble*, nelle, threde, point, lest y^e thy gorth broke.' 'Thymble to sewe with, *degl.*' Palsgrave. In the Invent. of Thomas Passmore, of Richmond, taken in 1577, are included '*thimbles and neddles, liij.*' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 269.

² 'Save nelle & threds, & *thymelle* of lether,

Here seest thou naught.'

Ooclove, *De Regim. Principum*, p. 25.

A. S. *þymel*. Compare a *Fyngyr stalle*, p. 131.

³ In the *First Romanorum*, p. 10, we read, 'if any *thirle* or make an hole in a felle walle of a feble hous, in entent þat þe lord of þe hous make þe wall strengre for perill of theche, þat þei entre not so lightly if thei come;' and in Clauker, *Knight's Tale*, 1551—

'Al were they were hurt, and namely con, That with a spere was *thirled* his breast boon,' A. S. *þyrel*, a hole; *þyrlan*, to pierce, *drill*. 'I thrill, I pierce or bore thorowe a thyng; *Je pentre*. This terme is olde and nowe lytell used.' Palsgrave. Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvi. ch. 74, p. 576, gives the following curious derivation: 'a stone hyghte *Petra*, a name of growe, and is to vnderstande eal or steadfast, and a stone lath this name of penetrando, *thyrlyng*, for he *thyrlyth* the fote whan he is hard thruste in the throte.'

⁴ According to the Latin equivalent this would mean a slice, or spatula. See Solice, above, p. 327. 'A thynil, *radicula*.' Manip. Vocab. But Ray gives it as another form of *thimble*. 'Thimble, Thivil, a stick to stir a pot. Also a *thimble*, or setting stick.'

⁵ '*Hec acia*, a thyxille.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 234. '*Hec acia*, a tyxhyl.' *Ibid.* p. 276.

⁶ 'Als in wodes of trees þat are
þaire yldres with axes þat doune scharen;
In him selven, at þe laste.

In ax and in *threel* [hatchet, Wyclif, a brood fallinge ax, Purvey] þat it doune caste.'

Early Eng. Prose, Psalm lxxv. 6.

In 1542 'Edward Pykerynge of Secluzye' began thus *inter alia*, 'a *threel* and a chysell, *iiiij.*' *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 35. '*Acia*, A thyxyl or a brod ax. *Acida*, a lytyl thyxyl.' Medulla.

⁷ 'To thole, suffer, *subire*.' Manip. Vocab.

†a Thomell^s too¹; *Allus*, *producto*
-*lus*.

Thonour²; *tonare*, *tonitrare*.

a Thonour; *tonitrans*, *tonitruum*,
tonitru indeclinabile.

†a Thonour bolte; *ceraunia*.

a Thornebake³; *cranscopus*, *vernac-*
epus *piscis* est.

a Thorne; *spina*, *spinula*, *sentis*.

†to Thorne; *dumare*, *spinare*, *du-*
mare *essa* vel *fieri*, -*escere*.

†a Thorne buske; *spinetum*.

†a Thorno treo; *mespula*, *ramp-*
nus.

†to drawe oute Thornes; *despinare*,
ex.

†Thorny; *spinus*, *spinosus*, *spinu-*
lentus, *senticosus*, *sentosus*.

to Thowe⁴; *degelare*.

Thowe; *gelicidium*, *degelacio*.

a Thowsando; *Millenarius*, *Millenar*,
Milleries, *milla* indeclinabile & *has*
milia differentia (*inter mill-*
et millia secundum *Ugonem*) *mille*
notat unum millenarium, & *milia*
notat plures millenarios *indeter-*
minate, unde recipit *adiectiva*, ut
duo milia, & *potest esse oratio* &
cetera; *construitur cum genitivo*
plurali.

to make Thralls; *captivare*, *subi-*
gare, *subicere*, *in servitutem* *re-*
digere.

Thralls; *captivus*, *servilis*, *subiectus*,
subiguus.

a Thraldom; *servitus*, *illibertas*.

†a Thrave (A Threfo) of corne⁵;
trava.

†to Thrawe⁶; *torrare* (*cornere* A.),
torquere, *con*.

¹ The great toe. Halliwell quotes from the Thornton MS. 'Thane blode one the fete on the same syde, and one the veyne that is bitwix the *thomelle tan* and the nexte.' ff. 301.

² 'Hytraynd and lygnyl and thouyrl fast And alle we were agreste.' *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, 2113.

A. S. *þunerian*, *þunrian*, to thunder; *þunor*, thunder.

³ Harrison in his *Descript. of Eng.* ii. 20, divides the fish of this country into five sorts, the first of which, the flat-fish, he again subdivides into three classes, and says 'of the third are our chits, maidens, kingsons, flash and *thornbake*.' Cooper renders '*cranscopus*' by 'a certaine fishe, having one eye in his heade.' 'A *thornbake*, fish, *achurtia*.' Manly, Vocab. Probably the ray, for which we have had the same latin equivalent, see p. 299. '*Cranscopus*, a plays or a thornbak.' Medulla.

⁴ 'To thawe, or resolve that which is frozen, *regelo*.' Barot. 'I thawe, as snowe or yce dothe for heate. *Se fons*. Sette the potte to the fyre to thawe the water. It thaweth, as the weather dothe, when the frost breaketh. *Il degelo*.' Palgrave. '*Degelat*, thawed.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

⁵ Still in use in the North, and generally taken as a measure of twenty-four sheaves or two stooks of corn. The word occurs in the *Towaley Mss.* p. 12—

'I wille chose and best hafe This hold I chist of all this *threfo*.'

In the Invent. of William Lawson, taken in 1551, are mentioned 'An c *threfo* of wheat and rye at ij^s. vi^d. a *threfo* xv^s. A cxx *Throne* of otts at xij^s. a *threfo*, vi^s. *Willa & Invent.* i. 34: and in the Invent. of Christopher Thomson, 1541, we find, 'Item ten *threfo* of rye, vij^s. viij^d. Item, three *threfo* of wheat, iij^s. Item xxij *threfo* of otts, vij^s. *Richmond. Wills*, &c. p. 53. 'Hee agreed with the threbers againe the 8th of November, 1629 . . . every one of them to have a *threfo* of strawe a weeke, if they threshed the whole weeke, or else not.' *Fanning*, &c. *Books of H. Best*, p. 132. See also P. Plowman, B. xvi. 57.

⁶ To twist or turn. Still used in Scotland, where a perverse or obstinate person is said to have a *thraw* or *twist*. 'To thraw or torne, *torrare*.' Manly, Vocab. Mr. Peacock in his Glossary of Manley, &c., gives 'Thraw, a turning lithie.' See also Halliwell, s. v. The verb *thraw* is still used for the winding or twisting of silk, and the person who winds or twists the silk is termed a *thrawster*. 'And yit thair is karstiks . . . quha quhen thay my nocht comprehend be thair dull senses yit maist bighe mysterie, quhill is rather reuerentlie to be adored, yan curioslie discussed) dar deny it, maliciouslie *thrawing* and wresting ye words of ye Gospell albeit thay be meast plaine . . . ' Adam King's *trans* of Canisius' Catechism, 1588, fo. 77. Thrawin in the sense of stern or grin occurs in Dr. Douglas, *Encyclos.* p. 221, l. 32—'Abeto hir *thrawing* visage did away.' Hislop gives amongst the proverbs of Scotland, 'A *thrawn* question should hae a thrawart answer.'

1a Thrawer; *tormentor*.

1a Thrawynge; *tor[er] natura; torrens participium*.

1 Thrawen (Thrawna A.); *tor-nalis, toruatis, toratus (torus A.)*.

Three; *tres & tria; ter, tercius, ternus, trimarius, triplus, & cetera*.

Thro cornarde; *triangulus*.

a Threde; *filum, nites grece*.

Thredbare; *cinnamomus, seropollinus (pannous A.)*.

a Thredbare clathe; *cinnam, sero-pollina*.

Threfald; *Triplus, triplus (A.)*.

Threhundrethe; *Tricenti; tricentarius, tricentesis, tredenus, tricentenarius (A.)*.

Threhalpenys; *Trisis (A.)*.

of Thro schappes; *triformis*.

to Threscho; *triturare*.

a Threscher; *flagellarius, tridulator, triturator*.

a Threschyng; *tritura; triturans participium*.

a Threschewalde; *lumen, luminare*.

to Threte; *minari, cen-, crepto-m-, minare*.

a Threthyng; *minacio, mine*.

Threthyng; *minans, minare*.

Throttene (Three tone A.); *triditum; tercius decimus (tredecies A.), tredenus (tredenus A.), tredenarius (tredenarius A.)*.

Thretten sythe; *tricesis*.

Thretty; *Triginta; tricesimus, tricesis, tricens, tricenarius (A.)*.

1st Thryd parte of a halpeny; *trissis*.

1to Thryfe (Thryve A.); *vigere, res*.

1to not Thryfe (Thryvo A.); *de-vigere*.

a Thryfste; *vigencia*.

1st Thryfste; *denigencia*.

Thryfste; *vigens*.

1st Thryfste; *denigens*.

1to Thryngyn downe (to Thryng-downe A.); *premere, Apr, de-, op-, pressitare*.

1a Thryngyn downe; *Articulus, pressura*.

¹ See P. Plowman, B v. 357, where we are told how Glutton 'stumbled on þe threschewalde, an throwe to þe erthe.' W. de Biblesworth, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 170 says: 'a *Centie del hus est la lunc [the therswald]*.' 'Danne tonge the maystresse is putte oute of hyr place, by cause of her ryote, and lust by the dore bot vnder the *threshhold* drawn oute.' Lydgate, *Polypence of the Sowle*, ed. 1483, Bk. III. c. ix. fol. 56. Wyclif uses the forms *threshold, threshuld*, &c., as in Exodus xii. 23: 'whanne he seeth the bloode in the *threshuld*;' and verse 7: 'in the *threshholdes* of the hows &c.'

'Flo to the dur *threshuld* cummyn are thay.' G. Douglas, *Annals*, p. 164, l. 7.

² In the Will of John Past, 1463, we find the expression 'sum *thrifty* man,' the meaning being well to do. *Bury Will*, &c. p. 26. The use is not yet obsolete in the provinces.

³ In the *Early Eng. Primer*, Ps. lxxii. 22 is thus rendered—

'And I am to nighte for-þi *Thrupen*, and naþing wist I;'

see also v. 25. In the *Old & Nightingale*, 794, we have—

'Twice men goth to waslinge An ether ether faste *thryng*.'

Chaucer, *Trilogus & Thersold*, iv. 10, has: 'He gan yn *thryng* forth with lordis old;' see also *Mechyn's Tale*, 1105. In *St. Julian*, 1023, the hero, we are told,

'Waxe bothe bolde and stronge; Ther mygt no man with sytt lye dynto'

Yn joustynge ne yn tournament.

But he to the cythe then *throun*.'

Wyclif's version of Luke viii. 43 runs: 'And Dives saith, Who is it that taulde me I souli alle men denynge, Petre seide, and thou that weren with him, Commaundour, cum-pynnes *thryngen*, and tormentyn thou, and thou seist, Who taulde me?' In the *Song of Richard*, l. 760, the word is used apparently in the sense of cover, but: 'his thyn *thryngid* with cok, as I say.'

'My gattys will cutt *thryng*, Bot I this lyl hang.' Towneley Myst. p. 145.

See also G. Douglas, *Annals*, Bk. I. p. 21, l. 10.

<p> <i>ſ. cetera; ubi a groewe (Alnus, Alnus, luther A.).</i> A Thrwme ¹; <i>licium</i> (A.). <i>*hobb Trusse (A Thrwssos A.); pre-</i> <i>pes, neposus.</i> A Thruscho; <i>paepes</i> (A.). </p>	<p> to Thrusche. <i>*a Thunwange (Thwnwynges A.);</i> <i>tempus.</i> A Thownyr; <i>Tonitrus, ſ. cetera; ubi</i> <i>thonyr (A.).</i> Thursday; <i>dies iouis, feria quinta.</i> </p>
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Faise & enene as heo dude er. so luse lyme per naa
 Pat he hi as he furst dade: fair miracle per was.

Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 70.

In the *Ancien Ricle*, p. 378, we have 'line steneu þraþ biclused hetaeste.' In the *Early English Psalter*, Psalm lxxvii. 7 reads—

'Alsewa þai þat smertes ni,
 Pat berde in *throghe*, night & dai;'

where Wyclif reads *upberis*. See also *Destruction of Troy*, l. 11920.

'The cors that dyed in a tre was berid in a stone,
 The *throghe* beside lande we, and in that graue cors was none.'

Towneley Myst. p. 290.

'A through of stone, of paper, *quadratus lapis, integra charta.*' *Manip. Vocab.*

'The thriddle day he was asyn

Of the *throng* ther men him leyde.' W. de Shoreham.

Sir W. Scott uses the phrase '*through-stane*,' in the sense of a grave-stone, in the '*Antiquary*,' Chap. xvi and xliii. '*Massolens*. A graveston or A throw.' *McCalla. A. S. Poet.* See Jamieson, s. v. *Through stane*.

¹ 'The extremities of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven.' Halliwell. Horman says, 'The bawdy thrummes of the carpettes take me faste by the feet, *Sordidi togatum et grossipina fratelli pedes natri implicuerunt.*' In the *Manners and Household Expenses of England* (1466), p. 346, the word is used for coarse yarn: 'Item, paid for *thrommes* for hyche mapoles, ij^l.' Lyte, Deddens, p. 203, applies the term to thread-like appendages of flowers: 'out of the midst of this flower [Dogges Tooth] there hang also sixe small *thrommes* or short threads, with little titles or pointed notes like as in the Lillies.' In the Will of Edmund Leg, executed in 1535, the testator bequeaths 'to Alya Mannyn iij^l. iij^l. and on new *thrommyd* hute.' *Barry Wills*, &c. p. 126. Here the meaning probably is a hat with a very long nap, resembling shaggy fur. A 'sylike *thrommal* hatt' occurs in the Will of Eliz. Bacon of Hessel, in 1570. '*Irto*, thrommed, rough, lexxie.' *Thomas, Ital. Dictionary*, 1548. In the Invent. of Sir J. Wyndley, 1565, we find 'ij *thrommed* quishangs.' *Wills & Invent.* i. 220.

² See the description of the giant in *Morte Arthure*, 1100, where he is said to have had

'Thykke thonne as a *thrusse*, and thikke in the lanche.'

'Ichable ischen jaun þars of lalle.' *Sainte Marherite*, p. 11. See also *Ancien Ricle*, p. 280. J. R., in his translation of Moullet's *Theater of Innets*, p. 1048, says of the wood-house: 'The latines call it *Asylum, Anticorum, Porcellionum*; *Þing* said not well to call it *Cutipes*, since it hath but fourteen feet: the English from the form call them *Snices*, that is, little Hogs. from the place where they dwell, *Tylers-house*, that is, Lice in *roofs* of houses: they are called also *Thursdays*, or Jovial Lice, from a spirit that was not hurtful, to whom our Ancestors superstitiously imputed the sending of them to us. In some places also they call them *Cheribans*, and *cheldips*, but I know not why.' According to Halliwell the millipede is called a *Hobthornch house*. I can offer no suggestion as to the origin or meaning of the Latin equivalent. Here given.

³ '*Temple*, *banwag*.' Adrich's Gl. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 42. Compare Walter de Bilesworth, as quoted by Mr. Way in note to *Thun wange*.

'*man haterd* (with) *one les temple* (*banwagengon*);'

of which a different version is given in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 144—

'*man haterd* (my wifes) *one les temple* (ant *banwagengon*).'

In the Romance of *Richard and Olivel*, 82, Noyard, calls Charles 25

'*Fauz* of Banche & Fell,

With a *banwaghe* *thrommyng*.'

†to Thwange (Twange A.)¹; *corrige-
re*.

†a Thwange (Twange A.); *corrigit,
corrigitus; (corrigitus, corrigis
(A.))*.

to Thwyto (Twyto A.)²; *dolare*.

*A Thwytellé; *dolabrum*.

T ante I.

Tygyr; *quidam fluvius; tigris, (-gris,
in genitivo A.)*.

a Tyyr; *quedam bestia (animal A.),
tigris, -gridis (in genitivo A.)*.

A Tylestane³; *later, laterculus, tegula
(A.)*.

to Tylo or to make Tyle (Tele A.);
tegulare.

a Tiler; *cenofuciarius, tegularius,
tegularia*.

to Tylle; *colere, par-, & cetera; ab-
to plughe (plwe A.)*.

a Tyllynge (of lande A.); *cultus,
cultus*.

†a Tylle man⁴; *Agellarius, Agricola,
Agricolmus, Agricolator, Agricul-
tor (Agriculator A.), colonus, colo,
gello, gillo, gledo, rusticus, rusticula,
terricola; rusticanus participium*.

Tymber (Tymmyre A.); *meremium*.

Tyme; *tinum optimum; flos eius
est*.

a Tyme; *tempus, tempusculum meti-
umino, caret genitium huius visis*.

†Tymely (Tymly A.); *manus, cata-
mans, tempestus; tempestuosus*.

†Tymely rype (Tymly ryppe A.
temporeus, pretemporeus.

¹ 'A thwange, boram.' Manip. Vocab. 'A thong, a latchet, *corrigit*.' Dierst. In Metrical Homilies, ed. Small, p. 10. St. John the Baptist says—

'I me self es neht worthi

To les the *thwanges* of his shon.'

See in the *Ornament*, 10412—

'Pa sholde an oferr cumean forþ
Of all þat illke mazzþe,

& sholde unblithen þin *shewung*
Swa samu þe boc himm tabhte.'

and *Curios Mundi*, 12823—

'I am neht worthe to lese þe *thwanges* of his seo.'

'A rone skyne tok he thare-of -yne,

And schayre n *thwange* all at layere'

Wyntoun, *Chronicle*, viii, xxxix, 31.

See also Sir *Gawayne*, ll. 194, 579. 'To hym [Hengist] was þ-granted as much he londe to
halde on a castel as a þwange nyste by cleppe.' Trevisa's *History*, v. 257. A. S. *þwange*

'I *thwange* a stycke, or I cutte lytel peeces from a thynge. *De conpelle*.' Palsgrave
Chaucer in the Reeve's Tale, 3933, describing the Miller of Trumpington says—

'A scheffeld *thwitel* bar he in his hose.'

'To *thwite*, *excitare*.' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *þwitan*. 'Trencher, to cut: carve, cleve,
hack, hew: to *thwite* off, or asunder. *Trenchant*, slicing, hewing, *thwiting* off or *reaping*.'
Cotgrave. In the *Balcan Boke*, p. 256, we are told—

'Kutte nouhte youre mete che as it were Felde men,

That to theyre mete haue suche an appeten

That they ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,

Nor how ungodly they on theyre mete *tuhte*' l. 176

See Trevisa's *History*, iv. 329: 'Oter dayes þay wolde digge þe erthe with a chytelle (*chyl-
laba*),' where one MS. reads *þwitel* and Chaucer *thwitel*.

'A Scots *thwitel* undir thi belt to ber.' Wallace, i. 219.

*Kytte the graf and *thwite* it on bethe sydes eyn in maner of a wedge as fere as it shal
goe into the clyfte of the stokke. It must be so even *thorten* that the eyer may not come
bytweene the clyfte and the graf.' Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 169.

² The author of *Genesis & Exodus* tells us, l. 662, how Nimrod advised his subpeers to
build the tower of Babel.

'Wel leg and strong. Of *tyl* and ter, for water gang'

See also *ibid.* ll. 461, 2552 and 2891; Wyclif, *Isaiah* xvi. 11 and *Genesis* xl. 3; and the
Complaint of Scotland, p. 59. *Telers* are mentioned in the list of workmen in Troy, *dis-
truction of Troy*, 1586.

'Uuin. Mother, for south I tell yt thee, A *tylle* man. I am, and so will I be.'

Chaucer *Plowman*, i. 27.

'*A tyllender*, A tyllman.' Medulla. 'Tyllman, *laboureur de terre*.' Palsgrave.

Tynne; *Stannum*, *et*, *potius stannum* quam *stignum*; versus:

* *Est Aqua stans arte Stagnum, Stannumque metallum* (A.).

†a Tynde¹; *cremale*.

†A Tynde of A beste² (A.).

to Tynne; *Stannare* (A.).

Tynned; *Stannatus* (A.).

A Tipett; *tripipium* (A.).

†to Typpe; *cornutare*; *-tor*, *-tric*, & *-cio*.

†a Typpyngz of A bolt; *presertum*, *cornutamentum* (*Cornumentum* A.).

†Typpyd; *cornutus*.

†A Tyrrand; *Tirannus*, *tirannulus* (A.).

†Tyrandry; *Tirannides* (A.).

Tysaŋ; *ptisana*, *producto medio* (A.).

Tysiko; *Tisis*; *tisicus* qui patitur illam infirmitatem (A.).

to telle Tythyngz; *remicare* (*rumicare* A.), *remigare*.

Tythyngz; *rumor*, *rumiculus*.

†Titter³; *civis*, *maturus* (*maturus* A.), *Adurbia* *sunt*.

a Tytill (Tityll A.)⁴; *titulus*, *Aper*, *epigramma*.

a Tytill of a buko; *titulus*, *clausus*, *et sequencia sancti ewangelij secundum lucam*.

T and O

to Toche (Towche A.); *tangere*.

a Tochyngz Towchyngz A.); *tactus* (*contactus* A.); *contiguus*, *tangens*.

To day; *hodie posteri*; *haliernus*.

†To day threday (Today thrydday A.); *nudus tercius*.

A Tofto⁵; *testum* (A.).

Toghe; *Tenax* (A.).

Togedyr (Togyddyr A.); *juvencus*, *ad*, *una*, *sinet*, *pariter*, *alterutrum*, *mutuo* (*conjunctim*; *conjunctus*, *vicinus* A.), *vicarius*.

a Tolle; *emollimentum*, *molimentum*, *tallagium* (*Tallagium*, *victijal* A.).

¹ *Cremillere*, l. A hook to hang anything on: especially a pot-hook, or pot hanger. Cotgrave. Compare *Rekande*, above, p. 301.

² The branches of the horns. Markham in his *Country Farme*, 1616, p. 684, says, 'You may likewise judge of their age by the *tynds* of their hornes.' The word is still in common use in the West and North for the teeth of a harrow, as well as for the branches of a deer's antlers. In *Altit. Poems*, A. 76, we find it used for a branch of a tree:

'As hornest syluer þe lef onsydes, þat þike con trylle on vels *tynde*.'

In Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 203, we have—

'Maale deer to chaunce and to tynde . . . Vndir hire daggyd heed of green.'

That weel can beate with a *tynde*

and Douglas, *Eneides*, vii. p. 224, speaks of a

'hart of body bayth grete and square. With large hede and *tyndis* birnist rare.'

see also *ibid.* p. 407, l. 22, and *Syr Tryamour*, 1085—

'The thrydd honde fyghtyng ho tyndys. The herte stoke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.'

'Thee staves by their *thurs* seem naturallic meete for the bearing of armour.' *R. Lancelotti's Letter*, 1575, ed. Furnivall, p. 9.

³ Of not uncommon occurrence. See Barbour's *Bruce*, iv. 269; v. 529. In the *Altit. Poems*, C. 231, we are told that when Jonah was thrown overboard

'He watz no *tytter* out toble þat tempest ne tossed.'

'And had i nought here *tetter* bein . . . The water come had bene my laue.'

Ysaie & Gervin, l. 1852.

⁴ Pharus. Go, say to hym we wyll not grete. But they shalle never the *tetter* sayng.

Towneley Myst. p. 62.

⁵ A titill, open. Marip. Vocab. See quotation from Lyte, s. v. *Thwinc*, above.

⁶ According to Hp. Kermet, 'a field where a house or building once stood.' The word occurs in the Prologue to P. Plowman, l. 14—

'Iough a toure on a *tyt*, tridlich y-maked.'

†a Tolle buthe (Tolbuth A.)¹; *toloneum*.

a Toller²; *tolonarius, telonarius*.

†Tomorne³; *Cras, Crastinus* (A.).

a Toppe; *trocus, turbus*.

†Top ouer tayle⁴; *precipitanter*.

†to cast Tope ouer tayle; *precipitari* (A.).

a Top of a tree⁵; *cima*.

a Torche; *torticius, torchia*.

a Toppynge; *cirrus, cirritus, crista, coma, cincinnus*.

to Torment; *Cruciare, crucifigere, torquere, ex-, re-, tormentare, & cetera; ubi to punysche* (A.).

A Torment; *Tormentum, cruciatus,*

cruciamen, -tor, -tura, flagicium; flagiciosus; supplicium, tormen (A.).

A Tormentowre⁶; *Tortor, spiculator, tormentator, lanista, Carnifex, lictor, plagiator, multator* (A.).

†Tormentylls⁷; *tormentilla, harba est*.

a Tornament; *tirocinium, torneamentum*.

†a Toste yreñ (Tostyrne A.)⁸; *assatorium* (*Ossatorium* A.).

to Toste; *torrere*.

*A mery Totyr (A Totyr A.)⁹; *pe-taurus, & cetera; ubi A mere takyr* (*merytoytir* A.).

¹ A town-hall, prison or gaol. 'And when Ihesus passide thennis he seiz a man sittynge in a tolbothe [*telonium* V.], Matheu by name.' Wyclif, Matthew ix. 9. '*Hoc toloneum, a tol-boythe. Qui mausoleum producit, aut canopeum*

Seu toloneum, non reor esse reum.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 236.

See also *ibid.* p. 274.

² A receiver of tolls.

'Tutivillus. I was youre chefe tollare,
And aithen courte rollar,

'A gode ensample now 3e here

Now am I master Lollar,
And of sich men I meke me.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 310.

Of Pers þat was a tollere.'

R. de Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 5572.

Langland, in P. Plowman, B. Prol. 220, speaks of 'taillours and tynkeres & tolleres in marketis.'

³ 'Go, pray alle the religius of this cite

To-morne that they wold dyne with me.'

Sir Amadace, ed. Robeson, xxiv. 10.

Ordane 3ow hailf for the battale.'

Barbour's *Bruce*, xii. 201.

See also *Morte Arthure*, 1587, P. of Conscience, 4666, &c. The word is still in use in Yorkshire.

⁴ In the Romance of Roland & Otuel, 556, we read how

'þe Sarajene þan a lepe he made,

& hit hym on þe hede,

A stroke to Roland for sothe he glade,

þat almoste top ouer tayle he rade.'

See also *ibid.* ll. 923, 1301.

'He lap till ane and can hym ta

Till top our tail he gert hym ly.'

Richt be the nek full felonly,

Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 745.

'For to distrubil the foresaid mariage

Latinus houshald, purpois, and counsaile.'

And quyte peruert or turnit top ouer tale

Gawin Douglas, *Æneados*, vii. p. 221, l. 18.

See also *William of Palerne*, l. 2776, and Robert of Brunne, p. 70.

⁵ See *Croppe*, p. 83.

⁶ An executioner. In the Seconde Nonne's tale, of St. Cecilia, we read—

'Thre stokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,

The tormentour, but for no maner chaunce,

He myghte nought smyte at hir nekke atwo.' l. 526.

Compare *Tormentor* in Matt. xviii. 34, and see Eastwood and Wright's 'Bible Word Book.'

⁷ 'Tormentil, *heptaphillon*.' Manip. Vocab. The plant 'setfoil.'

⁸ A toasting iron or fork. 'To toste, *torrere, assare*.' Manip. Vocab.

⁹ See *Merytotyr*, above, p. 235, and P. Wawyn or waueryn yn a myry totyr, p. 518. In Trevisa's Higden, ii. 387, we are told how the Athenians, having in accordance with the oracle, sought the bodies of Icarus and his daughter everywhere on earth in vain, 'for

a Townbe (Towne A.); *piramis* & cetera; vbi A *penne*.

a Towelle; *manutergium*, *facitergi-um*.

†a Towneschyppe; *villata*.

†A Townesange¹; *Commedia*; *Comedus scriptor carum* (A.).

a Towne; *pugus*, *pugulus*, *pugus* grece, *villa*, *villula*.

a Towre; *Arcicula*, *Arx* (Ars A.), *turris*, *turricula* diminutivum.

*a Towre of a tree²; *faba*.

Towryde; *Turritus* (A.).

†Toyat; *Katenus* (A.).

†To ys lyknes; *justar*, *Adiustar*, *Ad similitudinem*.

†To zere; *horno*; *hornus*, *hornotinus*.

T ante R.

ta Tracte (A Tratt A.); *sistemat*, *tractus*.

to Trappe; *segmentare*.

a Trayn (A Trayle or Traine A.); *serma*, *segmentum*.

to Trayse; vbi to seke.

a Trayse (A Trayse for horse or trayl A.); *traha*, *traher*.

to Trayste³; *fidere*, *con-*, & cetera; vbi to trowe.

a Traysto; *fiducia*, *spes*, & cetera; vbi saythe.

a Traytour; *proditor*, *traditor*.

to Trappe with a gylder⁴; *illaque-are*.

a Trapp (Trapo A.); *decipula* (*discipula* A.), *pedicu* (*medio correpto* A.) *tenicula* (et cetera; vbi gyldyr A.)

*Trave for to scho horse jn⁵; *servatorium*, *ergasterium*, *trave*.

to Travelle; *itenerare*, & cetera; vbi to ga.

a Travelle; *labor* vel *-bos*, *swlor*, *vacamen*, *operis* (*Aporia* A.), *Angor*, *laboramen*, *opera*.

Travelos; *laboriosus* (*laboriosus* A.).

to schewe þe deuocion and wil þat þey hadde forto seeke, and forto besche heuylhe in anoper element þat þey myȝte nyst fynde in erþe . . . heng up ropes in þe ayer and men *tatere* þeron, and meuen hiler and jiler . . . And whan men fel of þe *tatres* and were i-herte sore, it was i-coueyned among hem þat images i-liche to þe bodies schulde be sette in þe *tatres*, and mene and *tatery* in stede of hem þat were a-falle. þat game is cleped *cillita* in Latyn, and is compouned and i-mak of twayne, of *cille*, *cilla*, þat is forto mene *taterage*, and *ex*, *erie*, þat is a meup; for þey þat *tatred* so troude aȝenst men meupes.⁶ In the play of *Queen Esther*, 1561 (Collier repr. 1862), we read:

'Even as honestly,

As he that from steylyng goth to sent Thomas watryng

In his yong age;

So they from pytter pattour, may come to tytter *tatur*,

Even the same pylgrimage.'

¹ Compare *campella* from *camp*, village (Bentley, *Phalaris*, p. 337). **Comedia*, a town song. *Comedia*, a wrytare of town songes. Medulla. In Aelfric's Glossary *comedia* is rendered by 'raen, tunkle spee.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 27. Compare Pley in P. p. 404.

² These words are repeated in A. on the next leaf.

³ Arthur in entrusting to Nothred the regency of England during his absence says—

'As I *trayste* appone the, be-traye thoue me neuer.' *Monte Arlaur*, 669.

See also P. of *Universe*, 1359, 6297, 7329, &c.

⁴ See Gilder, above, p. 125.

⁵ 'A *trave*, *manella*, *manella*.' Manip. Vocab. Phillips gives '*Trave*: a kind of shackles for a horse that is taught to amble his pace.' Reginald Hymner, in 1574, has written 'ix hogesheads in the buttres with the gantrees and *traves* there.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 251. In the *Faerie of Fucina*, 1555, pref. p. 13, the author says: 'After that he [the Devil] had fettered the world in the *travers* of his toia . . . he trained it whole to a wicked worship.'

^a Tre¹; *Arbor dicitur esse (omne A.) lignum, arbor tantum fructifera, lignum; lignarius; dicitur grece vel dicitur dea arborum; versus: Arbor dum crescit, lignum dum crescere nascit.*

^a Treakylle (Tryakylle A.)²; *tirinea.*

^a Trebylle; *precentus.*

Trecherus; *ubi fals (A.).*

to Trede; *Calore (A.).*

[†] A Tredylle of y^a lummys; *Suppeditum (A.).*

^a Treleswyndowe (A Treleso of A wyndowe A.); *caprellus, festra, fenestra cancellata, credea.*

to Trembylle (Tremylle A.); *frigutis, & cetera; ubi to qwlake.*

^a Tranchour (Trenschowre A.)³; *secarium, scissorium, rinctorium.*

^a Tronkett⁴; *Ansorium, sardocypum (Sardopatum A.).*

Treson; *facinus, facinus la.*

to Trespas (Trespasse A.); *delinquere, forisfacere, percarere, transpedi, transgressio adintra, & cetera; ubi to syñ.*

^a Trespase; *delictum, demeritum, forisfacio, percaricatio, transgressio; reatus, percaricatio (transgressorius A.), & cetera [ubi] syñ (synne A.).*

^a Tresour (Tresure A.); *thesaurus.*

^a Tresory; *corbucan sacerdotum est, gazophilacium populi, erarium, musach regum (est A.) repositorium, pecuniarium.*

to gedyr Tresowre; *Thesaurizare (A.).*

A Tressowre⁵; *trica, tricatura (A.)*

Tretabyll⁶; *Ecorulilis, tractabilis (A.).*

[†] Tretabyll⁶; *Incorabilis (A.).*

A Trety; *Tractatus (A.).*

¹ ³ *3e* bileowp on þis Maunet³: ynnok of treo & stou

þat no mirake he howe do: namere þan so moche treo.

Of mie bouderes Miracles some: bi mie staf þu schalt knowe.

Early Eng. Poems, p. 63.

So also in Trevisa's Higden, iii. 235: 'he wroot al þe kynges purpos in tables of tre.' See also the *Sepre of Melayne*, l. 438. The adjective *treo*=wooden is not uncommon: thus Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propri. Rerum*, xvi. 112, has: 'Oyle þeolleþ and spredþ it self, and is þeure better kepte in glazen vessel, þan in treo vessel, with many holes and pores.' [In vasis vitreis, quam in ligneis melius custoditur]. 'Item, for y treo platers, jal.' Howard Houshold Books (Roxb. Club) p. 392. See also Tresser, *Fif. Hundred Points*, ch. lxxv. 10; Trevisa's Higden, vi. 295, where he speaks of 'þe treo brigge . . . ouer þe Ryne'; Palladius *On Husbandrie*, pp. 137, l. 916, and 153, l. 132; and Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 39.

² See Professor Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, C. ii. 147.

³ 'My laschard hath a trecher knee. Payr as resour selap and selene.'

Songs and Poems on Costume (Percy Soc.), p. 39.

Here the meaning evidently is *blade*, that which cuts.

⁴ Halliwell gives 'Trenket, A shoemaker's knife,' and Palgrave has 'Trenket, an instrument for a corlwyner, *latter* a *turner*,' which is probably the meaning here. *Ansorium* is explained in Dieffenbach's *Suppl.* as a scraping knife of shoemakers and leather-dressers, and as *cardo* occurs for *cardo*, a leather-dresser, perhaps *sardocypum* may be a barbarous compound to signify a similar tool.

⁵ See A Trissoure, below.

⁶ In the Will of Christopher Dodsworth, executed in 1551, we find the following paragraph: 'Also I will (by the licence of my M^c) that my tractable wyfe Maybell, after my decease, shall have full entrest in all suche fermeholding as I have in ferme and occupation at this daye in Jolbie, accordinge to the trewe effect and menyng of my lease.' *Richmondshire Wills*, &c. p. 72.

'Heil, trewe, trouthfull, and tractable,

Heil cheef ichosen of chastite.'

Hymn to Virgin, in Warton, ii. 128, st. 1.

Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Matthew, p. 395, uses this word to render the Latin *tractabilis*. Herman says: 'A colde and a tractable man is well loved.' See also *Apollonius*, p. 92, and Douglas, *Æneidos*, p. 115, l. 18, where the word is used to translate the Latin *tractabilis*.

+A Trissoure of A woman hedde';
Cincinurus; Cincinnosus; trica,
trietura; Cincinnarulus (A.).

Trod (Trodde A.); tritus.

a Trogho (Trowgho A.); Alucus,
Aluelus.

Troy; troia, flian, pergann; troian-
us.

A Trone; tronus (A.).

to Trotte; successare (succussare A.).

a Trotter; successarius, succussator.

Trowabyll; credibilis cui creditur;
credulus qui credit aliquid (sine
sit verum, sine falsum A.).

vn Trowabyll; Incredibilis, Incre-
dulus, didimus, Inopinabilis, Inopin-
atus (A.).

*a Trowa; disculus, trutannus.

*to be Trowa; trutannizare.

*Trowannes; Trutannitas (A.).

to Trownost; Inopinari (A.).

to Trowe; Arbitrari, Autuare, i-
dere, em-, coniecturare, conuincere;
veri, opinari, coniectari, suspicari
(est male A.), estimare, fiduciam
em-, af-, sperare, supponere, po-
tare.

a Trowelle; lachis, trolla.

Trowthe; ubi fuytho (A.).

to Trowtheplight; fiduciam, dis-
ponere (A.).

Trowinge; Credulus (A.).

A Trowynge; Arbitrario, Autum-
cio, coniectura, putamen (A.).

nobles together *To teche hem to her tristurs, quo truly wille telle;

To her tristurs be hem tate, quo truly me trowes.

þanne wat he want, er he wyet, to a wale trygeter.

þer þro þro at a þriþ þret hym at ones.' Sir Tristram, 1712.

See also *ibid.* ll. 1146 and 1170. We have the word also in R. de Brunne's *Chronicle*, l. Furnivall, p. 30, l. 836; ed. Hearne, p. 94; and the *Squyr of Love Degree*, 767 -

*A lese of grehounl with you to stryke,

And hert and hynde and other lyke,

Ye shal be set at such a tryet,

That herte and hynde shall come to your fyst'

*I stande at my tristur when othere men shounes.' Towneley Mysteries, p. 310.

*A bush of haire crisped, or curled; cincinnus.' Baret.

*In Chaucer's *Miller's Tale* we are told how the Carpenter, in order to save his wife from the predicted flood 'goþe and getch him a kneedinge troughe.' C. T. A. 5612. 'Alucus, A** a trowh.' Medulla. A. S. *trug*, O. Icel. *trug*.

*The primary meaning of this word (*trutannus*) has not been accurately ascertained. I but it seems to have been most generally used for a person who wandered about, and gained his living by false pretences, or passed himself under a different character to that which really belonged to him. It is applied sometimes to abbots and priors who lived abroad, and neglected their monasteries, or to monks who had quitted their houses, as in a passage of Giraldus Cambrensis (Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, vol. iii. p. 575). Note by Mr. Wright in *Poetical Songs*, Camden Soc. p. 376, on the following line from a song on the Scottish Wars, temp. Edw. I: 'Fallax die prolii fugit ut *trutannus*.' Caxton, in the *Golden Legend*, fo. 359, col. 4, applies the term to vagrancy: 'There were thenne two felawes one lame and that other was blynde. The lame taught the blynde man the waye and the blynd bare the lame man and thus gote they moche money by *trutandys* [*trutandies*].' Cotgrave gives *Truand*, m. a common beggar, vagabond, rogue, a little rascal, an upright man (see Auctley & Harman, ed. Furnivall, p. 4); also a leane varlet, scoundrell, filthy or lewd fellow. *Faire le gouffillon*, to play the Truand. Baret has 'Truand, he that bitereth, wandering abroad, or lurking in corners, *caractier*, *caractier*.' Wyllif in his *Controversial Tracts*, Wks. iii. 421, l. 48, 'þer is no wille in þo wordes þat *trutandis* casten oute in þis mater.' In the *Ancient Rude*, p. 330, the author says, 'I red isell *trutandis* heo [humility] but ever hire god, & scheawed forð hire povertie.' In the *Agynalte*, pp. 174, 194, we have *truon* used for a beggar. '*Truon*, a *truon* or a *pylot*. *Trutannus*, a *trawnte*.' Medulla.

*A trowell, truill, retala, thealla.' Manip. Vocab. Baret renders *Trulla* by 'a Truon, or such hollowe vessell occupied about a house, that laborers carrie mortar in to the Tybers, or Plasterers.' *Trowell*, f. a trowell.' Cotgrave.

to Trowtt¹; *Comptare* (A.).

Trowitts; Couplum (A.).

to Trubbylle; *Tribulare*, contribu-
tione & -ri, deponens, conturbare,
de-, perturbare (A.).

a Trufeler (Truffilora A.)¹; *geru*,
con-, *geronus*, *geronacus*; *nug*
itor; *nugax*, *nugus* indeli-
abile, *nugicanus*, *nugiliens*, *nugi-*
ger (*nupifer* A.), *nugigerulus*.

to Trufylle; *nuyari*, de-, *neniari*,
luyare.

Truffellis; Nux, terra (A.).

n. Trumpe³; classis (Classus A.),
lituus, buccina, fistula, tibia;
tibialis; tuba (tubia A.), tessara
est tuba qua bellantes animantur⁴
ad pugnam, sambucus, sambuca.

to Truope; *lucinare, tubare.*

a **Trummer**; *lucinator*, *classicarius*
(*Classarius* A.), *tibicen*, *tibicena*.

a Trunko³; gurgustum (gustum
A.).

to Trusse ^a; *nauticare*.

¹ *Trotter*, s. v. *pt.* curds taken off the whey when it is boiled: a rustick word. In some places they call them *trotters*, Ray's Glossary.

⁊ Wanne me seide byn of suche wondres, [at God ane]r seide.

but yt was hye infernesse, to traide he yt woude.' Robert of Gloucestre, p. 417.

¹ J'uncie skayde Ogter Je Deneys: "Hit nys bote trocke jat pou weys." Sir *Penn'wicz*, 3459.

* the clergy of crypt counted it but a *triduo*. P. Plowman, B. iii 140.

'For trygetours and tryfours, that tawnye haunte
Have mouth and temperance, troten under foot.'

W. de Worde, *Treatyse of a Guburnante*, 1520, repr. 1860, p. 16.

'*Trufter*, to mock, deride, flout, jeast, or gibe at.' Cotgrave. 'All these are butt *trifles*, and delays,' *Genesides*, 4664.

² 'And the seven angels, that hadden sevene trumpis, made hem redi, that thei scholden *trump*' [synge in *trump* W.], Wyche, Purvey, Apocalypse vii. 6. 'And the thirde angel *trumpide*,' *Ibid.* v. 10.

* (In the morn sun-dell airly,

Intill the best sync trumpet that.

Harbour's *Bruce*, xix. 428.

Glanvill, in his trans. of Barth. denow *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. xxxv. p. 482, says:

* Mount Synay highlights also the mount of *transper* and of *transperge*.

'There her I trunpen Messerius,

Of whom that speaketh Virgiliana

There, Lord I triumph Josh also,

Theodorus and other mo.

And aile that used Chyriun

In Catalogne and Aragon,

That in her type famous were

To learn, say, I *trump* there.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, l. 153.

See also *Autobiography of Arthur*, livii. 12. 'Buccino, to Trumpyn.' Melilla.

* MS. *om. in manu.*

¹ Mr. F. K. Robinson, in his Whittly Glossary, gives '*Trunking*, lobster and crab catching with trunk-shaped framings of wand-work covered with netting, having sufficient ingress for the captured but no return. Baited inside, they are sunk in the sea with lines and weights. *Trunker*, a crab or lobster eat-er.' *Nassa*, which the Prompt, gives as an equivalent for *Tranke*, is, according to Barst, 'a wade or bowe net to take fish.' See A. Welle, hereafter.

¹ In *Myths of Arthur*, L. 3592, we read—

* Nowe bowne the bolde kyng with his beste knyghtes.

...trains and trams, and trains forth allure.

and in March 1, 2016 -

*Soth was, jat he wolden ruin bynde

Of life in rags or in kiste.

And found at last he withen fytte

See also *Six Pennsylvanians*, II, 1067, 4189, and 4193. 'I trusse sluds to carry it. *Je t'en use.* Trusse up my backen, for I can wante none of them. I trusse in a trade. *Je m'achete.* Trusse up my gears in the mule, for I will rely to morrow.' Pulgarin. 'To trusse, to tresse, tucke, packe, bind or get in: *trousser*, in a little trusse, *façon*, bundle or bunch.' Cotgrave. 'A truss, *trousse*.' Mump. Vocab. 'He was indur'd and pained, and yelike trusse.' *Richard the Bold*, III, 218. See the Song a *band*, I, 48. In *Geography*, 4, 299, the word is used in the sense of a bundle: 'their trusses in their . . . all redy bound.' 'To hule, or burling; to truss, up, to dresse up, *habiller*.' In *Paul and Virginia*, I, 275, and xiv, 824, the word is *truss* *truss*.

to Trusse vp; *subligare*.

*a Trusselle; *trussula*.

a Trussynge cofor¹; *citella* (*clitella* A.).

a Truto; *truta*.

T ante V.

to Tuche; *tangere*, *contingere*, *contiguare*, *agi* (*ag[er]e* A.) *in passiva significatione* ã. *tangi*.

to Tvke vpe; *Succingere* (A.).

†A Tumrells of A wele²; *Appolencium*, *Cicaniun*, *Ciconia*, *Tollinum* (A.).

A Tumyllere; *Saltator*, *-trix*, *saltrix*, *Sakriela* (A.).

†A Tumnello (A.).

Tundyr³; *juventinum*, *Araula*, *napta*, *receptaculum ignis*, *ignicippium*.

a Tuno (Tvyñ A.); *tonus*, *modulus*. oute of Tune; *dissonus*, *delirus*, *medis correpto*, *discors*; *versus*:

¶ *Deliro discordo*, *deliro deuio dicus*.

a Tunge; *lingua*, *glos*, *glossa*, *lingula*; *linguatus*, *linguatus*, *linguar*; *plettrum est anterior pars lingue verbum formans*.

a Tunge of a balañ (balance A)⁴; *examen*, *momentum*.

a Tunge of y^e belte; *lingula*.

A Tunge of A besto; *lingula*.

†A Tunge in the throte; *nas*; or y^e palase of y^e mowthe (A.).

Tungles; *linguis*, & cetera; *clidumme* (dome A.).

dowhylla Tungyd; *bilinguis*.

a Tynyele (Tunacle A.); *clatmatica*, *tunica*, *tunicula*.

a Tun; *dolium*.

ta Tuppe⁵; *Aries*, *coruor*.

a Turbut⁶; *turtur*, *turdus*.

ta Turde; *stercus*.

a Turfo; *cepes*, *gleba* (*terricidina*, *turba*, *glebella* A.).

†Turfs gaste; *turbarium*.

¹ A basket used for conveying large parcels of goods. Called also a *trussing-wheel*. In the Paston Letters, iii. 432, Margaret Paston writes to her husband—'I can not see Daubeney nowther, fynd your wyght bako: it is not in the *trussing-coffe*, nor in the sprucheste nothyr.' 'There few men here dassyre his retorne hythir agayne.' He came hythir with a smale male, but he comyth whom with his *trussynge cofor*.' State Papers, 1535. Henry VIII, vol. ii. p. 244. In the Invent. of the goods of W. Duffield, Canon of York, taken in 1452, are mentioned 'j paris Gardevianee lij. liij'; et j paris *trussynge cofor* xij'. *Testam. Libr.* iii. 134; see also *ibid.* p. 163.

² *Cicmia*; *machina lignea ad hauriendam e puteo aquam*; *machine à puiser l'eau* *dan son puit*. D'Arnis. 'Tollenon is the engyne to draw water wyth, hauryng a *peste* paye at the ende.' Hulbet. 'Cimbala, a tamerel.' Medulla.

³ 'Tunder, tinder, or burnt rag.' Whithy Gloss. See P. Plowman, B. xlii. 245. The word also occurs in De Deguileville's Pilgrimage, &c. p. 134. O. Lecl. *tunder*. Still in use. Turner, in his *Herbal*, pt. ii. li. 29, says: 'Som make *tunder* (of *todesteches*) both in England and Germany for their gunnes.' 'Tunder boxe—*boite de fusil*. The *boxe* lyght a *matche*—*foeil*.' Palgrave. 'Napta, a chene or herlys or tunder.' Medulla.

⁴ 'Tonz of a balance, *linguette*.' Palgrave. 'Examen, wage-tunge.' Aulinger's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 37.

⁵ 'Tuppe, *aries*.' Manip. Vocab. See Jamieson s.v. In his directions for July, the translator of Palladius *De Husbandria*, viii. 71, says—

'Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tappes* white;' see also ll. 76, 77, and 95. 'See soone as our sheepe begynne to ride wee fetch heweing our rizzes and young *tappes*.' Best, *Farming*, &c. *Book*, p. 28. The word is used as a verb *ibid.* p. 3: 'some of the ewes will *tappe* and come later.' It is still in use.

⁶ Mr. Wedgwood, judging from the latin equivalents, suggests that the meaning here is a mark of pigeon, as given by Webster, 'Turbit. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak;' but in Neekam's *De Pterostibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 98, I find in a list of fishes, *turbit* glossed by turbot as here.

'He tok þe sturgeon, and þe qual, And þe *turbit*, and lax withal.' *Hu. chuk*, 753.

†A Turfe grauer¹; *ghbarius, turbarius* (A.).

A Turment; *Tormentum, & cetera*; *ubi torment* (A.).

to Turment; *ubi* to punysche (A.).

A Turmentour; *ubi tormentour* (A.).

A Turnament; *ubi* toanament (A.).

to Turne; *vertere, diuertere, re-, c-, iuuolare, voluere, volutare, circumdare, girare, versare, uertere, cedere, ut cedit michi in honorem* (A.).

Turneabyll; *conuertibilis, tropicus, versilis, versatilis, volubilis* (A.).

to Turno agayn to gudnes; *recipere, recipiscere, conuertere, conuerti deponens, conuersare, reuertere, reuerti, receptare, redire, remeare* (A.).

to Turno agayn y^e gudnes; *Apostrophari, aduertere, recalcare, clabi, uertere, diuertere* (A.).

†A Turnyd cloth²; *Interpolu*; *interpulus* (A.).

Turnynge agayn; *Apostropha vel -phos, regressus, reuersus, reciprocatio; Reciprocus, strophos græca* (A.).

†to Turne y^e ryght ordir; *propositare* (A.).

†a Turno grece³; *troclea* (A.).

Turno seke⁴; *vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas*.

†A Turnour⁵; *Corbis, Tornator* (A.).

†A Turno of a turnour; *tornus; tornabilis* (A.).

to Turne vp so down⁶; *Euertere* (A.).

¹ Mr. Robinson in his Wintby Glossary, gives 'Turf-greaving, the cutting of turves.' Cf. P. Turvere. 'He duff up turves of þe ground, and made up an hys wal, so þat tofore þe wal is þe duff þat turves were i-dolue of.' Trevisa's *Hist.*, vol. v. p. 45. See also *ibid.* i. 263, where the author says that 'Men of Frisia . . . maketh hem fayres of turves.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Bartholomew *De Propriet. Rerum*, Bk. xv. c. lviii. p. 509, states that 'there ben in Flaunders in some places marishes and mores, in whyche they dygge turves, and make fyre therof in steds of wood.' See Tusser, *Harbarum*, ch. lli. st. 12.

² Daret gives 'Garments new dressed, *costimenta interpolu* : renewed; redressed; new dressed; new soured; polished; *interpulus* : to dress new as fullers do; *interpulo* : to lustrish, renew, or dresse, *interpulo*.'

³ A spiral staircase. 'Coctea, a wynnlyng steyr.' Nominale in Way's note to *Tresawnee*, and see a Vyco, below. 'This turnyng stayre gothe so rounde that it maketh me tourne seke, if I go up hastily: *Ceste vis va si rent quelle me bestourne si je monte hastivement*.' Palgrave. Jamieson quotes from Wallace, ix. 510:

'A cruell portar gat upon the wall,
Powit out a pyu, the portenys leit fall—
Rychard Wallace the turnegreys weill has seyn:
He folowit fast upon the portar keyn.'

and he also gives *Turn-gyle* or *Turnpeck* as used in the same sense:

'Synne the colis and erdis wythall A-pon the turne *pyk* late he fall.'

Wyntoun, viii. xxxviii. 74.

⁴ Wyclif, in his version of Isaiah xix. 14, has: 'The Lord mengle in his myddel the spirit of turnegidy' [*vertiginis* Vulg.].

⁵ *Turnois*, n. A turning wheel or Turner's wheel, called a Lath, or Lare. Cotgrave. In the *Destruction of Troy*, l. 1586, we first mention'd, 'Taliours, Telers, Turners of vesselles.' Wyclif in 3 Kings vi. 18, speaks of the Temple as 'hanyng his turnours' [*truncatus* V.], and his *incurtus* forgot.

⁶ In the Prologue to the *Canons of the Council of Trent's* *Tab.* l. 623, we read that the Canon was so clear that

'At this ground on which we been rydinge, He coude al clene turne it up so downe,
Till that we come to Canterbury toyn, And pane it al of a luer and of a lath,
and in P. of Conscience, 7:22, 'þið al be turned up-and-downe.' See also P. Cowman, B. xi. c. 3. Wyclif, in his Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 229, has, 'Cristis hous is turned omys up and downe.' See also Exodus xviii. 8, Luke xv. 8, and *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 99: 'þið awe þe cradill it end of downe.'

A Turne; *tornus*, *vt* *turnus* *vico-*
comitis & fit tantum bis in anno.
Toreuma dicitur *tornatura & pro-*
prie illa rasura que proicitur de
torno vel vas tornatile.

†To Turre¹; *Arietare*, *est enim Ari-*
etum & aliorum animalium (A.).

a Turtylle dowe (dowfe A.); *turtur*;
versus:

¶ *Est hec turtur Auis, hic turtur*
sit tibi piscis.

a Tuske²; *colomellus*.

*a Tute hylle; *Aruisium montarium*
(*montorium* A.), *specula*.

to Tuthe; *dentare* (A.).

A Tuthe; *dens*, *dentulus*, *precisor*
Anterior dens, *Maxillaris*, *mo-*
laris; versus:

¶ *Dentem molarem, lapidem [dic]*
esse molarem (A.).

a Tuthe yreñ; *dentaria*, *dentariola*
(*Tentaria*, *Tantariola* A.).

Tuthed (Tuthehede A.); *dentatus*,
dentosus.

Tutheles for 3onge; *edentulus*.

Tutheles for Age; *indentulus*, *eden-*
tatus, *jndentosus*, *vnde* versus:

¶ *Qui dentes habuit nec habet*
nec habebit,
Est edentatus; edentulus est
modo natus.

T ante W.

Twa; (in plurali numero A.), *duo*;
binus, *binarius*, *duplus*, *dia-* (*bis*,
duplex, *dia* grece A.).

Twa hundrethe; *ducenti*; *ducentu-*
plus.

Twa days space (Twazere A.);
biennium, *diennium*.

Twelke; *duodecim*; *duodecimius*, *duo-*
denus, *duodecies*, *duodenarius*
(A.).

Twelke 3ere space; *duodecennium*
(A.).

Twenty; *viginti*; *vicesimus*, *vicesies*,
vicens, *vicensarius*, *duodecades*
(A.).

A Twybylle³; *Biceps*, *Bipennis*, *bis-*
cuta (A.).

a Twigge; *Aborigines*, *frutex*, *vibex*,
vimen, *vitulamen*; *vimineus*.

þe Twylyghtyng⁴; *vespere*.

¹ 'To butt as a ram.' Halliwell. Compare also to Jur, which occurs in the same sense.

² 'Columellares, the cheeke teeth.' Cooper.

'He rushes vppe mony a rote

With tusshes of iij fote.' *Arwyrng of King Arther*, xii. 14.

'þe froþe femed at his mouth vnfayre bi þe wyke; Whettes his whyte tusshes.'

Sir Gawayne, 1573.

In the description of an 'ypotame' in *Alisaunder*, 5189, we are told that

'Y-potame a wonder beest is, More than an olifaunt, I wis:

Toppe and rugge, and croupe, and cors Is semblabel to an hors,

A short beek, and a crokyd tayl He hath, and bores tussh, saunz fayle.

Blak is his heued as pycche.'

and again, *ibid.* l. 6546, the rhinoceros is described as having 'croked tusces as a dog.' See also *Octoniam*, 929, *Eglamour*, 383. &c.

³ 'A twibill, wherewith Carpenters do make mortasies, bipennis.' Baret. 'Twyble, an instrument for carpenters, beruago.' Palgrave.

'3e, 3e, seyð the tryhyll

Thou spekes ever ageyne skylle,

I-wys, i-wys, it wylle not bene,

Ne never I thinke that he wylle thene.'

MS. Ashmole, 61, in Halliwell.

A.S. *twibill*. 'Twyble or Twybil, bipennis.' Manip. Vocab. Amongst the farmer's tools mentioned in Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 42, l. 1153, are 'The mattok, *twyble*, picoy, &c.'

'Bipennis. A twybyl or An ex.' Medulla. '*Bipennis securis*, twilafte æx, uel twibile.'

MS. Harl. 3376.

⁴ 'An that with torche in twylyghtinge he treads the romye streets.' Drant's *Horace*,

Sat. iv. p. c.

a Twynlyngo (Twyndyllyng A.)¹;
gemellus, -la; gemellipera que
parit gemellos.
a Twynne (Twynne A.); lilix.
Twysse; Bis (A.).

†to Twyste; defrondare.
†a Twyste²; frons (Ramus, & cetera;
ubi bowghe A.).
†a Twyster of trees; defronda-
tor.

Capitulum 20^o V.

a Vagabundo; vagabundus (ocio-
sus A.), gerovagus.
a Vallo; celum, & cetera; ubi a
saille; versus:
¶ Si transire velis maris
vallas vtere velis.
A Valay or A Dale; vallis (A.).
a Vayne; fibra, seplena, varica,
varix, vena, venula; versus:
¶ Varice curvate (succisa A.)
claudient amnis homo.
Vayne; cassus, vicius, vacuus, frius-
sus, jactis, frustra, cassum quasi
cassatum (quassatum A.). Vannun
est quasi similitudine decipit;
irritus, nugar, nugas³ inde-
clinabile, nugiculus, nugiger,

nugiperulus, sup[er]sticiosus, va-
niculus, superfluous, supervacuous
(vaniloquus A.).
to wax Vayn⁴; inanescere.
a Vayn loy; caecoloca, vana gloria.
a Vanyte; vanitas, inanitas.
to make Vayne; juncassare, Adnichi-
lare, frustare, irritare, euacu-
are.
*a Vampett (Vampethe A.)⁵; pe-
dana, jmpedia.
*to Vampet (Vampethe A.); pedun-
are.
to Vanysehe Away; Evanare, Eva-
nescere, Inanescere (A.).
to Vary; variare (A.).
Varily; celum, vel, vere, veraciter.

¹ In the *Curios Mundi*, l. 3445, we are told of Rebecca that
'Of twynnyngs hir pouys no covenen - but fauste ofte in hir wombe covenen'
Wyclif, in his version of *Genes* xxv. 24, has: 'Now tyme of beryng was comen, and loo!
twynnyngis in the wombe of hir weren foundun.' Tasso, in his *Hamondric*, &c. ch. 35, st.
24, says -

'Ewes yearly by twinning rich maisters doo make,
The lamb of such twiners for breeders doo take,
For *twynnyngs* be twiggers, encrease for to bring,
Though soon for their twiggings *Paraceti* may sing.'

² *Gemellus*, *Gemella*, A twyndylng? *Medulla*.

³ He stoopeth down, and on his back she stood.
And caught hire by a twist, and up the goth.'

Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, 10224.

See also *Spenser's Tale*, l. 434, and Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 188. Stubbes, in his *Anatomie of
Abuses*, p. 76, says: 'So long as a sprigge, *twiste*, or braunche is yong, it is flexible and
bowable to any thing a man can desire.'

'Amiable are reuk tre larks a gollin bench.

With aureate leuls, and flexibill *twistis* teach.'

G. Douglas, *Amator*, vi. p. 167.

See also *ibid.* pp. 442, 444, and the *Palace of Honour*, Prolog. pt. i. st. iii, and *Complaint of
Scotland*, p. 37 - 'The lordis sat on *twistis* and on girdis'

In the King's Quair, ii. st. 14, we have -

'On the south grene *twistis* sat The lyll with nyghtingale.'

⁴ *Frondator*. A brancher, gaderer (i. gaderer) or a *basenare*? *Medulla*.

⁵ MS. *vampet*; corrected in A.

⁶ Here A. incorrectly gives the latin equivalents for to make Vayne, which occurs just
below.

⁷ In the *Ancient Works*, p. 420, is a direction that such names may have 'the former ...
have portog and sitten larkit, and been withen na *twist*; so I have the same leaves
like.' Strutt gives a drawing showing the neck worn near the ...

+Varmid¹; *Sentulatus* (A.).

a Vauntage; *emolumentum*.

+a Vawte; *Arcus, sinus, volta*.

V ante E.

a Velany; *delicous*.

+fulle of Velany; *dedecoratus*.

to Venge; *vincisci, vindicare*.

a Vengeance; *vindicta, vltio, framea*,
Aursio (*Aduersio, gladius, Manus*
A.).

a Venger; *vincler, vindicator, vltor*
§ -*trier*.

Venome; *venenum, virus indeclina-*
bile (A.).

to make Venome; *venificare* (A.).

to Venome; *venenare, de-, jut-venare*
(*to cicare* A.), *jnficere*.

Vencsoñ; *ferina; ferrinus*.

Venomous; *veniferus, toxicus* (*to-*
cosus A.), *venencosus, venificus*,
virelatus.

*A Verelle of A knyffe; *Spirula*,
vel virula secundam quendam
(A.).

A Verbe; *verbum* (A.).

Verejouse²; *viridula, verucus* (A.).

Vermiloun; *Minium, vermillum* (A.).

+A Vermylon wrytter; *Minoglyph-*
us (A.).

+A Ventosynge boxe (A Ventisynge
box A.)³; *gutta, guttis, ven-*
tosa.

*Vernyscho (A.).

+Vernakylle⁴; *veronica* (A.).

within the shoe. In J. Russell's *Boke of Nurture* (*Boke of Nurture*, p. 177), l. 894, the word is directed to be careful to have his master's

'Stomachere welles y-chastell to kepe hym fro harme,

his vumpes and sokkes, Jan all day his may go warne.'

'*The pelana, Anglice vampe*.' Wright's *Vol. of Verab* p. 196; '*huc antepedale*. *Anglice vampe*.' *ibid.* p. 197; '*Pelana, vampe*.' *ibid.* p. 182. '*Pelana*, a Vampe or a hand foot.' *Medulla*. In the Inventory of Sir J. Pastoll's Wardrobe at Christ. in 1459, is find 'Item. j payre of blake kosyn, *campayel* with lither.' *Pastoll's Letters*, i. 477; see also p. 485. '*Vampe* of a hose, a *vint* *ibid.* 'Vaunte of a hose, *vante*.' *Palsgrave*. '*Item* *vaunte* of a payre for the said Lew vij.' *Howard Household Boke*, 1467, p. 200. 'Item, the same day master payd to hys cordwainer in Satheweke thre *vaunte* of his botys, viij.d.' *Manners & Household Reps. of Eng* 1464, p. 255.

¹ Compare Flekked, above, p. 134.

² The ferule of a knife. Compare Vyrelo of a knyfe, below. '*Trix, the handle of a staff, or the Verel, or the pomell off a knyff*.' *Medulla*. '*Virele, f.* An iron ring on about the end of a staffe, &c., to strengthen it, and keep it from riving: *virelle*; bound about with an Iron ring or hoop.' *Cotgrave*. '*Virelled* or *varvelled*—having small rings attached.' *Bontell's Heraldry*. See *Monte Athene*, l. 2568.

³ 'Verduices made of unripe grapes or other fruit, *amphimeron*.' *Barlet*. '*Vergus* is *verjuice*.' *Cotgrave*. '*Verjuice*, or green juice, which, with vinegar formed the essential basis of sauces, and is now extracted from a species of green grape, which never ripens, was originally the juice of sorrel; another sort was extracted by pounding the green blades of wheat.' *Laeroix, Manners, Customs and Dress*, p. 167. See P. Plowman, A. i. 70, and *Verjuice* in the Index to *Boke of Nurture*, and compare P. Verjuice and Verjuice, Tusser, in his *Harbouric*, &c., xix. 42, recommends the former—

'Be sure of *vergia* (a galland at least) so good for the kitchen, so needfull for beast.

It helpeth thy cattel, so feeble and faint, if timely such cattel with it thou acquaine.' See also ch. xviii. st. 48. '*I serve* of vinegre and *vergeous* and of graynes that be greene and greene.' *De Degueville, Pilgrimage*, p. 134. The Invent of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'ij barrells pro *vergius* xij^l.' *Test. Liber*, iii. 179; and in that of John Cuthby, about 1450, we find 'j *vergius* barrell cum le *vergius*.' *ibid.* p. 100.

⁴ *Cotgrave* gives '*Ventus*, f. a cupping-glass: *ventoser*, to cup, or apply cupping glasses: *ventouse*; cupped with a cupping-glass.' See additional note to a *Gutter*.

⁵ A copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica with which our Lord is said to have wiped His face, when His likeness remained imprinted on it. See Prof. Skeat's note to P. Plowman, C. viii. 168, for a full account of the origin of the term. Such copies were frequently worn by pilgrims; thus Chaucer, in the Prologue to the *Cent. Tale*, l. 79,

Vert sawwe¹; *viridis salsa, Agrestis* (A.).

Verse; *versus, Metrum, meticus, numerus, versiculus* (A.).

A Verstiler; *versista, versificator, Comaticus, Metrista* (A.).

to Versifye; *versificare, versiculare* (A.).

a Vertew; *virtus, Alee greece, Apodocis, mores, nomen*.

to be Vertuoso; *morigerari; ver-*
sus:

^a *Virtutes anime, dic vires corporis esse.*

Vertuoso; *virtuosus, virulentus, Morosus, Morigeratus, Moralis, Moriger, morigeratus.*

A Vesselle; *vas, labrum, vasculum* (A.).

ta Vesselle for oyle (Ale A.)²; *lenticula.*

to Vex; *vbi to vex* (A.).

V ante G.

*to Vge (Vgg A.)³; *Abominari, detestare, & cetera, vt in h litera.*

*Vgsomo; *Abominabilis.*

*an Vgsomnes; *Abominacio, detestatio, & cetera.*

V ante I.

a Vicar; *vicarius.*

a Wycari (Vicary A.); *vicaria.*

*a Vyee⁴; *vbi A turne greece (turngre A.).*

represents the Pardoner as wearing 'a verricle sowed on his cappe.' In the *Curse Mundi*, l. 1889, we have the form *verray*.

'Like his molir was that childe

Sene hit is by the verrey.

With faire visage and mole ful mylle: And bi the ymage of that luly.'

In *Morte Arthure*, 297, Auncers vows vengeance on the Romans by 'Criste, an I be haly verracle, vertuous and noble.' See *Legends of the Holy Book*, pp. 170-1 (where two old drawings of a *verracle* are reproduced), the Coventry Mysteries, p. 318.

¹ Compare *Verrejoue*, above.

² *Lenticula*; a littell vessell out of which Princes were anoynted; a Chrysomaterie. Cooper.

³ 'Ugely, horribus Ugel, *foetus*.' Manip. Vocab. In describing the pains of hell Hampole says they

'er swa fel and hard.

pat ilk man may ugge, bathe yunge and alde.

Als yhe sal here be red aftirward,

pat heres jam be rehersed and talde.'

P. of Cons. 6416.

See also *Ancien Bible*, p. 92. Compare to Huge, &c. In the *Story of Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2826, Moses, when bidden by God to go to Pharaoh, says:

'Loward, sent him dat is to cunen,

Figging and dred me haueð nunen.'

See also l. 950. In l. 2850 we have *ugle = ugly*. 'And last by the *egymmes* of our synnes many tryllaciouns be engendred in our soules.' R. Fisher, Works, p. 53; see also p. 69. Wyclif, in his Treatises (Select Works, iii. 34), 'speaks of a person 'eggyngs for drede and wo.' See also *ibid.* p. 117.

'And down ane tempest sent als dirk as night, The strene wox *egrum* of the dym sky.

G. Douglas, *Amours*, Bk. v. p. 127, l. 37.

'A thoner and a thick rayne frollet in the skewes,

With an *egrum* noise, noy for to here' *Delect. of Troy*, 12497.

Stubbes, in his *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 72, uses the form *egrumme*. In Lord Surrey's Translation of the Second Book of the *Eneid*, p. 144, in Bell's edition, Eneas describing his escape from Troy, says—

'In the dark night, looking all round about,

In every place the *egrum* sights I saw.'

Lauder, in his *Godlie Tractate*, ed. Furnivall, p. 18, l. 469, says—

'I eg your Murthour and Hurchip to declare.'

See Wedgwood, *Dict. of Eng. Etymology*, introd. p. xxvii.

⁴ See the quotation from *Lockwood's Hist. of Suffolk* in Mr. Way's note to *Pam.* p. 148, and *Trevor's Higden*, ii. 71. 'buddes with *egrum* arches' *poetical*. 'Tis so, The view or spindle of a pinnet; also a winding staircase: *egrum*; a stair, which having four or five steps upright, then turns and hath as many another way' Colgraven. Claxton, in his *Description of Britain*, p. 16, says: 'There were sentynel houses with *egrum* arches and

A Victory; *victoria, palma, tropheum, triumphus, victoriola* (A.).

Vile; *ubi fowle* (A.).

Vyneger (Vynagre A.); *Acetum*.

to sett Vines; *pastinare*.

a Vyne lefe; *pampinus*.

a Vyne tree; *Argitis, propago, vitis* (A.).

a Vyne ȝerde; *vinea, vinetum*.

a Vyntner (Vyntyner A.); *vinitor, merothecarius*¹.

†Vynbynd; *Cornubus* (A.).

†A Vyne knyfe; *fulx, falcicula* (A.).

†A Vyrelle of A knyfe²; *Spirula* (A.).

Virgille; *proprium nomen virgilius, Maro* (A.).

a Vyserne³; *larva*.

†to Vyserne; *larvare*.

to Vysett; *visitare, visere, re-, reformare*; *versus*:

¶ *Visitat inf[ir]mum, sed Amicus visit Amicum*.

A Visyon; *visus, visio, orema* (A.).

A Visitoure; *reformator proprie in religione, visitator* (A.).

A Vyner; *vinarium* (A.).

A Violence; *violencia* (A.).

Violently; *Raptim*.

A Violet; *viola, violarium locus ubi crescit* (A.).

V ante M.

†to Vmbelappe⁴; *circumvoluere*; *circumvolutus participium*.

†to Vmbesett⁵; *circumsepire* (*Circumcapere* A.); *circumseptus participium*.

voutes in the maner of rome.' 'Vyce, a tournyng stare, *etc.*' Palsgrave. See the Will of John Baret, executed in 1463, who directs the 'Seynt Marie preest to haue a keye of my cost of the *vys* dore goyng vp to the candilbem.' *Bury Wills, &c.*, p. 29. Cf. the editor's note at p. 244. See a 'Turne grece, above, p. 397. 'Then an aungell came downe from the stage on hygh by a *vyce*.' *Caxton, Chronicle of England*, pt. vii. p. 136^b, ed 1530. In the description of 'The Bird Mary's Cage,' from the Porkington MS. ed. Halliwell (Warton Club, 1855), p. 4, it is said that

'the pynaculs schalle go alle by *vysee*, Within and withowte.'

Horman has, 'I go into my chambre by a wyndyng stayre [*per coeliū*].' Fabyan tells us that amongst the presents sent to Charlemagne by the King of Persia 'was an horologe or a clocke of laten, of a wonder artyficiall makyng, that at euery oure of the daye & nyght, whan the sayde clocke shulde stryke, imagys on horse backe aperyd out of sondrye placis, and after departyd agayne by meane of sertayne *vyces*.'

¹ A. incorrectly adds *propago*.

² Compare *Verelle*, above.

³ 'A visor, *laruale*; visored, *laruatus*.' *Manip. Vocab.* In the *Anturs of Arthur*, xxxii 5, we read— 'Then he auaylit vppe his *viserne* fro his ventalle.' This I take to be the meaning here, but compare a Searle, above, p. 321. Neckam, *De Utens.*, gives '*larvam, visere*,' which he explains by '*larvatam ymaginem priapi*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 113.

⁴ See Lappe, above, p. 208. The *umbe-* is the A. S. *ymbe*, O. Icel. *umb-*, *um-*, around, after. Hampole tells us that as for the wicked vermin shall

'In þam fest þair clowes full depe; þai sælle umlapp þam alle aboute.'

P. of Cons. 6936.

'Saiand, God forsoke him ai;

And um-lappes him on ane,'

Filiyhes bathe be night and dai,

For þat outakes es it nane.'

Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxx. 11.

See also *ibid.* xxxix. 13. In *Sir Gawayne*, l. 628, a pentangle is described as

'a figure þat haldez fyue poynce. & vche lyne *umbe-lappe3* & louke3 in oþer.'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 426, we have 'umbe-lapped with so many synnes.' Compare also *Rauf Coilzear*, l. 412.

⁵ 'þis king sal be umset wit sele.' *Antichrist*, l. 277. Hampole, *Pricke of Consc.* 5430, has—

'þai sal be umset swa on ilka side,

þut þai may nouthir fle ne þam hide.'

In Barbour's *Bruce*, ix. 331, we read how Bruce

'Til Perth is went with all his rout And *umbeset* the toune about.'

See also l. 706.

'pe Mirnydons to Menon myghtily pronge,

Vmbet hym on yche side.' *Destr. of Troy*, 10433.

†to Vmbethynke¹; *recogitare*; *recogitans participium*.

V ante N.

Vn Abylle; *inabilis*.

Regula { ¶ Nota quod omnia huiusmodi idiomata incipiencia ab vn sunt requirenda ad sua simplicia; verbi gratia vnabylle vbi abyлле.

Vn boxum; vbi buxum & sic de similibus (et cetera de similibus) (A.).

an Vnce; *uncia*.

halfe A Vnce; *semincia (est media uncia A.)*.

Vncothe (Vncowthe A.)²; vbi strange.

†Vnnes (Vnese A.)³; *vix*.

†Vnwarnyschit; *Ex inspirato, ex inprouiso (A.)*.

an Vnycorne; *egloceros, capricornus, rinoceroñ, unicornis*.

†Vntyð; *unctus, iunctus, delibitus, Aromatizatus (A.)*.

†an Vntement (Vyntment A.); *ceroma, Aroma, foliatum, guttum, vnguentum*.

†to Vynte⁴; *Aromatizare, in-, per-, ungere, delibuerere, linire, per-, exungere (A.)*.

Vnto; *Apud, ad, tenus, vsque, quousque (A.)*.

V ante O.

Voyde⁵; *vacare*; *Anglice to be voyd. to be Vode; vagare (A.)*.

Voyde (Vyde A.); *vacuus, jnanis & cetera; vbi wayne*.

to makē Voyde (Vode A.); *irritare, vacuare, e-, haurire, & cetera; vbi wayne (A.)*.

†Voydnes; *Inanitas (A.)*.

A Vece; *vox; vocalis (A.)*.

‘Whan the Steward was thus vnbessette with thise iij bestes he was right sory.’ *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 281.

¹ ‘Sathanas. Nay, I pray the do not so, Umthynke the better in thy mynde.’

Towneley Mysteries, p. 251;

see also pp. 4 and 327. Hampole, *Short Prose Treatises*, p. 10, has: ‘Vmbethynke the þat thou halowe þi halydaye.’

‘A! schir vmbethinkis þow,” said he, “How neir to þow that I suld be.”’

Barbour’s *Bruce*, v. 613.

See also *ibid.* xvi. 84, xvii. 40, 771, &c.

² A. S. *uncuð*.

³ After death, Hampole tells us, all shall turn

‘Til poudre and erthe and vyle clay;

And wormes sal ryve hym in sondre;

And þarfor haf I mykel wondere

þat unnethe any man wille se

What he was, and what he sal be.’

P. of Cons. 888.

A. S. *unecðe*. ‘Scantly, hardly, uneth.’ Baret. In the Paston Letters, i. 182, we read: ‘The lond is so out of tylthe that anedes any man wol geve any thyng for it.’ The form *unnethe* is not uncommon, but I know of but a single instance of *unnes*, which is the Northumbrian form.

‘Unnes youre mynnyng make, if ye be never so wrothe.’ Towneley Myst. p. 325.

‘Quhy dred thou nocht to put thy handis in the vnctid kyng of the lord?’ *Compt. of Scotland*, p. 120. Wyclif uses the verb *ointen*, to anoint, in Mark xvi. 1. ‘Oinct, m. oincte, f. annointed, greased, beameared, smeared: oindre, to anoint, &c.’ Cotgrave. In Lord Surrey’s Fourth Book of the *Æneid*, ed. Bell, p. 156, we read—

‘Paris now, with his unmanly sort,

With mitred hats, with ointed bush and beard.’

Major Moor, in his Suffolk Glossary, gives ‘Aaint, aint, to anoint.’

⁵ See *Sir Perumbras*, l. 3131 and note. Wyclif, in his version of 1 Corinth. i. 17, has: ‘that the cros of Crist be not voydid away.’ ‘Holowe diche and dennes ben lefte vnder the erthe whan stones and metall ben voyded and take thens.’ Glauvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiv. ch. lv. p. 487.

†A Vokett¹; *ubi* A plattere (A.).
 a Volyper²; *calicendum*.
 to Vouchesafe; *dignari* (A.).
 to not Vouchsafe; *dedignari* (A.).
 A Vowe; *votum*; *votivus* (A.).
 to Vowe; *vincere*, *convincere*, *devotari* (A.).
 to breke Vowe; *devotare*, *devincere* (A.).
 A Vowelle; *vocalis* (A.).
 A Vowte³; *lacunar*, *lacunarium*.
Arcus, *voluta*; *Arcuatus*; *Testudo* (A.).
 ¶ V ante P.
 Vppe; *Ana grece*, *sursum*, *susum* (A.).

to Vppebrade (Vpbrayde A.); *propagare*, *capitabrare*, *oblectari*, *obiere*, (*et cetera*; *ubi* to blame (A.).

Vpbradyngo; *improprium*, *caputbracia*, *abprobrium* (A.).

to Vpphalde; *sustentare*, *supportare*.

†to Vppehepe; *consarcire* (*consarcire* A.), *cumulare*.

V ante R.

*an Vrechon (Vrechion A.)⁴; *crinicius*; *crinacius*.

tan Vryñ; *uriat*, & *cetera*; *ubi* pice-synge.

¹ An advocate. Halliwell quotes—

*To consente to a fals juggynge.

Or Lyndylst a raket to a swyche thyng.

MS. Harl. 1701, last 38.

In the fable of the Cat and the Fox in *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 371, we are told that the foxe are vnderstandyn *volettea* þat han xvijth sleighes, and wiles passyng þe pokefull. 'Vokettye ten or twelfe may none help at this nede.' Towneley Mystery, 395. 'Causidicus, a Voket.' Medulla.

² Barret gives 'a woman's cap, hood, or bonet, *caly, tra, calicendum*.' In the description of Alison given in the *Miller's Tale* we read—

'The tapes of hir white *colapere*. Weren of the same sute of hire colere,' l. 3711. See also the *Reeve's Tale*, 4393: 'She wende the Clerke had wored a *colapere*.'

³ 'Voute, f. A vault or arch; also a vaulted or embowed roof.' Cotgrave. 'Hecartian, a vout.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. 236. In Trevisa's Higlen, i. 221, we have the ending *form fol*. 'adamant stones þat were in the *fol* [*in arcubus*].' In the *Pastorals of Iain*, 1607, we have the word used for an underground passage or channel: 'the water . . . gossseth through Godardys and other great *voutes*.' See Vawte, above, p. 400, and the quotation from Caxton e. v. Vyco, above.

⁴ 'The *hyrchun* . . . yf he mete any beste that wold doo hym harme, he red vouch hym self as rounde as a bowle.' Caxton, *Myrcour of the World*, pt. ii. ch. xv. p. 100; and again, 'The *Hyrchon* when he fyndeth apples beten or blowen down of a tree he wyl woe on them tyl he be chargid and laden with the fruyt stykyng on their pryckels.' del. Hornman says: '*Vrechus* or hedge hoggis full of sharpe pryckles when they knowe that they be hunted make them rounde lyke a balle; and again, '*Perpyns* haue longer pryckels than *vyrchus*.'

'Hilles high til herles ma, And þe stane, bi dai and night

Vntil *irebounes* es tallight.'

Early Eng. Poetry, p. 611, 17.

Lyte, Dodona, p. 729, says that chestnuts are enclosed in 'very rough and prickley huske lyke to a Hedgehogge or *Vechin*.' '*Irnicus*, an Vrechin.' Medulla. See the ending remedy 'for hym that breves the squynansy,' given in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 51, the principal ingredients of which are the guts of a 'fatte katte' and the grece of an *urechun*; and the fable of a hare, &c. '*Matricet animal vrechum*, an vrechon.' Ormus. '*Belinus*, *urechus* fische is, as I gesse.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 58, l. 304. Wyche, in his version of Jewish xiv. 23, has: 'I shall putte it [Babylon] in to the possession of an *urechun*, and I to myres of wares;' and again, Psalm ciii. 18: 'the sten refert to *urechunnes*.' In the description of Danger in the *Romanul of the Rose*, 3125, it is said that 'like *urechun* shew his haire was grow.' See the burlesque poem from a 15th cent. MS. in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 50. 'A *urechun* by the fyr resting a 27 shownde.' At p. 324 of the same volume is the 'Broke of Hawkyng, after Prince Edward, Kyng of Englande,' c. 1450, is given the following recipe: 'For the erump in hawkes legges. Fede hym with an *urechun*, and let the wenge, take the hote blade of a lambe, and smoynt his legges unto the tyme he had receyved also p. 324.

an *Vre*¹; *Minera*.

an *Vrynalle*²; *vinuria*, *crinarium*, *crinale* (et cetera; ibi *Jordane* (A.).

V ante S.

an *Vschore*; *hostiarius*.

an *Vso*; *Assuetudo in corpore & in opere* (*Similitudo in corpore, Assimilitudo et in opere*, A.), *consuetudo in opere & (in A.) animo*, *exercitium*, *exercitatio*, *frequentatio*, *usus*; *usualis*, *consuetudinarius*, *functorius & perfunctorius*.

to *Vso*; *ut, con[ui]ti, cessi, frui, per-, fungi, per-, potiri, con-, exercere, exercitare, vitare (visitare A.), & cetera*.

†to *mys-Vso*; *Abusi*.

†a *Mys-Vso*; *Abusio*.

an *Vsure*; *usura*, & cetera; ibi *okyr*.

V ante T.

†*Vttenly*; *prorsus*, *peritus*, *funditus*, *fundi*, *tenus*.

to †*Vttermasto*; *Ultimatum*.

Vttermaste; *ultimus*.

Capitulum 21^m W.

W ante A.

†*Way*³; *eo, euge euge* (A.).

to *Wache*; *caubare*, *circumbare*, *vigilare*, *per-*.

a *Wachyng*; *decubie, ex-, vigilis, pervigilium*.

to *Wado*; *vadare*.

**Wadde*⁴; *tristura*, *venenum*.

A *Wafyre*; *Nebula* (A.).

to lay *Wageoure*; *radiare*, *con-, depone*.

to *Wagge*⁵; *palare, ledere*, & cetera; ibi to *styrre*.

a *Wagsterd* (A *Wagstert* A.)⁶; *toda*, *avis* est.

a *Way*; *semita est semis via, callis, est parua via a (cum A.) calle pedum durata, trames, orbita, limus, vicius, viculus, strata, platea,*

bivium, trivium, quadrivium, compotum, metodus, oda (oda A.), & cetera.

oute of *Way*; *decius, delicus* producto, *-lis, amius, iucius, vnde usus*:

¶ *Deliro discordo, deliro deus deus*.

*Waybrode*⁷; *Arnoglossus, Arnoglossa, plantago, herba* est.

†a *Way maker or mender*; *portitor, correpto -ti-* (*Importator* A.).

†A *Wayfaryng man*; *hostiator, viator* (A.).

*Wayke*⁸; *bassus, japos, inpotens, juberillis, juberillus, debilis, exilis, juralidus, lentus et archus (artus A.) flexibilis, flexuosus, fragilis, effeminatus*.

¹ An ore.

² MS. Vrynynalle, corrected by A.

³ Commonly used in the expression *weylaway*, i.e. *woe! lo! woe!* A.S. *wa*. See *Walaway*, below.

⁴ 'Wad, an herbe wherewith cloth is dyed blue, *glastum*.' Barct. 'Wadde, or woad, *glaucaum*.' *Manp. Vocab.* A.S. *und*.

⁵ 'To wag, or wader, to none unconstantlie, not to stand sure, to be vncertain, *medillo*.' Barct. 'Joy knowe at þe Rite of þe tree with alle theire myght . . . in so muche that the wretched man felt it *wagge*.' *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 110. See also P. Phayman, B. xvi. 41. 'Thou must suffer thyself to be holde whyle the arrowhead is plucked out, for the leste copping in the worlde is jespandous.' *Horman*, p. 159.

⁶ 'A wag-tale, or waterswallowe, *metacilla, metacilla*.' Barct. Coeper, on the other hand, gives 'Tide, littell birdes; it may be the titmouse,' in which he is followed by Halliwell. The *Manp. Vocab.*, however, is clear on the point, for it has 'Wagsterte, *metacilla*.' A.S. *stout*, a tail.

⁷ 'Plantain or woadred. *Plantago*.' Barct. 'Plantain, or Plant.' *Webster*.

⁸ 'Wayke, *catenatus*.' l.

to make **Wayke**; *Attenuare, bassare, debilitare, effeminare, inbecillare.*
Waykly; *basse, debilitate, effeminare.*
Wayknes; *debilitas, inbecillitas, inbecillia, impotencia, fragilitas, inualitudo (A.).*
a Wayne¹; *plaustrum, plastellum, & cetera; ubi A carte.*
a Waynge tothe (*Vange tothe A.*)²; *geminus, maxillaris.*
A Wayt³; *Arcubius (A.).*
 to **Wayt**; *insidiari, observare (A.).*
A Waytynge; *insidie (A.).*

A Wake⁴; *vigilia (A.).*
 to **Wake**; *vigilare, per-, re-, desigilare, e-, noctare, pernoctare (A.).*
A Wakynge; *ubi wachynge (A.).*
A Waykman; *Noctivagus, perrigill, pernox, vigil (A.).*
Walaway⁵; *insandum (A.).*
ye Walde⁶; *Alpina (A.).*
Waldgode; *osi, vltinum, Si et (A.).*
 to **Walke**; *vagari, con-, spaciari, & cetera; ubi to gae (A.).*
 †to **Walke** (*to Walke clothe A.*)⁷; *fullare.*

¹ A. S. *wagn*, O. Icel. *vagn*, a waggon.

² A cheek-tooth, from A. S. *wang*, a cheek. It occurs in Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, 3234:

'And of this asse cheke that was dreye, Out of a wang-tooth sprang anon a welte.'
 'Molare, vel genium, wang-tep.' Aelfric's Gloss. in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 43. 'Ex bouche sunt les mescleres [wang-tep].' W. de Biblesworth, *ibid.* p. 146. 'Mazillaris, a Wangtoth.' Medulla. Wyclif, in his version of Judges xv. 19, has, 'And so the Lord opned a wrong toth in the cheek boon of the asse.' See also Prov. xxx. 14.

³ MS. Watt. Neckam, *Trentise De Utenilibus*, in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 106, says that in a fortress there should be

veytes veliabes noyse noyse sun
 'excubie vigiles, cornibus suis strepitum et clangorem et sonitum facientes.' The word now only survives in the Christmas wails. 'Hic excubus, A' wayte,' *ibid.* p. 194. 'The lady that pou herde play with instrumentes and that beres a horne, that es the wayte that wakens the kynges alle tymes by hir blawynge.' De Deguilleville's *Pilgrimage*, St. John's MS. ff. 130^{bk}. 'Archubius: ille qui cubat in arce, Anglice, waytynge in a towre.' Ortus. 'A knyghte pat highte Strabo stode in a weytes place [e specula].' Trevisa's Higden, ii. 191. See *Tale of Beryn*, ll. 856, 903. 'At the last by fortune he came to a castell, and there he herde the wayters on the walles.' Copland's *Kynge Arthur*, 1557, Bk. vii. ch. xxxi. 'Rude entendement hath maad him an espyour of weyes, and a waytere of pilgrimes.' De Deguilleville, *Pilgrimage*, ed. Wright, p. 79; see also pp. 35 and 154. 'And the child weyter heuede vp his eyen and bihelde.' Wyclif, 2 Kings xiii. 34. 'He weytyde hym there not conye, ne twyes.' *ibid.* 4 Kings vi. 10. 'I wayte, I lye awayte for one to hurte hym, or to spye what he dothe. Je guette. I wyll wayte him here tyll to morowe but I wyll have hym.' Palgrave. G. Douglas, in his trans. of the *Æneidos*, Bk. iii. p. 75, has—

'Misenus the wate on the hie garrit seis
 And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid;'

the latin being *specula*: and again, Bk. xi. p. 392, he uses the phrase *at the wate* = in wait. See Gower, ii. 149, and compare *Sawdyour*, above, and the following word.

⁴ 'Wake men and watches and wardes ben sette and ordeyned in walles and toures.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. ix. ch. xxiv. p. 361. 'Cranes ordeyne watches, and the wakes stondyth vpon oo fote,' *ibid.* Bk. xii. ch. xvi. p. 424.

⁵ See *Way*, above.

⁶ The Wolds. 'Thus the ridge of hills in the East, and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire is called; and sometimes the country adjoining is called the wands.' Ray's Gloss. E. Dial Soc. p. 72.

⁷ The use of the verb to *Walk* in the sense of to *Full* has not yet died out in some rural localities of Yorkshire. The noun, *Walker*, a fuller, is general to Mid-Yorkshire and the North, where is also used a *walking-mill*, a fulling-mill, which we find in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 313—

'His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne clogges;'
 and in Holland's Pliny, Bk. xxxv. c. 11, 'Simus took pleasure in painting a yong boy lving asleep in a waulke-mill or Fullers worke-house.' In the *Destruction of Troy*, 1587, the trades of Troy are mentioned 'wrightes, websters, walkers of clothe.' Trev.

†a Walker; *fullo*.

†a Walke mylā; *molendinum ful-lonicum*.

a Walle; *maceria, maceries, paries, murus, menia, murale, vallum, sepes (ceps A.), septum, jndago*.

to Walle; *meniare, murare, parietare*.

a Waller¹; *macerio, pallidamentum* a ways of osters est, *vi ego didici paludamentum genus ostri*.

to cast down Walles; *deparietare, ex-*

Walys; *wallia; wallensis participium*.

A Walleth; *Sacculus, & cetera; vbi seke [et] vbi poke (A.)*.

a Walnotte²; *Auellanus, Auellanium*.

a Walnott tree; *Auellanus, (Auellanium fructus eius A.)*.

to Walte³; *jntercuciare*.

a Walte; *jntercucium*.

Walleworte (Walworthe A.)⁴; *ebulus, similis est jn folijs sambuco*.

a Wambe (Δ Wame A.); *Aqualiculus, cilia, venter viri est, vterus femine pregnantis, alius de utroque dicitur & alius virginis est, Aluiolus, ventricolus*.

to Wamyll⁵; *iliacare, navsiare*.

a Wamelynge; *navsia; navsians participium*.

†Wamloke⁶; *succida (A.)*.

A Wande; *virga, virgula; virgosus (A.)*.

to Wayne; *discretere, redundare (A.)*.

A Wang toth⁷; *geminus (A.)*.

*Wanhope; *desperacio, diffidencia, discredecia, heresis, jncrudulitas (A.)*.

in his trans. of Higden, iv. 409, says that 'he Iewes stened bis James for wroeke þat þey myȝte nouȝt slee Poule, and afturward þey smyte out his brayn with a *walkere* his perche [*pertica fullonis*].' In the Ordinances of Worcester, 1467, printed in Mr. Toulmin Smith's *English Gilda*, p. 383, is an order forbidding any inhabitant of the town to 'put out any wolle in hurling of the seid cite, or in hynderynge of the pour comynalte of the same, wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spyinne, weve, or cloth-walke, withyn the seid cyte.' See the *Cursor Mundi*, 21144, and *Destr. of Troy*, 1587. '*Fullo, id est decorare, leniter tangere [tingere]*, to walke or to full clothe.' Ortus. 'Walker, a fuller: walk mill, a fulling-mill.' Ray's Glossary. '*Walker's earth*, sb. for scouring the cloth.' Thoresby's Letter to Ray. Cf. German *walken*, to full. The MS. has a *Walke*.

¹ There is evidently some confusion here, which I cannot clear up: *paludamentum* is, of course, properly a cloak.

² Properly a Welsh i.e. a foreign nut. The true form occurs in Arnold's *Chronicle*, 1502, p. 165 (ed. 1811): 'Yf thou wylt plante an almaunde tree, or a *Walsh nott* tree, or a chery tree.' Glanvil. *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xvii. ch. cviii. p. 671, calls them 'Frenshe nottes.'

³ 'I welte a garment, I set a welte or edge about the borders of it. *Je escolte*. Some welte their kotes for pride, but I wyll do it for profyte.' Palgrave. '*Bordure d'habillement*, a border or welt of a garment. *Border & courrir le bord*, to border, to welt.' Holbyband. '*Hoc interucium, A. welte*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 201.

⁴ 'Wallwort: This herbe groweth in vntilled places, it is hot and drie, *lumilla sambucus*.' Baret. Cotgrave gives '*Hyble, m. Dwarfie Elderne, Danewort, Wallwort, Woodwort*.' 'With *walwort* that goode lande wol signifie.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 4. l. 68.

⁵ Cotgrave has '*Allecter*, to wamble as a queasie stomach doth.' Still in use in the North. Cf. Dregbaly. 'It [vomiting] is also good for him that is harte-burned, and hath moche spyttele, or his stomacke *wamblath*.' Elyott, *Cadell of Health*, Bk. iii. c. iv. p. 56. 'I wamble as ones stomacke dothe. *Je allecte*.' Palgrave. Lyte, in his trans. of Dodoens, p. 6, says of wormwood that it 'is good against . . . the boyling up or *wambling* of the stomacke'; see also *ibid.* pp. 329, 704. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, v. 235, says of Homericus, 'he *wambled* ful of wormes.' 'Wamble stomached, to be. *Nauseo*. Wambling of stomach, or disposition, or will to vomit. *Nausea*.' Huloet.

⁶ Unwashed wool. Baret gives 'moist with the oile or sweat that is within it, vnwashed out, *succidus; lana succida* Plin. *laine avec le sūin*.'

⁷ See *Waynge tothe*, above.

Wann (Wanne or pale A.)¹; *ceruleus*, *ceruleus*, *pallidus*, *lividus*.

to Wante; *currere*, *desse*, *Abesse*, *desistere*, *vacare*, *et*: *ego raro nummis*.

Wanttoñ; *insolens* (A.).

to be Wanttoñ; *insolere*, *insolens*.

Wantonnes; *insolencia* (A.).

A Wapyn; *Arma* (A.).

without Wapyn; *exermis*, *caermis*, *juermis*, *juermis* (A.).

A Warrane; *warena* (A.).

*Wardcorse²; *reno*.

a Wardnape (Wardnapp A.)³; *limas*, *limus*.

a Warde of a loko; *trica*, *trica-tura*.

a Wardoñ (Wardane A.)⁴; *volenum*, *crustunum*.

a Wardoñ tree; *volenus*.

† Wayr⁵; *quoddam tempus*, (A.).

to Wayr⁶; *Comentura* (A.).

A Warysoñ⁷; *Emercio*, *Emercio* (A.).

A Warke; *opus*, *operacio*, *finis*, & cetera; *ubi travaille* (A.).

a Warkeday; *feria*; *ferialis*, *profestus*.

a Warkehouse; *ergastulum*, *ergasterium*.

þ Warlde; *mundus*, *cosmos* *græc.*

Warldely; *cosmicus*, *mundanum*, *renus*.

Warne; *Calidus*, & cetera; *ubi lat* (A.).

† Warnes⁸; *Cancio*, *Cantela* (A.).

to Warno; *premunire*, *monere* (A.).

Warnynge; *Monicio*, *permonicio* (A.).

¹ 'Wan, pallidus, lividus.' Manip. Vocab.

² D'Arms renders *Reno* by 'Pellicium, vestis ex pellibus confecta, quæ humera et latera tegit; pellice qui tombe depuis les épaules jusqu'aux bas du dos.'

³ A dinner mat. Colgrave gives 'Garde-nappe, f. A wreath, ring, or circlet of water, &c., set under a dish at meale times, to save the Table-cloth from soiling. Nappe, f. A table-cloth.' See also Jamieson s. v. Gardnapp, and DuCange s. v. *Gardenappia*. 'Tunc quidam vestis; Anglice, a saucloth [sauceloth].' Ortus. 'Garnappe, *Italis*. To be laid under the pot upon the table to save the table cloth clean.' Withals. 'A garnap, *Manip.* Vocab.

⁴ 'Warden appelles rosted, stued, or baken, be nutrytyue, and doth comfort the stomache, specially yf they be eaten with confettes.' Andrew Boorde's *Dyetarye*, p. 24. And again, *ibid.* p. 291, as a remedy for the Pestilence: 'Let hym use to eate stued & baken wardens, yf they can be gotten, yf nat, eate stued or baken peeres, with condiments use no grosse meates, but those the which be light of dygestion.' 'A wardens, *Manip.* Vocab. Palsgrave gives 'Warden tree; *poyster*. Warden fruite, *poyster* cuire;' and again, 'I stewe wardens, or any frutes or meates. *Je ceteune*. They must ask your wardens, can you nat eate them rawe?' See the burlesque tales in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83, in one of which we are told 'Petur askud Adam a full greyt dowlfull question, and seyde, "Adam, Adam, why ete thu the apull unpard?" "Forsothe," quod he, "for y had no wardens fryde."'

⁵ See Barbour's *Brave*, v. 1:

'This was in wece, quhen vyntir tyde Wes ourdrifin.'

Vith his blastis, hydwis to hyde

The world begouth in *air* baith day and nycht.'

G. Douglas, *Enchiridion*, Bk. vi. prol. p. 16.

⁶ In *recr* is thaire sowynge. Resowe in heruest hem that seide shal be ynyng.

Palladius *On Husbandrie*, Bk. ix. l. 291.

See also *ibid.* Bk. i. l. 389.

⁷ To change, veer about.

⁸ 'Thi call, to get thi *varisoun*, Ga till Pirrus.' Barbour's *Brave*, xx. 514. See also *ibid.* x. 526, and Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

⁹ In Wyclif's version of Deut. xxxii. 28, two MSS. read, 'Israel is a folk, with out counsel, and with out *varisoun* [wisdom W.]'.

† **Warnstore**¹; *Ammonia, entica* (Eritica A.). *warnestura*.

p^o **Warpe** of A web; *stamen*.

†to **Warpe** as byrdis doo²; *juvenare, parere ovis* (A.).

a **Warpe** fatto; *Aluectus*.

to **Warpe** A web; *putellare*.

^an **Werre** (A **Warro** A.) of a tree³; *vertex* (*virax* A.).

†to be **Warre**; *Cauere, videre* (A.).

†**Warro**; *Cautus*, & cetera; *ubi wise* (A.).

†to **Warre**; *depremere, deterere, -E-corrupto, dirigere, deteriorare, peiorare* (A.).

Werro; *deterior, peior, nequior* (A.).

Warsto; *deterimus, pessimus, nequissimus* (A.).

†a **Warte**; *veruca* (*verucosus* A.).

†**Varty**; *verucosus*.

†a **Warwolfe**⁴; *ravus*.

^an **Was** (**Wayse** A.)⁵; *Alga*.

A **Waspe**; *vespa, vesperula* (A.).

A **Waspenest**; *vesperium, vesputum* (A.).

to **Wasto**; *Abigirare, abrogare, abstrahere, abstruere, absumere, alienare, annihilare, ardere, ad nichilum redigere, Casare, confundere, confutare, consumere, decutere, desipulare, desichere producto -ti-, delere, demetere, demoliri, depopulari, dilapidare, diripere, dicuere, dispergere, dissipare, elicere, euertere, calaurire, exterminare, haurire, linere, per-, vertere, populari, de-, subtertere & -ti, vastare & -ri* (A.).

A **Wasto**; *vastum* (A.).

Wastyng; *Abigurius, Abrogatus, Cassaci, confusio, consumptio, dilapidacio, delectio, demolimen-*

¹ A store. This word occurs in the St. John's MS. of De Deguilleville's *Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Mauchale*, leaf 94, where we find—'Jif a pore man have an ox or a swyne to kepe for his *warnesture* soho takis pain, and nowre rekkes.'

² 'In erho stude bio sette pers strong *warnesture* and god

Of folk of þis land here, and of here owne blod.'

Robert of Gloucester, p. 94.

See also *ibid.* p. 180, where the form *wardstaur* is used.

³ 'I will remayn quill this *warnstor* began,' Wallace, ix. 1197, in Jamieson. The verb to *warnge* 'to store, furnish with provisions,' occurs frequently in Barbour's *Bruce*. 'I shal *warnestoure* myn hois with toures, swich as han Castellis and othere manere edificis,' Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*, l. 2523 (6-Text edition). '*Warnestoring* . . . of bigh toures and grette edificis appertained sam tyme to fende,' *ibid.* In the *Cursor Mundi*, 1698, God bids Noah to 'mak a toure, For to hold in þi *warnestoure*;' where the other MSS. read *warnestoure*, *warnistoure*, and *wardestoure*. See also *William of Palerne*, l. 1121.

⁴ 'To warp an ege; *omni parere*,' Manip. Vocab. Ray also gives the word in his Glossary of North Country Words, B. Dial. Soc. ed. Skeat, 72. A. S. *werpan*.

⁵ A. S. *wasr*. In Douglas, *Excuses*, Bk. xii. p. 445, the word is used for a tough or hard knot in a tree: '*fessynny* as is in the *ware* the grip.'

⁶ For a full account of Werewolves see the Introduction to Prof. Skeat's edition of *William of Palerne*.

⁷ See P. Wode, p. 532. The author of the *Pardie of Parions*, speaking of the Ichthiophagi, says that 'they builde thaim pretty cabanes of the ribbes of whales . . . Those do they cover with the *wasse*, and the whales of the sea tempered together.' Pt. i, ch. vi. p. 105. Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, i. 63, says: 'in þe rydes of þe hullis of Caspii salt reynes mellep and *wasch* oute humours.' In the *Tale of Beryn*, 1742, we read of ships being 'not yett yecol'd, ne fild in the *was*.' 'When the hoote is sharped by drynessse herte deulyth the humours, and the humours *was* dealed, *wasch* outwards, and makith the thynges sate and *wasche*,' Glanvil, *De Propriis Rerum*, lib. iv, ch. iii. p. 82. William Petywood, Recorder of London, writing to Lord Burlough in 1573, on the manner of tanning leather in different parts of England, says, 'the *was* of the Oken barkes drunke, is the extremest binder that can be founde in phisicke; and even so it bindeþ the leather,' Ellis, *Original Letters*, Ser. I. vol. iii. p. 39. See also P. Ploewman, C. xlii. 229, and *Lybbitte*, pp. 87, 89.

depopulacio, depredacio, destructio, deuastacio, desolacio; desolatorius; derepcio, dispersio, dissipacio, euersio, exterminacio, haustus, subuersio, prodigalitas; prodigus; eluuius; Eluuiis, elinis; euersorium (A.).

A Wate¹; Arcubus (A.).

A Wastelle²; libum, libellum, placencia (A.).

Wate; Aquosus, aquaticus, Aquatilis, Aspersus, fluidus, humidus, humectatus, humorosus, limphaticus, jrriguus, jrroratus, laticosus, liquidus, madfactus, madidus, madulus, pluuiosus, Riguus, vodus, vuidus (A.).

to be Wate; Madere, e-, humere, humescere, euere, vuescere, Madescere (A.).

A Wathe³; vadium, frustrum (A.).

a Water; Aqua, Aquila diminutive

tium, riuus, riuulus, idor grece (torrens, flumen A.); idorius, Aquaticus, & cetera; versus:

¶ Torrens, flumen, aqua, fluuius, lacus, vndaque limpha,
Dic riuos, latices, puteos de stagna, paludes,
Illis Addatur. Ampnis simul
Atque fluentum.

Watery; [vbi] wate (A.).

A Watirbanke; litus, ripa (A.).

to Watir; Aquare, adaquare actiuus, aquari, adaquari deponencia, Austare, Corrigari, humectare, jrrigare, Moys grece, madefacere, & cetera (A.).

A Watir fure⁴; Eliz (A.).

†A Watir edyr⁵; jdrus (A.).

A Watir pott; jdris (A.).

†A Wattylle; Nela (A.).

†Wattelynge strete⁶; lactea, galaxias vel galaxia.

¹ See Wayt, above, p. 406.

² The second best quality of bread, the best being *simnel*; and the third *cocket*. Mr. Wright (Vol. Vocab. p. 198) suggests that the origin of this word is the old Fr. *gastau*, a cake. Baret renders *Libum* by 'a kinde of bunne, or cake; a wafer made of cleane wheate with honie and oyle; *gastau*.' Cotgrave has '*Gastau*, a great cake; *gasteld*, a little cake.' '*Hoc placentum, A^a wastelle*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 199.

³ '*Wath*, sb. a water-ford.' Ray's Glossary. A. S. *wadan*, to wade; *wað*, a ford.

⁴ Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Pointes*, &c. ch. 19, st. 7, writes—
'Seede husbandly sowen, *water-furrow* thy ground,
That raine when it cometh may run away round.'

A. S. *furh*, a furrow.

⁵ A water-snake. '*Hydrus*, a water serpent.' Cooper. '*A watirnedir, hydrus*.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 223. See Neddyr, p. 250.

⁶ The milky-way, of which the following description is given in Chaucer, *House of Fame*, pt. 2, ll. 427-435:

Now, quod he thoo, cast up thyn eye:
Se yonder, loo, the *galaxie*,
Whiche men clepeth the milky weye,
For hit ys white: and somme, parfeyte,
Kallen hyt *Wattlynge strete*,

That ones was ybrente wyth hete,
Whan the sonnes sonne, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde lede
Algate his fader carte, and gye.'

See also the Towneley Mysteries, p. 308: 'let us go to this dome up *Wattlyn Strete*.' In Batman upon Glanvil, *De Propriis Rerum*, 1582, Bk. viii. ch. xxxii. ff. 134, col. 2, we are told: 'Where starres be conijunct nigh togethe[r], they give the more lyght, and bee more fayre and bright. As it fareth in the Seuen Starres, & in the stars of the circle the which is called *Galaxia*, that is *Wattlingstrete*.' In Henryson's '*Traitie of Orpheus*,' Edinburgh, 1508, he is represented as going to heaven to seek his wife:

'By *Wadlyng strete* . . . but tarying.'

'In the stil heuin mone cours we se
Arthurys hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,
Synne *Wattling Strete*, the Horne and the Charle Wane.'

G. Douglas, *Encados*, Bk. iii. p. 84.

In the *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 58, we read of a comet 'in the quhyt circle callit

to Waveren Abouto (Wafyr About
A.); *vagari, fluctuare, p[er]ire qui
nusquam habet mansuam, va-
gatur qui aliquantulum hac &
illuc discurrit, coarctare (et cetera;
chi to dowte A.);* versus:

¶ Qui loca discurrit Aliqualiter
ipse (ille A.) vagatur.

Sed proprie patet (velat A.) vir
qui nusquam requiescit.

A Wawo of y^r see¹; Caribalis, fre-
tum (A.).

to Waxe; *devenire, ut: iste devenit
sapiens (A.).*

to Waxo as watir; *Crescere, cremen-
tare, juvenire (A.).*

to Wax [as] A tre or herbe; *Cres-
cere, & cetera; ubi to growe
(A.).*

to Wax; *Cerare (A.).*

Wax, *Cera, Cereus (A.).*

† Waxid tubyllis; *Cerate (A.).*

† A Wax kyrmelle²; *glandia (A.).*

† A Wax maker; *Cerarius (A.).*

† Waxingly; *Auctim (A.).*

Waxing; *Crematum, incrementum
(A.).*

Want B.

A Webbo; *ula (A.).*

A Webstero³; *webbere (A.).*

A Wedo; *Morago (A.).*

† A Weddo; *pignus; pignoratius;
Arato, medio corrupto, Causio,
depositum, calium, radumacium
(A.).*

† to lay in Weddo⁴; *deponere, im-
pignare, radari, et rador illum
i. d. illum tibi in radium (A.).*

† to take Weddo; *pignus, de, ju-
(A.).*

circulus lacteus, the quibek the maynolis callia *callant streit*.⁵ Other countries have also named this 'pathway in the sky' after terrestrial roads; thus Aventin, a German writer of the 16th century, called it *Euring Strasse*, after Euring, a mythological hero. The Italians, similarly, named it '*Santa Strada di Loretto*,' and in the North of Spain and South of France it is known as Jacob's Way, *Jacobstrasse*. Similarly, Mohammedans call it the 'Hadji's way,' and in Norfolk it was known as Walsingham Street, as though pointing the way to the famous shrine at Walsingham.

¹ O. H. Ger. *vaga*, a wave. A. S. *weap*, a wave; *wagian*, to fluctuate.

² 'The godde of his grounde aris like to þe grete waves.' P. Plowman, B viii 40.

³ 'Upon the waves waltzing to and fro.' *The King's Quhair*, ed. Chalmers, p. 33.

⁴ Enlarged and inflamed glands in the neck. Barret has 'A kernel, a hard impostume gathered in the bodie, *carreas*. a waxe kernell about the eares, or necke; *parotis, glans*. *Glandula, nodus eui cetera*, a waxynge carnelie.' Melilla. In the Royal MS. 17, C. xvii. *de infirmitatibus* are mentioned '*Glandulæ, wax kyrmel*.' 'Waxing kyrmels; *glands, glandula*. Kyrmel or knobbe in the necke, or other where; *glandes*.' Fulgrave. 'Waxynge kernell. *Telles*.' Hulout. Andrew Borel, in his *Breuiary of Herbs*, 1552, devotes three chapters to 'lythe *carneles*' or 'carneles' in the flesh: 'The cause of harde *Carneles* cometh of colerycke humours, and the softe *carneles* doth come of corrupt blood mixte with fleume' ch. div. fo. 59; see also ch. xiv. and lxix. Lyte, Dobson, p. 719, says that 'The leaves of the figge tree do wast and consume away the king's eail or swelling kernelles in the throte.'

⁵ *Webbe* (A. S. *webba*) is a male weaver in Chaucer, *Prod.* 362; the feminine is both *webbe* (A. S. *webbe* in Boswell, ed. Grein, 1942) and *webster* as here. Compare *spinneters* in P. Plowman, B. v. 216, and *webbe chetres* in B. *Prod.* 219. The distinction between the forms does not appear to have been strictly adhered to. Thus in P. Plowman, C. vii. 211, we find—'My wif was a *webbe*, and wooden cloth made.' Similarly, in Wright's *Vocab.* p. 214, *webster* and *webster* are masculine, while at p. 216 they are feminine. 'The *webster*, dr. *webster*.' Wright's *Vol. of Vocab.* p. 192.

⁶ To depend on security. In Sir Amadas, xxvii the knight 'waxes wille of wone

'Upon he thoghte on his bondes trede,

That were weway curiolen;

His castles hee, his towyns make,

That he had sette and legid to redde'

⁷ Etichstan leyde his knyft to wedde [i. e. to his] upon a hit John his mayster. Higden, *Trevisa*, v. 433. '*Deposuitur, a webbed. Plowman, a Webbe*.' Melilla. 'I waske, I lay in pledge. *Se gage*. I waske my hand it is nat en.' *Belshazz*.

†to take owt of Wedde; *depignerare*, *ex-*, *oppignerare* (A.).

to be Wedde; *Nabere*, *con-*, *Sponsare*, *ducere*, *exorari* (A.).

y¹ is bot ons Weddet; *Monagamus* (A.).

Weddyng; *Nuptie*, *coniugium inter seruos*, *Connathum inter gentes*, *Matrimonium inter ciues*, *Mari- tium*; *Sponsalis*, *coniuialis* (A.).

y^o secund Weddyngo; *bigamia*, *deutrogamia* (A.).

A Weddyng howse; *Nuptorium* (A.).

A Weddyr; *Aries*; *Arietinus*; *ver-* *rea*, & cetera; *ubi shepe* (A.).

Weddyr¹; *Aura* (A.).

A Weddyr Coke²; *Campanum*, *ven-* *tilogium*, *Cherucus* (A.).

Wedlake³; *ubi weddyng & ubi Ma-* *riage* (A.).

†Wefabylle; *texilis*, *textilis* (A.).

to Wefe; *Texere*, *con-*, *in-*, *ordini-* *ex-*, *texere* (A.).

A Weflere; *Textor*, *textrix*; *textu-* *rus* (A.).

†A Wesser tryndylle⁴; *janubium*, *trocha* (A.).

A Wessyng howse; *textorium* (A.).

A Wessyng; *textura* (A.).

†Westo; *Trama*, *Subtegmen* (A.).

A Wego⁵; *Cuneus* (A.).

A Weght⁶; *Cupisterium* (A.).

A Weght; *Pendula*, *pendulum*, *pend-* *inclinabile*, *pendulocidium*, *stet-* *(A.)*.

to Wey; *Appendere*, *re-*, *librare*, *ex-* *librare*, *pondexare*, *pendere*, *pen-* *sare*, *pensitare*, *trutinare* (A.).

A Weyer; *Appensor*, *librator*, *tri-* *pens*, *ponderator* (A.).

A Weyng; *libramen*, *librare*, *libra-* *mentum*, *librarium*, *Appen-* *sius*; *Tachelle* (A.).

A Weko; *ubi wowke*; *Septiman-* *(A.)*.

†A Weyschalle⁷; *ubi A balne* (A.).

Weyko⁸; *ciendulum*, *chinius*, *chi-* *niom*, *linium* (A.).

¹ Used in a variety of senses, but usually in that of a storm, as in P¹. In *Geometria* L. *Euclid*, 3059, it is applied to the plague of hail, 'and wurd his order some al stalle,' and Wyclif, in Deut. xxxi. 2, uses it to render the Latin *imber*; 'Flowe us dawe my speche, as wedde vpon the erbe, where the A. V. reads 'as the small rain.'

'Jo weders grete & vntable

lord, make gode & resonable.'

Tryfolia Mure Boek, p. 36. l. 137.

'God ordains here, als es his wille,
Sere variance for certayn skille,

Of se tyne and weles and wille,
In taken of se werldes conuulsiens'

Hampele, Pricke of Conscience, 1474.

² See *Fayne of a shippe*, p. 122. *veder-coe*

'*Cheruca tamen proprie dicitur ventilogium, quod in Gallie dicitur cochet*'

Neckam, in Wright's Vol. of *Vocab.* p. 112.

³ Hampele tells us that those who enter heaven shall know the secrets of God, among others—

'Whi som er ryche here, and sette pore,
And whi som childer geten in hordom,
In baptizel, and has cristendom;

And som pat er in hile weddylak born,
Anþai be cristendel, er ded and born.'

P. of Conscience, 1474.

A. S. *wedlak*.

⁴ See *Tryndelle of a webster*, above, p. 393.

⁵ 'Yf thai [service-trous] nyl bare, a wege oute of a bronle

'Ywrought dryve in the roste.' *Palladius On Husbandrie*, p. 53. l. 246.

⁶ A contrivance for cleansing grains of corn; according to Halliwell it is like a sieve, but without holes in the bottom, and is usually made of sheepskin. The *Medulla* explains *Cupisterium* as 'a flane,' that is a fan or winnowing contrivance. '*Cupisterium*, A contrivance or sieve to cleanse corn withal.' Littleton.

⁷ That is a weigh scale. In the Invent. of John Cadeby, of Beverley (best. 1451), he is mentioned 'j par weyngescales de ligno lij⁴. Item j scale pro grano pondus v. li. 9.

⁸ See *Candylweke*, above, p. 23.

to Welde; *Mancipio* (A.).

Welo; *lone, sacius* (A.).

†Welo willed; *benevolus* (A.).

A Wello¹; *gurgus, nassa* (A.).

†Welo theowyd²; *Morigeratus*, & cetera; *ubi virtuose* (A.).

A Wilko³; *Conchile* (A.).

A Welko; *ubi wilko* (A.).

A Welle; *fons, fonticulus, puteus; putealis; putidus*.

to Wello; *bullire, bullire, & cetera; ubi to scthe* (A.).

†to Welowo⁴; *fluctere, Marcere, res, c., Marcescere, res, marcidare* (A.).

†Wellowd; *fluctus, Marcidus* (A.).

†Wellowyngo; *flactor, flacturi, Marcor; Marcessibilis, Marcibilis* (A.).

to Weltire⁵; *voluere, volutare, & cetera; ubi to torne* (A.).

¹ A wicker trap for fish. Compare a Trunk, above, p. 395. Tasser, in his 'Februsties Abstract,' lili is the farmer.

² Watch ponds, go look to weles and hooke, Knowes sold repent to steale in Lent. *Five Hundred Pointes*, ch. xxxvi. st. 37.

Herman has 'One hath robbed my wele.' *Fredo nasam diripuit*. In the Harleian MS. trans. of Higden, ii. 319, we are told how 'Moyses . . . was putte in a wele made of fishes.' 'They putte hym in a wele in to the sea [in *ascella*]' ibid. iv. 353. 'Fiscina, a whol or leap,' Stoddridge. 'Gurgus, wal' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 80. 'Weyle to take fische. *Lacipula*' Hulnot.

³ In the *Story of Joseph & Aseneth*, l. 1914, we read of Joseph that his father 'wilde dat he solde hem ten dat he wellewed solde hem.'

A. S. *weala*, manner, custom.

⁴ In the *Liter Cure Cosmorum*, p. 17, is given a recipe for a 'Potage of wettes' 'Turbin, c. The shelle fish called a wheelke or winkle,' Cotgrave. 'A welke, fish. *Turba*,' Manip. Vocab. A. S. *wealas*. The word occurs again below, p. 418.

⁵ In the *Unser Mundl*, p. 81, l. 1255, the Trinity MS. reads

'For welched in fat gres grene fat ever shpen haf ben send.'

See also p. 644, l. 11213—

'he fat þe wald wand might ger, in a night leif and fruit ber.

A. S. *wealowan, wealutan*, to fade, become yellow. 'Thei ben maad as the hei of the feeld, and as grune corbe of rosays, which is dried, or *wealowe*, bifer that it com to ripeness,' Wyclif, 4 Kings xix. 16 (P). See also Isaiah xix. 6, Joshua xviii. 3, and Mark iv. 6. In the *Middle Poems*, C. 475, Jonah on waking is described as finding the gourd

'Al wehnd & wasted þe worþlysch lewes.'

'Herbis wax dry, wehnding and gan to fail,' G. Douglas, *Encourag*, Bk. iii. p. 72.

In a poem written c. 1300, we have the following:

'Such sorwe hath myn sides thursh-dolt,

That al y welewe a-way to noht,

'The fayrness of the worlde was wehnd wyth breunyng of thre fyres.' *Myroure of our Ladye*, p. 116.

⁶ A frequentative formed from A. S. *wealtian*, to roll, tatter (Lys). Barot gives 'to torne or walter in mure, as logges do, *olatu*.' In the struggle between Arthur and the giant we read—

'Sit as the warlow so wyghte, he waltres hyne vndere,

Wrochly thur wrythynne and wrystle togelery

Waltres and waltres over with-in thre bushes,' *Morte Arthure*, 1140.

See also ll. 893, 1147. 'He was waltred labor his feet, and he lay without soole and wretchedful,' Wyclif, Judges v. 17 (Parvey). 'Thou waltrest in the myer, as thou were a ewe. I waltre, I tumber. *Je me waltre*. Hye you, your horse is waltreyng yonder,' Palgrave. In *Barboor's Bence*, xv. 24, we are told that

'A bill stene oþ, æt men wate,

May ger waltre and mekill wane.'

'By lytel and lytel he synketh in to the felthy pleasure of it, even as an hors the after myn, or clays he waltreth hymself in the mare owerly he lyath and enprynteth deper his synfulde in it' Ep. Fisher, Works, p. 274. 'A' in woe I waltre, as wavye In þe wend,' Digby Mysteries, p. 86, l. 819. 'Wallowyng, or full of waltreyng. *Volutabundus*,' Hulnot.

A Welte¹; *intercucium* (A.).
 to Wene; *Arbitrari, Reri, & cetera*;
 vbi to trowe (A.).
 A Wenge; *Ala, vola* (A.).
 Wenying; *Arbitraccio, Autumacio, &*
cetera; vbi trowynge (A.).
 to Wepe; *dolere, con-, eiulare, flere,*
lacrimari, levis cordis structura
flere, grauioris affectus plorare,
velocioris jllacrimare, lamentari,
lugere, merere, gemere, gemiscere,
jn-, plorare, ululare, lacrimas fun-
dere, vagire infantum est, vagitare
 (A.).
 Wepyng; *flebilis, & cetera*; vbi sary,
 & vbi sorow (A.).
 Werre; *guerra; guerrinus, & cetera*;
 vbi batelle (A.).
 Wery; *Aliolus, defessus jtinere, lassus,*
lassatus labore (A.).

vn Wery; *indefessus* (A.).
 to make Wery; *fatigare, fessare, las-*
sare, deficere, fatiscere, lassescere
 (A.).
 to wax Wery; *deficisci* (A.).
 to Wery²; *Strangulare, Suffocare,*
jugulare, prefocare (A.).
 †Werying; *jugulamen, jugulamen-*
tum, Suffocamen (A.).
 y^e Werlde; *Mundus, Emisperium,*
orbis, orbiculus, Seculum, Cosmus,
Microcosmus; secularis (A.).
 Werldly; *Mundanus, temporalis*
 (A.).
 Werse; *deterior & -us, peior & prius*
 (A.).
 A Wesande³; *Arteria, jsophagus*
 (A.).
 A Wesche; *tesquum, in plurali tes-*
qua (A.).

¹ A patch.

² Douglas, in his trans. of Virgil, Bk. viii. p. 251, uses this word in the sense here given of strangle:

'twa grete serpentis per fay, The quhilk he weryit with his handis tway.'

Jamieson quotes from the *Lamentation of Lady Scotland*, A. iii. a 6—

'Sun wyrreit was, and blawin in the air.'

Wyntoun, III. iii. 129, has the word in its modern use of worry:

'It hapnyde syne at a huntynge Wytht wolwys hym to weryde be;'
 and also Douglas, Bk. x. p. 394—

'He has . . . weryit the noithird on the plane.'

In *Havelok*, 1921, we read—

'On the morwen, hwan it was day, Ilc on other wirwed lay.'

See also *ibid.* l. 1915. Hampole tells us the world is like a wilderness

'pat ful of wild bestes es sene, pat wald worow men bylyve;'

Als lyons, libardes, and wolwes kene,

where the Addit. MS. 11305 reads for the last line,

'The whilke wol a man strangly and destrye.'

See also the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6264, Worry in Atkinson's Gloss. of the Cleveland Dialect, and Ray's North-Country Glossary. A. S. *wyrigan*. See also *To Worowe*, below. 'There is ouer mony doggis in Scotland that virreis there master as Acteon was virreit.' *Complaint of Scotland*, p. 156.

³ 'The weasan of a man's throte; the windpipe. *curculio*.' Baret. '*Oeson*, m. The weason or throte-pipe.' Cotgrave. See also Barbour's *Bruce*, vii. 584. A. S. *wæsannd*. 'Wesant of the throte. *Curculio*.' Huloet. '*Hic ysophagus*, A. waysande.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 185. Compare Throttle bolle, above, p. 386. In one MS., Harl. 4789, of Trevisa's trans. of Bartholomæus *De Propr. Rerum*, *wosen* is constantly used where other MSS. read arteries. Th. in bk. v. ch. xxxvii. lf. 40^b, he writes: 'In a man þe herte is as a rote and a more in a tree ¶ þe wosen þat comþ of þe lifte wombe of þe herte is like þe stok & þe body of a tree ¶ & fer fro þe tree hert he wexþ forked in tweye partyes, one . . . vpward & þe oþer dounward ¶ & þilke partyes ben y-braunchid & i-forked and departed as a jerd y-made of rys & of sprayes, bowes & twygges in to alle þe body y-sprad anon to þe weyes of here in þe skyn. ¶ & whan þe hert closeþ, þei closen also;' and again, ch. lxi. lf. 49: 'And alle þe weynes be made of [o]cortel and noujt of two as þe arteries ben & wosen, for þe arteries fongen spirites & kepeþ & saueþ hym. Also þese arteries ben made & compouned of two small lederne pipes þat ben cleped curteles.'

to **Wesche**; *Abluere, colluere, diluere, luere, lauare, di-, Mundare, purgare, purificare, tergere, de-* (A.).
 †**Weschyn**; *lotus, lautus, lauatus* (A.).
 †vn **Weschyn**; *jllotus, jllautus, jllauatus* (A.).
 †**Weschynge**; *lauacio, laucio, locio* (A.).
Wesylle; *Mustela; Mustelinus* (A.).
 y^o **Weste**; *Occidens; Occidentalis* (A.).
 to **Wete**; *humectare, lauare, dilauare, Madefacere, madificare, humefacere, madidare, liquidare* (A.).
 †**Weytt**; *Maditas, [et] cetera; vbi Moystour* (A.).
 †A **Wethy**¹; *Restis* (A.).

W ante H.

Whay²; *Serum* (A.).
Whaynte; *vaser, & cetera; vbi wily* (A.).
 to **Whake**³; *tremere, con-, ex-, tremiscere, con-, ex-, palpare, frigitare* (A.).
Whakyng; *frigor, frigucies, tremor* (A.).
 A **Whalme**⁴; *quassacio, molacrum* (A.).
Whare; *vbi, quo, sed differunt: quo est interrogatiuum motus, ut: quo tendit rex; vbi vero est interrogatiuum permanencie, ut: vbi per-*

noctauit (pernoctat A.) regina vel domina vel hera, & cetera.
Whare of; *vnde.*
Whare fore; *quare, quapropter, vnde & cetera; vbi why (qwy A.).*
Wha sune euer (**Wha som euer A.**); *quicumque, quisquis.*
Whase (**Whayse A.**); *cuius, cuias; versus:*
¶ Cuias de gente, cuium de re petit apte.
Whedir; *An, ne, putas, siue* (A.).
Whedir; *uter* (A.).
Whedernot pees; *hiccine, heccine, hoccine* (A.).
Whedirnot; *eciam, numquid, nonne, si* (A.).
Whedirnot pus; (A.).
 A **Wheyle**; *Rota, Machina, rotula, rotella* (A.).
 †A **Wheyle of A drawe wele**⁵; *Anlea* (A.).
 †A **Whele wryght**; *Rotarius* (A.).
 †A **Whelbarowe**; *cenovectorium, scenovectorium* (A.).
 A **Whelpe**; *Catulus, Catula, Catellus & -la* (A.).
Whenne; *quando.*
Whete; *ceres, frumentum, triticum; triticeus, cerealis, frumenticeus participia.*
 to gedder **Whete**; *frumentari.*
 a **Whette stone**⁶; *cos.*
 †A **Whewe**⁷; *fistula* (A.).
 †to **Whewe**; *fistulare* (A.).

¹ 'A with, *restis*.' Manip. Vocab. 'A willowe tree, or withie, *salix*.' Baret. 'Har, f. A with of greene stickes.' Cotgrave. 'Take an arme greet *withi* bough.' Palladius *On Husbandrie*, p. 75, l. 412. A.S. *wiððe, wiðig*.

² 'Hoc serum, A^o way.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 200.

³ 'To whake, *trepidare*.' Manip. Vocab. At the end of the world, says Hampole,
 'be erthe þat þai sal on stand sal scake, Thurgh þair syn, and tremble and *whake*.'
P. of Cons. 5410.

⁴ 'Contremo, to whakyn.' Medulla.

⁵ Chaucer says that the

⁶ Hous of Fame was ful Of *qualme* of folke & eke of bestes.' Pt. 2, l. 878.

⁷ See a Drawynge whele, above, p. 107. 'Anlea. A wheel off a drauthe welle. *Haustia*. A wheel þ^t drawyth water.' Medulla. Hornman uses a similar word: 'there must be made a *trace-whele* [*tympanum*] to wynd vp stone.'

⁸ See *Questane*, above, p. 297.

⁹ 'To whistle shrilly, as plovers do.' Jamieson. Hence our interj. 'Whew!'

A Why¹; *bucula, juuena, juuencula* (A.).

Why; *Cur, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, qua de causa, unde* (A.).

Whidir; *quo* (A.).

Whiddirward; *quorsum* (A.).

Whilke²; *vbi qwylyke* (A.).

A While; *Articulus, Momentum; momentaneus* (A.).

Whilke; *qui, que, quod* (A.).

a Whyñ buske (A Whyñne A.); *salivnea, saliuncula, paliurus (palurus A.)*.

Whenne; *unde* (A.).

a Whip; *flagrum (flagellum A.), scutica, scopius (scorpio A.), & cetera; vbi A scourge.*

to Whype; *flagellare.*

a Whip corde; *resticula.*

ta Whyscheñ (Whischyne A.)³; *puluillus.*

A Whistylle; *fistula* (A.).

Whyte; *Albus natura, Albidus, Alburnus, Albiosus, bisimus, medio producto, Candidus arte, candidatus* (A.).

to be White; *Candere, ex-, in-, candescere, ex-, in-, Albere, ex-* (A.).

to mak White; *Albare, de-, albidare, candidare, candicare, de-* (A.).

Whittnesse; *Albedo, Albucies, Candor* (A.).

a Whyte of A nege (Whitt of y^e egge A.); *Albucium, Albumen (Albumens A.)*.

A Weche⁴; *veneficus* (A.).

A Wecheecrafte; *Sortilegium, venificium idem est* (A.).

a Whyte of A nee; *Albugo, Albucies; vortus*:

¶ *Albucies oculis, albumen conuenit ouo.*

† Whyte As snawe; *niveus.*

† Whyte wyne; *Amenium.*

¹ In Ray's *Gloss. of North Country Words*, ed. Skeat, is given 'Whye, sb. juvenca Danis hodiernis et Scotis que—Nicholson. Whee, or whey, sb. an heifer. The only word used here (in the East Riding of Yorkshire) in that sense.' 'Why, an heifer,' also occurs in Thoresby's Letter to Ray, 1703. Jamieson gives 'Quey, Quy, Quoy, Quych, Quoyach, Quench, Quoych, s. A cow of two years old.' Cf. Dan. *que*, a heifer. 'Hec juvenca, Anglice quee.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 204. 'Hec juvenca, a qwey.' *ibid.* p. 218. 'Augt. 24, 1462. Codicillus. Coram Deo et hominibus, etc. It is my will yat my sister haue ij kye, i qwey, xl yerds of lyncloth, xl yerds of herden cloth.' Will of Simon Merfiet, Vicar of Waghon, *Test. Ebor.* ii. 261. 'Item, I geue to him vj oxen iiij^{or} kye or qweyes to be taken out of my store at Newbiggine.' Will of E. Michell, 1565, *Wills & Invent.* i. 240. 'Item I gyue vnto Jane wate my dowghter one qwey calfe.' Will of C. Cotta, 1568, *ibid.* p. 293.

² 'Qwylyke does not occur: perhaps qwylyte is meant.

³ A *whishon*, non *Qwhischen*, p. 298. In *Sir Gawaine*, 877, are mentioned 'Whysynes vpon quillstapynates, bat koynt wer bope.' The Invent. of W. Duffield, in 1452, includes 'ij whischen do tapstuterwerke.' *Test. Ebor.* iii. 139.

⁴ The term *witch* was applied to persons of both sexes. Thus the author of *Genesis & parables*, speaking of the magicians of Egypt, says that Pharaoh 'sente after wiches kire;' *ibid.* new edn. i. 2927, and *Allit. Poems*, C. 1577: 'wichez and walkyries wonnem be bat wiche.' Trevisa, in his trans. of Higden, ii. 321, renders *augures* by *wiches*: 'þæt þu wichez sate anwore;' and again, iv. 167, he says of Julian the Apostate, 'þæt þu wichez in þis childehode lerned nygromancie and wichecraft . . . and a fend schewet þæt þu by the doynge of a wiche [magi mediante apparuit].' 'In þæt þæt þu lernest þæt wiche craft [ars magica] in Nemproot þe geauntes tyme.' *ibid.* i. 111, new edn. 177, and v. 87. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 402, we read of 'A man that was of þæt londe and a wiche, that leuyd not on the sacramento.' 'And some of the londe . . . called hym a wiche.' Copland's *Kynge Arthure*, 1485, fol. 111v. See *Hundlynge Synne*, 351, Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 9, &c.

⁵ 'Whysynes, wichecraft & wismenn oc þæt follyhenn wichecraft.' *Ormulum*, 7077. 'Hic sortilagus, A^o wiche.' *ibid.* 1114; we have *wichele*—*ibid.* 1195. See *Wyches*.

†a Whywer (Whyver A.)¹; *corinthus, faretra (pharatra A.), forulus, forellus.*

†a Whywer for bowes; *Architesia.*

a Wharle²; *giraculum, neopellum, vertibulum.*

*a Whorlebone³; *internodium (giraculum A.) vertibra, vertibrum.*

a Whorle wynde; *turbo, -binis, medio correpto.*

W ante I.

Wyche crafte; *sortilegium, sors.*

a Wyche (Whiche A.)⁴; *fitonissa, maleficus, sacrilege; versus:*

¶ *Venificas, magicas dicas lami- asque (quoque A.) sagas.*

incan'atrix, strix, sagana, presti- giatrix, rates, noxa, & cetera; vbi A diuinaure.

Wyde; *Amplus, spaciosus.*

a Wydnes; *Amplitudo.*

Wyde opyn; *resupinus (supinus A.); versus:*

¶ *Debet habere virum mulier re- supina supinum.*

A Wydowe; *vidua, Relicta, orba; orbatus, viduatus (A.).*

A Wiefe; *Coniux, gamos grece, Nupta, Sponsa, vxor; vxoreus (A.).*

A Wife modir; *Socrus (A.).*

Wight; *Alicer, Acer, Accelerans, Acu- pedius, Admissus, Adripes, Alipes,*

Agilis, Celer, Celiber, Citus, Con- citus, Curax, Curaculus; Efficax, festinus, levis, properans, Subtilis, impiger, velox, properus, pernix, producto -i-, ocior, ocissimus, im- petuosus, prepes, volucer, preceps (A.).

Wightnesse; *Alacritas, Alacrimonia, celeritas factorum, velocitas pedum est & corporum, pernicies, per- nicitas⁵ (A.).*

a Wyke of y^e eghe (Wyte of the ee A.)⁶; *hirquus.*

Wicked; *Austerus, Cauteratus, exe- cratus, execrabilis, flagiciosus, fa- cinerosus, ferus, improbus, cru- delis, impius, Nefandus in opere, Nepharie de preteritis, peruicax, iniquus, Malignus, malificus, pernix, medio correpto, pernici- osus, peruersus, prauus, proteruus, sceleratus, seuerus, sinister, sceles- tus (A.).*

Wickidly; *jnique, [i]n]iuste, perper- am, peruicaciter, male, prave, peruerse (A.).*

Wickidnes; *facinus, flagicium, sed flagicia sunt que in deum fecimus, facinora que in homines; versus:*

¶ *flagicium dic quod in deum, facinus homines quod dic.*

impietas, iniquitas, malignitas, nephas indeclinabile (A.).

¹ A quiver. 'Hec feretra, Anglice, qwywere.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 196. 'Item ij. bowes and a whyver and xvij shafts xij.' Invent. of Anne Nycolson, 1557, Richmond. Wills, &c. p. 107.

² 'Whorle or wherne for a spindle, spondilus.' Huloet. 'A wherle or wherne that women put in their spindles, spondylus.' Baret. 'Peson, m. A wherne or wherle to put on a spindle.' Cotgrave. 'A whorle, verticillum, splendilus.' Manip. Vocab. 'I tryll my whirlygyg rounde aboute. Je pironette. I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my whirlygyg longer about than thou shalte do thyno.' Palgrave. 'Giraculum, a chyldys whyrle.' Medulla. See Paston Letters, iii. 270. where are mentioned 'vj soketes with branches to remove, iij wherwhilles to the same, &c.' See Qwherel, above, p. 298.

³ See Qwhiribone, above, p. 298.

⁴ See A Weche, above, p. 416.

⁵ These latin equivalents appear to have been inserted by a mistake of the copier, whose eye perhaps was caught by Wicked and Wickidnes.

⁶ Manip. Vocab. gives 'The wike of the eye, hirquus.' In Sir Gawaine, 1572, we read of the boar that 'pe frope femed at his mouth vnfayn bl pe wyke,' where the meaning is the corners of the mouth. H. Best, in his Farming, &c. Book, p. 14, uses it in the same sense: 'this disease proceeds from a defectt in nature, for a greate parte of their meate, whiles that they are chewing of it, workes forth of the wykes of their mouths.'

a Wykett (Wickett A.)¹; *calva*, & cetera; ubi A gate.

A Wicker²; *vitiligo*, *rimen*, *vitubamen*, & cetera; ubi twygge (A.).

Wyldo; *Acer*, *jodomitus*, *brutus*, *feralis*, *Silvester*, *ferus*, & cetera; ubi felle (A.).

A Wyldo besto; *ferus*, *fera* (A.).

Wyldo vyne³; *labrusca*; *labruscosus* (A.).

Wyldernes; *desertum*, *heremus*, *solitudo*; *heremicola*, *que colit heremum* (A.).

A Wille; *Astus* (A.).

Willfulle; *Adipiscens*, *benecolus*, *beneplicitus*, *voluntarius* (A.).

†A Wylght; *Salic* (A.).

Wyly; *Argutus*, *Astutus*, *Callidus*, *Cantus*, *decolus*, *subtilis*, *vifer*, *versipellis*, *versutus*, & cetera; ubi wise & ubi false (A.).

†vn Wyly; *ubi fonde* (A.).

Wylynes; *Argucia*, *Astucia*, *Astutia*, *incluinabile*; *versus*;

¶ *Calliditas*, *Astucia*, *Calliditas*, *vel Astus*,

Hij prudentia vel consilio associatur (A.).

A Wilko⁴; *Conclude*, *testendo* (A.).

A Wille; *Beneplicitum*, *libitum*, *voluntarius*, *sententia*, *desiderium*, *velle* (A.).

of an Wille; *unanimis*, *univocus* (A.).

†Willy; *benecolus*, *voluntarius*, *gratuitus*, *Spontaneus*, *volens* (A.).

†vn Wylyl; *Coactus*, *junctus* (A.).

a Wymbylle⁵; *delabris*; *delabellum* (*delabrella* A.), *delabellum*, *labrum*, *terbellum*, *teratrum*, *teratrum*.

A Wympylle⁶; *pyllum* (A.).

Wynchester; *Wintonia*; *Wintonia* (A.).

a Wyndas (Wyndes A.)⁷; *caucus*, *caucusium* vel *carecium* (*pluribus* A.).

¹ See *Allit. Poems*, B. II 501, 857. In Neckam, *Treatise De Virginitate*, viket is used apparently for a small window. Speaking of the room in which a scribe writes he says: *viket fenestrat* has viket.

² *labeat et labium, cuius beneficio lux intrare possit si forte fenestrellam impigret* (see *del nory*).

³ *renti apallonaris*. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 117.

⁴ *Item j basket of wylkes*. Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's goods, at Caister, 1440. Paston Letters, i. 482.

⁵ MS. wyne. 'A wild vine, *labrusca*, *labruscum*.' Barret, who adds, '*labrusca* dicta est (*teste cecilio*) *quod in agro un labris, hoc est macquibilibus et cephalis varietat*'.

⁶ See a Wolke, above, p. 413.

⁷ 'A wimble, or nager, *terebra*.' Barret. '*Terebra*, in a small wimble.' Cotgrave. 'Make an hole with a *regimbale*, and what colour that thou wilt dy-temper with water, and put hit in at the hole, the fruite shall be of the same colour.' Treatise on Grafting, see the Pilkington MS. Percy Soc. p. 68. See the directions for grafting olives in *Pilgrimage on Handlandia*, p. 190, l. 85: 'Unto the pith a French *winible* in bore.' '*De pitha*.' '*lytyl wymbyl*.' Medall. Tussar, amongst the farmer's 'Husbandrie Furniture,' Barret: '*cart labler and wimble, with percer and ped*.' ch. xiii. et. 6. '*Terebra, wymbille* (see *W. de Billesworth* in Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 170).

⁸ Cotgrave gives '*Guimple*, f. The crespine of a Franche heul.' Barret renders *Guimple* by 'an indrodered vesture, or manner of hode to cover the heade; it is now used for ker-hiefe, worn especially as women do going to church.' Gower uses the verb *Guimpler*. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, leaf 4. A.S. *wimpe*. In Trevisa's trans. of Higden, vol. v. p. 2 it is stated that S. the pope 'ordeneode [at a nonne, a mychom, scholde] to make her [e] wyndes of the awter, neþer do ensens [yn þe encenser], but she scholde have a robe, hire heul,' where the Hall version reads 'she scholde use a *guimple*,' the Latin text, *velum in capite portet*. See also G. Douglas, *Amador*, pp. 46, 124, 383, &c.

⁹ In a letter from Margaret Paston to John Paston, 1440. *Paston Letters*, i. 42: 'read—I pray you to gette some cross bowis and *wyndes* to bind them with, and quene on which Sir J. Fenn, the editor, says '*regimbale* are what we call now *grappling*,'

A Wyne pottle; *bucarium, bucarina, lascanda, vis vinarium, & cetera.*

Wynninge; *Emolumentum, lucrum, questus; questuosus; lucellum diminutivum, molumentum (A.).*

to Wynne; *lucari, lucrificare (A.).*

A Wyunner; *lucrificus (A.).*

to Wynche¹; *Calvitare, re-, repercutere, repelare, dampelare (A.).*

Wynter; *Bruma, brumalis, gens; gemalis, hibernus; gubler, hiemacula, & cetera (A.).*

to Wyntyr; *brumare, brumescere, hybernare (A.).*

A Wyntir haule²; *hibernum, hibernaculum, hiemaculum (A.).*

to Wype; *tergere, de-, ex-, Abstergere (A.).*

to Wypo away; *Abstergere (A.).*

Wypynge; *tergimus (A.).*

Wyrshipo; *honor, honoriculus, Cultus, decor, decus, decusatio, dulia hominis est, latris dei, gladiatoria*

glolium, dignitas, dignitas, honoratus, laus, Nomen (A.).

vn Wyrshipo, *vn Schame (A.).*

to Wirshipe; *Aderare, Colere, decorare, decusare, deferre, honorare, honorificare, honorare, venerari, venerari, praeferre, venerari (A.).*

Wirshipfulle; *ubi worthy (A.).*

Wyrdis (Wyrd systres A.)³; *po-*

Wyre; *eductile.*

to Wyrke; *Aporiare & -ei, Aporiare, canari, coeperari, Conniti, & -ei, jaudare, jaudicare, jaudare, Niti, operari, parire, parire, parire, sudare (A.).*

to Wyrke A Medycyn; *Conferre (A.).*

tyt Wirkis with bothe 5th hande *equimanus (A.).*

A Wrytte; *breve (A.).*

to Wyscho; *interpretare in captare, causare causam; et quod fecissem librum i. captare*

¹ 'To kicke; to spurne; to winse; Calcitro, nectito. A kicking, or wining. *Calcitro*. A kicker, or winner, *calcitro*. Barct. Congrave gives 'Regimber, to winse, to spurn, strikes back with the feet. *Regimber*, m. a winner, kicker, spurner.' See also *Calcitro, Regimber, Barct des pieds*. 'I wyneche as a horse dothe, *je regimbe*.' Palsgrave. 'To winche or wince, *calcitro*.' Manip. Vocab. Derived by Strutt from *calcitro*, q. v. in Congrave. In the *Morte d'Arthur* we had—

'Gardelles quayntly swappes thowre knyghtes

With iryne so wekyrly, that *wyneche* they neuer.'

² Amongst the rooms mentioned in the Inventory of Sir J. Pastoff's castle at Calais 1459, we find 'The utmost chamber nexte Winter Hall,' called again 'Ache Fenne.' Paston Letters, i. 486, 487. '*Zetas hiemalis*, winter-schell; *zetas nectitoles*, summer-schell. Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 57.

³ Fate or destiny. The *weird sisters* of Shakspeare, Macbeth, I. iii. 32, &c., so called from or Fates, of whom Pegasus, in the *Repressor*, p. 155, says: 'if spirits (which the spirits) comen to the cradles of infants to sette to the babe what scholl life he shall have.' In the *Anti-Poems*, A. 249, we have: 'what *wyrde* hatz hyder my iud veyned?' and B. 273. 'You hatz called by *wyrde* a jef,' and B. 1224.

As has *werdes* were ordained by wil of owre lorde.' P. Plowman, C. iv. 241. In Barbour's *Bruce*, xviii. 45, we read—

'We ar few, our fairs ar full

God may richt weill our *werdes* deil'

A. S. *wyrd*, fate. 'Tus godles etillit, gif *werdes* war not contrere,

This realme to be superior and maistres

To all landis.' G. Douglas, *Encyclus*, bk. i. p. 13.

'The *weird sisters* defendis that suld be wit.' *Ibid* bk. iii. p. 80.

'Worke hit wele, oþer wor as he *wyrde* lyke hit laka.' *Sir Gawayne*, 1124.

The word occurs several times in the *Destruction of Troy*: thus at l. 4499, Calcas, the temple of Apollo, 'praisid hym full prestly, as a pure god,

To wenne hym full wightly which *wyrde* shuld happyn.'

See also ll. 629, 4188, and 7951, and *Ros of Colyseus*, 379, where the Collier, when dissuades him from venturing to Paris, exclaims, 'lat me wike as I will, the *werde* is

18410.

to be Wisse; *Callere, sapere* (A.).

Wyse; *Altus, Argutus, Artitus, Astutus, Callidus, catus, cunctosus, compertus, cunctus, doctus, dogmaticus, disertus, discretus, doctus, doctus, discretus, deliberans, eliber, faber, varius, gnarus, Sannus, quavis, juvenis, judicialis, frons grece, fronicus, peticus, providus, providens, prudens, Sapax, sapiens, Scius, Scius, Sciolus, solers, Subtilis, Sophisticus, Sophisticus* (A.).

Wysdome; *Argucia, Artus, Astucia, Calliditas, Cautela, Circumspiciencia, doctrina, discretio, deliberacio, disertitudo, doctus, ingenium, quavis, Elacio, fronsis, Musa, Minerva, sapientia, Sciencia, Sclencia, Sol Apud antiquos erat neutri generis, Sophia* (A.).

Wysely; *argute, callide, caute, provide, prudenter.*

to Wytt¹; *imponere, imputare, & cetera; ubi [to blame]* (A.).

†to Wytt gudo; *legare, gadiare, disponere* (A.).

†Wytingo; *legacio; legatorius* (A.).

Wyth; *Cum, prepositio* (A.).

to Withdrawe; *Subtrahere, & cetera; ubi to Steytle* (A.).

to Withhalde; *Detinere* (A.).

Wyth-in; *infra, jatus, jutra, jutrinscens, jutrorsus, juterius, juphite, justrine.*

Wyth-oute; *foras, foris, af-, exclusine, extra, exterius, extrinsecus, explicit, foras signal mocionem, et: venio foras; vel foris signal permannentiam in loco, et: sto foris.*

Wythowtyñ; *sine, seors, inanis, jnyers.*

Wyth owityñ doute; *crassum, judabitante, arte, profecto, proculdubio, prorsus.*

Withowteñ ende; *ubi endes.*

Withowteñ rowle; *Abnormis, Anormalus.*

to Withstande; *ubi gaynstande.*

Wittlesse; *ubi fonde.*

Wittnesse; *testamentu[m], testimonium, Martiriz, Martirium in singulari; testabilis.*

Wyttnes; *affirmare, asserere, testari, con-, de-, prohibere, testificari, testimoniare.*

A Wyttnesse; *testis, Martir* (A.).

A Wytte; *genium, ju-, indolis, intellectus, sensus naturalis est, intellectus in re obscura, & cetera; (ubi wisdom A.).*

¹ 'I wyte, I blame or put one in faulte, *je enculpe*. I lay the faulte, I laye the wyte or the blame to a person. *Je lay donne tort*. I layed the wyte upon hym: *je lay donney le tort*. I laye the wyte of an offence to one's charge. *Je enculpe*! Palsgrave.

'Ne wite is hire, Ne right is hire.' *Genesis & Exodus*, l. 2035.

'Jan hym spak eyre Sortybrant; "Wyt hat þu selde, eyr Amyrant."'

Sir Ferunbras, 5127.

See also the *Song of Malcoun*, 355: 'þe wyte is all in the;' and *Roland & Otuel*, 1326, and the *Song of Roland*, l. 90. 'To wite, *culpere*.' Manip. Vocab. In the *Angren Bible*, p. 304, we read—'and þu wistest and þing þine earne late þu seluen.' A. S. *estum*, to blame, reproach. See also P. Phowman, A. x. 73. *William of Palerne*, 510, and Ray's Gloss. of North-Country Words. In the 'Kings Quair,' pt. in Poetic Remains of Scottish Kings, ed. Chalmers, p. 98, we read—

'Who should the wite to wite thereof'

See also *Alid. Prouis*, B. 76, and C. 501. In the *Reliq. & Antiq.* i. 197, is a Ballad on 'Man his owne woe,' the burden of which is—

'I may say, and so may my, I wyte mysyllis myne owne woe.'

In King Solomon's Book of Wisdom, l. 42, we are advised

'for while þu comest þouge þat þu hast chastite & love;

Wite þu doughten with eye wel, þat þu haue of þe fore.'

+A Wytte worde¹, *legatus, legatum.*

W ante O.

Wode; *Arpticius, Abrepticius, amicus, Astralis, Astrosus, Amicus, cernicatus, demens, demoniacus, emarginatus, ferax animo, ferus natura, freneticus, furibundus, furiosus, interdum capes ineluctabile, immanis, insanus, separ, lunaticus, rapidus, vesanius* (A.).

+to be Wode; *hachari, delachari, jansure, evire* (A.).

+to make Wode; *furcare* (A.).

+to wax Wode; *effurcare, furcare* (A.).

Wodenes; *Amencia, demencia, fur, furia, insanus, insanus, fur, fur, immanis, rabies, vesanius* (A.).

A Woke²; *ela wonke* (A.).

to Wakyū; *deuigilare, exoragilare, etc., a sompno excitare* (A.).

to Wokyū; *exoragilare, deponere a sompno* (A.).

+A Welpe; *lupus, i. morbus & piceus grece, lupa, lupulus* (A.).

¹ A covenant, testament, or legacy. O. Icel. *atvæð*.

² Festnes es Laverl him dredand to.

And his wite-word [*testamentum*] þat he schewed in þo.

Early Eng. Prose, p. 211.

In the Kirkton-in-Lindsay Church Accounts, under date 1513, is an item, 'Received by Will. Briggs hereall and for his wyrdard vij. viij^d.' The verb to wite—to bequeath—was very commonly in 15th and 16th century wills. Thus in the *Test. Libr.* iv. 41, is the Will of Robert Pynkney, Chantry-priest at Hornby, in 1489, we read: 'for my wyrdary I am my best moveable. Also I wite v pound of wax to be burnyd at myn obit.' Also 1490, 'every preist dwelling in Hornby forsail viij^d.' And again, p. 77, in the Will of John Be... of York, 1492, 'I wil a grete masse put to Seynt Anton gild, to be payed for.' 'The residue, my lettes paid and my wyrdard fulfilled, I wil to Richard Wyndor, Peter and to Robert Preston, glaster.' *Test. Libr.* iv. 88, Will of W. Wynter, 1492. 'My wyrdard fullyllyd, then I will that my wyfe have hal the tene half.' Will of John North, 1470, *Test. Libr.* iii. 180. In the York Hours of the Cross, pt. in the *Eng. Lib. of the Book*, p. 86, l. 55, we read—

'At þe tyme of none leu gun cry, he wytte his saul to his fadyr.'

See the Editor's note at p. 329.

² A week. A.S. *wece, wice*. In the *Corvus Mundi*, 1857, is a curious legend about Lot's wife, that 'anes o þe wice day And þen þat find þe on þe wice, þan es seo bled al away. Hale als seo was ar be-ferm;' where the other MSS. have *wake, wonke, and wile*; see also l. 11012; *Monte Athlon* 354; *Tale of Beryn*, 19; and the *Knight of La Tour Laymon*, p. 17. *Meunier* says that 'in the Kyngdoms of Georgie, of Abchaz and of the little Attimnye, ben gode tyme men and devoute. For thei schrynen hem and howsele hem evermore ones or twyes, the Woke.' p. 261.

'She dref forth hir dayes in hir depe thought,

With weping and we all the wice over.' *Dedecet. of Troy*, ed.

Barbour, in his *Brave*, xiv. 132, has 'refreschit weill ane oak or naire' where other MSS. read *wake, walk, and wecke*; and Lyndesay, *Brave*, p. 284, ed. 1866, has—

'He mycht pas round aboute, and cum againe,

In four yoris, sixtene *oalkis*, and dayis two.'

In the Ordinances of the Guild of St. George, Norwich, is one that 'ye younger brother & sister shall have, in ye wice, viij^d.' *Eng. Ant. Soc.* p. 19. Trevisa, in his *trans.* of *Historia account of Britain*, says that 'þese þeeþ salt welles for fram þee sea, and þeseþ salt welles wike longe forto Saturday at none; and frosche fram Saturday at none for to Monday, p. 25; and again, v. 415, he says of 'Seynt John þe Aumer, patriarch of Ale xandre p. 101, 'he wele twyes a wike to fite al day to fore þe clir he dore for to secrete men þat was in stryl.' See also Genesis xix. 28, and Exodus xxxiv. 22. The form *wake* occurs in the *Ormulum*, 4173, and *Genes & Exodus*, 2473. 'Aþe was the þurmes that with one shewole him clothed with bountes, counterfetinge that he was juste and livode wice, and as he esyde, fastole twyes in the wice.' De Deguilleville's *Pilgrimage*, p. 122. 'Þeseþ the wike day. *Blowndis*, a wike.' Medulla.

Wodde bynde; *terebintus*; *terebinthinus*.

ta Wodde casto; *strues*, *struenda* diminutivum.

a Wodde coko; *castrimurgus*.

ta Wodde crab¹; *acromia*.

a Wodde; *arbutum*, *arborctum*, *hircus*, *silvester*, *lucus*, *silva*, *montis*, *rima*, *virgulta*, *victum*, & cetera.

a Wodde keper; *lucarius*, *lucar* est *parvum luci* i. *silve*².

a Wodde hewer; *liquarius*.

ta Wollo bode (Wolbodo A.)³; *multipes*.

Wolle; *lanu*; *laneus*.

ta Wolle berere; *laniger*.

a Wolle house; *lanarium*.

ta Wolle maker; *lanifer*.

† Wolland warko (Wolle werke A.); *lanificium*.

a Woman; *femina*, *femella*, *feminella*, *feminula*; *femineus*, *femininus* participia; *mulier*, *ercula*; *mulieris*, *mulierarius*, i. *per mulieres ordinatum*.

A Wondyr; *ubi* *Marvelle* (A.).

A Wondyr; *Spectaculum* (A.).

*to Wonne; *Assuere*, *Assuere* (A.).

to Wonne; *Accolere*, *Colere*, *habitare*, *manere*, & cetera; *ubi* to dwell (A.).

Wonnynge; *ubi* *dwellynge* (A.).

Wonnynge; *Assuere*, *Assuere* (A.).

†to be Wonte; *Assuere*, *Assuere*, *Assuere de bono*, *Assuere de malo*, *Assuere de utroque*, *Assuere*, *Assuere*, *Assuere* (A.).

†Wonte; *Assuetus*, *inolitus*, *solitus* (A.).

†to be vu Wonte; *Assuere*, *Assuere*, *Assuere*, *Assuere*, *Assuere* (A.).

A Wordo; *dictio*, *dictum*, *hemus*, *legis* *græce*, *sermo*, *verbum*, *verbum*, *verbum*, *verbum*, & cetera.

†Wordy; *verbosus*, & cetera; *ubi* *Chater* (A.).

a Wormo; *vermis*, *gurgulio* vel (*sed* A.) *secundum hugonem* (*dicitur* A.) *curculio*, *crucis* est *vermis*, *lumbicus*, (*lumbicus* A.) *producto -bi-*, est *vermis* *intestinarum*; *lumbicosus* participium; *simultum* est *vermis* *in capite* *vermis*, *terro* est *vermis* *in ligno*, *infamis*⁴ *idem* est *acilon* *lignum* & *fagus* *comedere*, *bombis*, *producto -bi-*, est *vermis* *faciens* *sericum*, *multipes*, *multilaga* (*multilaga* A.) est *vermis* *lucens* *in nocte*.

Wormede (Wormode A.)⁵; *absinthium*.

to Worowe⁶; *jupulace*, *Suffrago* (A.).

to be Wortho; *valere* (A.).

Worto; *ylcomellum* (A.).

Worthy; *Augustus*, *Antentius*, *antentialis*, *commendabilis*, *dignus*, *dignificus* vel *dignus*, *egregius*, *gravis*, *gloriosus* *ex genere*, *honorabilis*, *plenus*, *felix*, *laudabilis*, *nobilis*, *jagruus*, *jagruus*, *illustris*, *patricius*, *preclarus*, *presignis*, *preclarus*, *strenuus*, *probus*, *perficiens*, *reuerendus*, *venerabilis*, *venerandus*, *bonus animo* est, *pulcher corporis*, *egregius* *ex grege* *electus*, *preclarus* *operis* *claritate* *gloriosus*, *mag-*

¹ A wild crab tree. See Crab of 1st wod, p. 79.

² See a Pryse of wodde, p. 291.

³ Compare 1st Bowde, p. 46, and Malte Bowde, p. 323.

⁴ See Treworme, above, p. 393.

⁵ Wormwiel. 'I am more happy than eoles and more sope than worme.' Do De-geitelle, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134. 'Abdellius, elegus, wormel.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 139.

⁶ See to Wery, above, p. 414.

nificus virtutibus magnus facte,
Nobilis Notus bello, insignis fortitudine & insignis virtutibus,
Mirabilis est uel nobilis operibus
uel opibus uel operibus factus,
clarus honoribus, illustris factis,
eximius ob eminencia[m] exemp-
tus, sincerus, sinceris (A.).

†vn Wordy; indignus, ignobilis, gregalis (A.).

Wordly; digne, Merito (A.).

vn Worthily; indigne, jmerito (A.).

*a Wortewalle of a nayle¹; redundium.

Woune; exorditus, textus (A.).

A Wowke²; Ebdomada, Ebdomas; Ebdomidarius; Septimana (A.).

to Wowe³; petulari, procari.

A Wowere; petulcus, procator, procus; procax.

A Wounde; Apporia, Apparigo, Cicatrix, Citricula, vulnus Armis illatum, liuor virga, plaga ha-

bundancia humorum, lesio, Stigma; vulnerosus; vulnuscum (A.).

to Wounde; vulnerare, Carpofozare, Collidere, sauciare, plagare, plagiare plagis affligere uel plaga imponere vel inferre (A.).

Woundid; Saucius semel, sauciatus sepius (A.).

A Wounder; plagarius, plagius (A.).

W ante R.

a Wraste⁴; pecten, plectrum (plectrellum A.), plectellum diminutium.

to Wraste; pectinare.

Wronge; distortio, extorcio, iustitium quasi stacio juris, jniusticia, jniuria (A.).

to do Wronge; diiuriare, jniuriare (A.).

Wrongfule; jniustus, jniuriosus, jniqus, erroneus; jniurius qui

¹ A hangnail.

² See a Woke, above, p. 422.

³ 'Wouerys ther come ful many oon.' *Lyrys of Seyntys*, 1447 (Roxb. Club.), p. 62. See *Sir Eglamour*, 1064. and Wyclif, Judges, xiv. 20. 'To wowe, procare, ambire: a wower, procus.' Manip. Vocab. 'Males of byrdes drawe to company of females, and wowe wyth bekes and voyce.' Glanvil, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xii. ch. i. p. 405. 'Procus. A wower.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176. 'Procax, a wower or covetous.' Medulla. 'Heris (broke-ballokyd) prava proco (a wower) spurcum genus.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 176.

'Thanne wowed wronge wisdom ful 3erne.' P. Plowman, B. iv. 74.

Again, in Passus, xi. 71, the Author rebukes the False Friars—

'By my faith, frere, quod I, 3e faren lyke peise woweres,

pat wedde none wydwe, but forto wedde here godis.'

In 'The Christ's Kirk' of James V, pr. in Poetic Remains of the Scottish Kings, we read—

'Was never in Scotland heard nor seen

Such dancing nor deray . . .

As was of wouaris as I ween

At Christ's Kirk on a day.'

A. S. wogian.

'A kind of musical instrument. Baret gives 'a Wrest to time with, plectrum, pecten,' and again, 'a quill, or like thing to plaie on a harp, or such other musical instrument; the little bowe to plaie on a rebeck, plectrum.' The Manip. Vocab. also has 'A wrest for an instrument, plectrum.' 'Hoc plectrum, A^o wrastt.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 202. Wyclif, in his Tracts, ed. Matthew, uses this word several times in the sense of tune: thus, at p. 341, he says 'sorowe of trespassse . . . shal wraste his harpe to a-corde welle;' and 'many men fallen in his wrastyng and in goostly syngyng aftur.' See Sir W. Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, ch. ix. 'Plectrum, extrema pars lingue or a wreast. Pecten, a playse, a comb, a wrest, a Rake.' Medulla.

infert, jniuriosus qui sustinet
(A.).

+A Warse¹; *fasciculus* (A.).

Wrath; ira presens est & repentina
est & ex causa nascitur, iracundia
viciū perpetuum est; verſus :

¶ *Præterit¹ ira cito, vix iracundia transit.*

Odium inveterata est ira, rancor ;
versus :

¶ *Signat idem bilis offensaque
rancor & ira.*

Wrathfulle ; *bolosus, iracundus, irascibilis, iratus, infensus, rancidus, stomachosus.*

to be **Wrathful**[ulle] (A.).

to Wrastylle; *luctari*, per-, col-, palestrare, palestrizare.

a **Wrastyller**; *luctator, atleta, gignatista, palestrator, palestrita; palestriticus.*

a **Wrastillynge**; *gion grece, lucta, luctacio, con-, luctamen.*

a Wrastillynge place; palestra, pal-
liama.

a Wryghte; architector, architectus, carpentarius, lignarius, lignifaber, tignarius; lignarius.

a Wrytynge burde; *pluteus*.

†a Wrytynge chare; *epicaustorium*.
to Wroote³; *verrere*.

a Wrotynge; verriclum; verrens.

Capitulum 21^m 3.

3 ante A.

* 3a; immo, ita, sic, etiam,
quinni.

to be *3alowe*; *flauere*, *flauescere*,
fuluere. -*escere*.

3alowe; aureus, glaucus, croceus,
cerulus, ceruleus, flavus; versus:

¶ Dic apte flavum crinem, ful-
-uumque metallum.

a 3alownes; *fuluedo, glaucitas.*

†Salownes of hare; *allepecia*.

*Jarowe; *millefolium*.

A *zate*; *ianua*, *porta*, *fores*, *bifores*, *ostium*, *ostiolum*, *valua*, *antica*, *postica*, *posticum*, *posticium*: *versus*:

¶ *Urbis porta, fores thalami, sed
ianua templi,*

*Penoris est va'ua, quod g
ouidius manifestat.*

†A gate house; *menianum*.

¹ Probably a slip for *Wase*. A pad of straw worn on the head to relieve the weight of any burden. 'A *Wase*, or wreath to be laid under the vessel that is borne upon the head, as women use a *wispe*; *cesticillus*.' Baret. 'A *wase*, *circus*.' Manip. Vocab. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 180, *wase* is identified with *stupa*, which we have already had, p. 175, as the latin equivalent for *Hardes*:

wase stoppe

'Cum grossa stupa rimas edis bene stupa.'

* MS. *Preterit.*

² In the *Arwayne of King Arther*, xii. 13, we read of the wild boar which the king is hunting, that

'With wrathe he be-gynnys to wrole,
He ruskes vppe mony a rote,
With tussches of iij sote,
So grisly he gronuss!'

In the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 148, we are told how a certain Emperor laid out a garden, but that 'a sweyne enterid into hit, and wrotide [MS. wrotithe], and ahent the yonge plantia.' 'Alwa þat wilde swin, þat wroted seond þan grouen.' Layamon, 469. 'Delphynas knowe bi smelle yf a deed man. that is in the seod eeue of Delphynas kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone. and yf he dyde not he kepeth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fishe. and showyth hym and bryngyth him to the clyffe with his owne wrotynge.' Glanvill, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xiii. ch. xxvi. p. 460.

'God wayned a worme þat wrot vpe þe rote.' *Allit. Poems*, C. 467.
Harrison, *Descr. of Engl.* ii. 52, says that sheep are so fond of the saffron bulbs that they 'will wrot for them in verie eger maner.' 'I wroote or wroute as a swyne dothe.' *Je fougille de muscar*. He wroteth lyke a swyne,' *Palgrave*.

ȝisterday; *heri*; *hesternus*; *pridis*; *pridianus*.

ȝ ante O.

to ȝoke Oxen; *iugare*, *sub-*, *copulare*, *iungere*.

†A ȝoke of Oxen; *iugum*.

†ȝokabylle; *iugalis*.

ta ȝoker; *iugator*.

†ȝoked to geder; *siniugus*.

a ȝoke; *iugum*, *iugulum*.

ta ȝoke styke; *fisticulus*.

†A ȝoman; *effebus*, *valecta*.

ȝonge; *adolescens*, *adolescentulus*, *butro*, *impubis* & *inpubes*, *iuenilis*, *pubes* vel *pubis* vel *puber*,

genetiuo huius pubis vel puberis, *iuenis*, *iuenalis*.

†to be ȝonge; *inpubere*, *inpubescere*, *iuenere*, *-nescere*.

a ȝonge man; *Adolescens*, *-tulus*.

a ȝonge woman; *Iuencula*, *Adolescentula*.

ȝorke; *eboracus*; *eboracensis* participium.

a ȝowe¹; *barbica*.

†to ȝowle²; *vlulare*.

†ȝowlynge; *vlulatus*; *vlulans*.

a ȝowre³; *vber*.

A ȝowthe; *Adolescencia*, *iuentus*, *iuenta*, *iuentilitas*, *indoles*, *iuenticulus*, *pubertas*.

Nota.

Cum ad vtilitatem et commodum singulorum, in grammatica precipue proficere cupientium, hanc breuem et summariam tabulam extractam de tabula prescripta, (Catholicon breuiter nuncupatur in linguam maternam,) deo disponente disposui, sic anima proferre respicienti seu studenti, Supplicans, Si qua in ea reprehensione digna inuenerit, Aut corrigat, aut oculis

clausis pertranseat, Aut saltem humane ignorancie imputet.

¶ Sed in querendo quisque prudenter caueat, tum de variatione li[n]guarum diuersarum, tum de translatione diuersorum verborum latinorum in linguam maternam transformandorum.

¶ Et quicquid inferius offendero, michi pareat socialis dilectio. Amen.

¹ An ewe. See Ducange s. v. *Barbica*, *ovis*, *Fr. brebis*.

² In the *Anturs of Arther*, vii. 8, we read—

'ȝurand ful ȝamerly, with mony loude ȝelles,
Hyȝ ȝaulit, hit ȝamurt, with wlonkes ful wete;'

and again, ix. 3— 'Hit ȝaulut, hit ȝamurt lyke a woman
Nauther of hyde, nyf of heue, no hillyng hit had.'

'On this thing Y shal weile and ȝoule.' Wyclif, Micah i. 8. 'With a greet ȝowlyng he wept.' Genesis xxvii. 37.

'With mony ȝoule, and an ful piuetous rerde.' G. Douglas, *Reneados*, Bk. xi. p. 363, l. 10.
'With ȝowling and with voicis miserabil.' *Ibid.* p. 367, l. 37.

³ An udder. 'Uder, -is; Anglice hyddere.' MS. Reg. 17 C. xvii. ff. 38^b. 'Uder; idem est quod mamma; a pappe.' Wright's Vol. of Vocab. p. 186. 'Uder, a breaste, pappe or udder.' Cooper. 'An udder, uder.' Baret. Mr. Robinson, in his Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire, gives 'Ure, an udder.' Compare Icel. *jugr*, an udder.

Corpus scribentis benedicat lingua
legentis.

Explicit *Catholicon in lingua
materna*
Anno domini 1483^o.¹

¹ Here, in the MS. follow six blank leaves, and on the seventh is written, in the same hand as the corrections throughout the text, the following table of relationships with their latin equivalents:—

Hic pater, -is, -i; A fader.
Hec mater, -is, -i; An^{ae}. A moder.
Hic filius, -i, -o; An^{ae}. A son.
Hec filia, -e, -e; A^{ae}. A doghter.
Hic frater, -is, -i; a^{ae}. A brodyr.
Hec soror, -is, -i; A^{ae}. A Systyr.
Hic vitricus, -i, -o; A^{ae}. A stepfader.
Hec nouerca, -e, -e; a^{ae}. A stepmodyr.
Hic priuignus, -i, -o; an^{ae}. A. stepson.
Hic fillaster; An^{ae}. idem est.
Hec priuigina; An^{ae}. idem est.
Hec fillastra, -e, -e; a^{ae}. idem est.
Hic auus, -i, -o; An^{ae}. A. gudsyr.
Hec Aua, -e, -e; An^{ae}. A. graundam.
Hic Abauus, -i, -o; a^{ae}. A. neld fadyr.
Hec Abaua, -e, -e; a^{ae}. A. neld moder.
Hic patruus, -i, -o; A name of y^o fader syde.
Hic auunculus; An^{ae}. a neme of y^o moder syde.
Hec Amita; A^{ae}. a naunte of y^o fader syde.
Hec matertera; a naunte of y^o moder syde.
Hic nepos, -tis, -i; A neveye.

Hec neptis, -is, -i; A nese.
Hic socer, -is, -i; A fader in lawe.
Hec socra; An^{ae}. A moder in lawe.
Hic sororius, -i, -o; A broder in lawe.
Hec Glos, -is; A^{ae}. A systyr in lawe.
Hic gener; An^{ae}. A sone in lawe.
Hec nurus; a^{ae}. A doghter in lawe.
Hic cognatus; a cosyn. Versi:
Hij sunt cognati, quos fratres progenere:
Hij consobrinis, quos sorores genuere.
Hic consobrinus; a cosyn.
*Hic patrimus puer superstes defu[n]cto patre
uel puer filio patri.*
*Hic patrimus qui Aliquem leuat de sacro
fonte, et sacerdos dicitur patruus spiri-
tualis.*
Hic compater; a^{ae}. godfader.
Hic commater; godmoder.
Hic filiulus; a godson.
Hec filiola; goddoghter.
*Filius Ancilla benedictus plus valet ille,
Quam regis natus si sit male moregeratus.*

CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES QUOTED FROM IN THE NOTES, WITH
THE DATES OF THE ORIGINAL WORKS AND OF THE EDITIONS USED¹.

C.S. = Camden Society.
Ch. S. = Chaucer Society.
E.D.S. = English Dialect Society.
E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

P.S. = Percy Society.
R.C. = Roxburgh Club.
R.S. = Rolls Series.
S.S. = Surtees Society.

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¹ This list does not pretend to include every work quoted from: where it has been referred to once or twice, I have given particulars as to the dates, &c.

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¹ I have not, when quoting from Glossaries printed in this work, given the dates of their composition. The following table will, however, enable any one to see at a glance the date of the MS. from which any word is quoted. The numbers are in all cases *inclusive*.

PAGES.	DATE.	PAGES.	DATE.
1 to 48 ...	c. 990	142 to 174 ...	c. 1290
49 " 61 ...	c. 1025	175 " 183 ...	c. 1400
62 " 86 ...	11th cent.	183 " 184 ...	c. 1400
87 " 95 ...	c. 1150	185 " 205 ...	c. 1420
96 " 119 ...	c. 1200	206 " 243 ...	c. 1450
120 " 138 ...	c. 1220	244 " 279 ...	c. 1480
139 " 141 ...	c. 1250	280 " 291 ...	c. 1000

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,
READ AT THE GENERAL MEETING
ON THE 2ND MAY, 1882.

THE Council of the Camden Society elected on the 2nd May, 1881,
deeply regret the loss of one of their number—

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., V.P.S.A.

Mr. Ouvry was one of the original Members of the Camden Society, and to the day of his death continued his services on its Councils, and in every way promoted its interests. A highly cultivated, genial, and active man, he was ever ready to assist his brethren on the Council with opinions of the kindest as well as of the most business-like character. Much of the valuable work done by the Society since its foundation has been helped forward through the late Mr. Ouvry's attendance and thoughtful advice at its Councils. The Council feel satisfied that the Society will wish to join them in expressing sincere regret at the loss of so valuable a Member.

The Council have also to regret also the loss of

The Rev. S. BENSON.

The Rev. W. H. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.

JOHN O'REILLY, Esq.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The following Members have been elected during the same period:—

W. H. BOTHAMLEY, Esq.
Professor MONTAGU BURROWS.
J. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.
RICHARD J. DAY, Esq.
F. DE M. LEATHES, Esq.
Miss LENA MILMAN.
W. NESBITT Esq.
WALTER B. SLATER, Esq.

In consequence of the unusual bulk of *The Puritan Visitation of the University of Oxford*, edited by Professor MONTAGU BURROWS, and of the heavy expenses attending its issue, the Council have been compelled to offer it in return, not merely for part of the Subscription of the year 1880-81, but for the whole of the Subscription of the year 1881-82.

In the hope of an increased number of Members the Council have issued from 600 to 700 pages of printed matter in the course of each year—the limit fixed when the Society was more prosperous than it is at present. The time has however now arrived when, in order to keep the expenditure within the income of the Society, it will be necessary to diminish the amount of printed matter given.

The books of the present year will therefore be:—

- I. *The Catholicon*. Edited by SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE, Esq.
- II. *The Index to the First Series of Publications, Letters A and B.*

The Council regrets the necessity of coming to this decision all the more from the fact that an unusual amount of most valuable Historical matter has been offered to them recently by competent editors, which for want of larger funds cannot be published as early as they could wish.

The Council venture to hope that every effort will be made by the Members to add to their numbers, in order that the above-mentioned difficulties may be overcome and the work of the Society may proceed with undiminished activity.

On the 7th day of December the Secretary acquainted the Council that he had received a letter from Mr. Chappell resigning the post of Treasurer to the Society. The Council immediately directed that a Resolution be entered on the Minutes in the following words:—

“ The Council wish to express their extreme regret at the resignation of Mr. Chappell, and at the same time to tender to him their warm acknowledgment of the many zealous services rendered by him to the Society from its commencement, and more especially in his capacity of Treasurer for seventeen years.

“ They venture to hope that they may long continue to have the benefit of his advice at the Meetings of the Council.”

The Council feel sure that the Society will adopt in the fullest manner possible the expressions they have made use of with regard to their sense of the valuable services rendered to the Society by Mr. Chappell during so many years, and will unite with them in thanking him for having occupied the post of Treasurer for so long a period and with such advantage to the Society.

By order of the Council,

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, *Director.*

ALFRED KINGSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

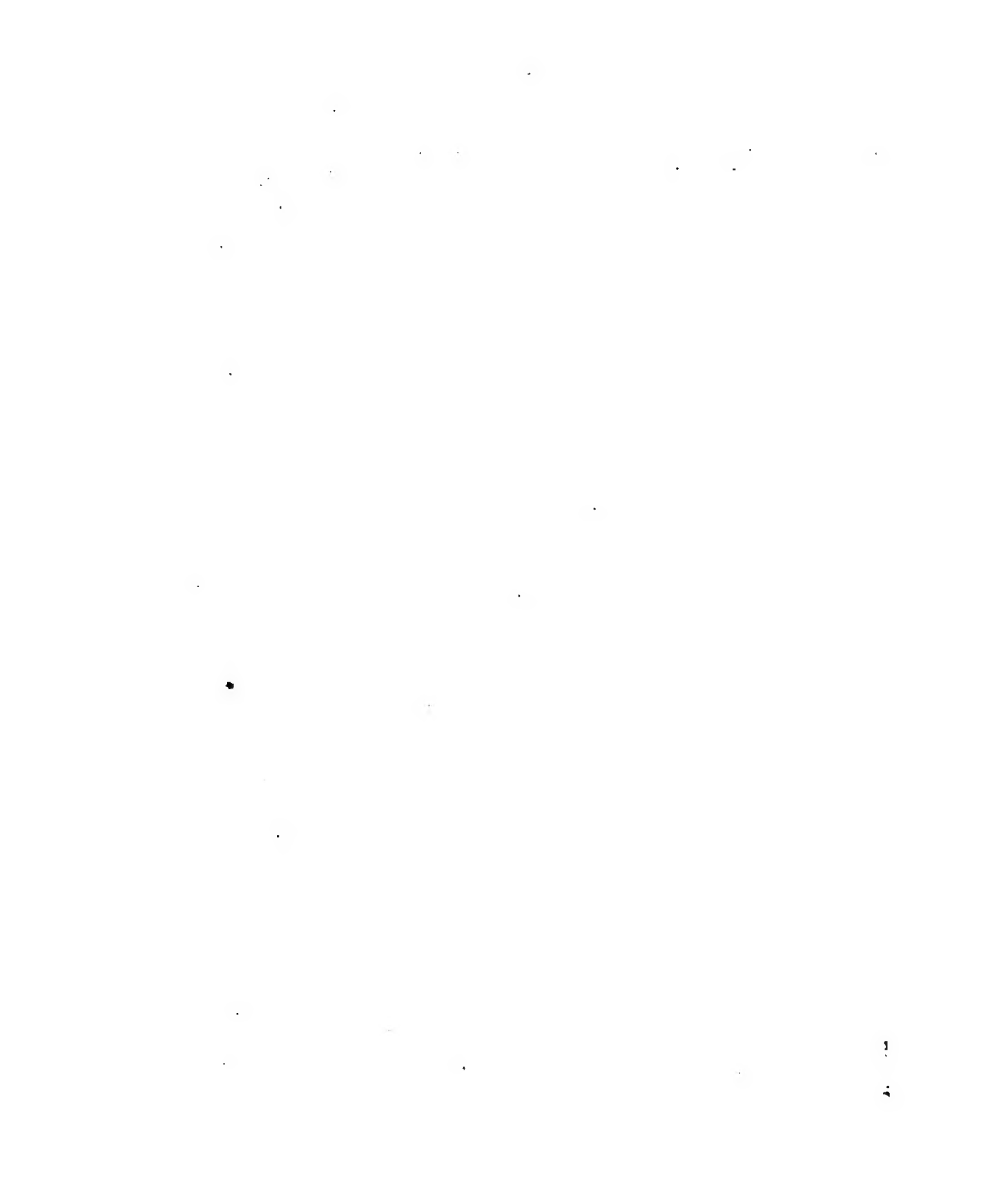
I, the Auditor appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, report to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to me an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure from the 1st of April 1881 to the 31st of March 1882, and that I have examined the said accounts, with vouchers relating thereto, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

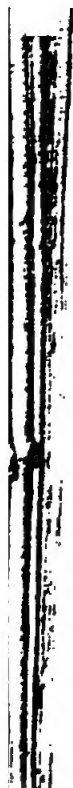
And I further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure during the period I have mentioned :—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's account..	381	4	5	Paid for printing 600 copies of Visitors' Register of Oxford	407	0	0
Received on account of Members whose Subscriptions were in arrear at last Audit	14	0	0	Paid for printing 500 copies of Catholicon Anglicum...	123	4	10
The like on account of Subscriptions due on the 1st of May, 1881.....	219	1	0	Paid for Transcripts	24	17	9
The like on account of Subscriptions due on the 1st of May, 1882.....	24	0	0	Paid for Miscellaneous Printing	7	2	6
One year's dividend on £468 3 1 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of the Trustees of the Society, deducting Income Tax..	13	14	0	Paid for delivery and transmission of Books, with paper for wrappers, warehousing expenses (including Insurance)	10	0	0
To Sale of Publications of past years.....	40	6	0	Paid for postages, collecting, country expenses, &c.	4	3	5
To Sale of the Medieval English-Latin Dictionary Promptorium Parvulorum (3 vols. in 1)	5	5	0	By one subscription returned.....	1	0	0
	<u>£697</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>				
					<u>£577</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>
				By Balance	119	15	1
					<u>£697</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

And I, the Auditor, further state, that the Treasurer has reported to me, that over and above the present balance of £119 15s. 11d. there are outstanding various subscriptions of Foreign Members, and of Members resident at a distance from London, which the Treasurer sees no reason to doubt will shortly be received.

HENRY HILL.





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